753w
889
593346

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01715 8459

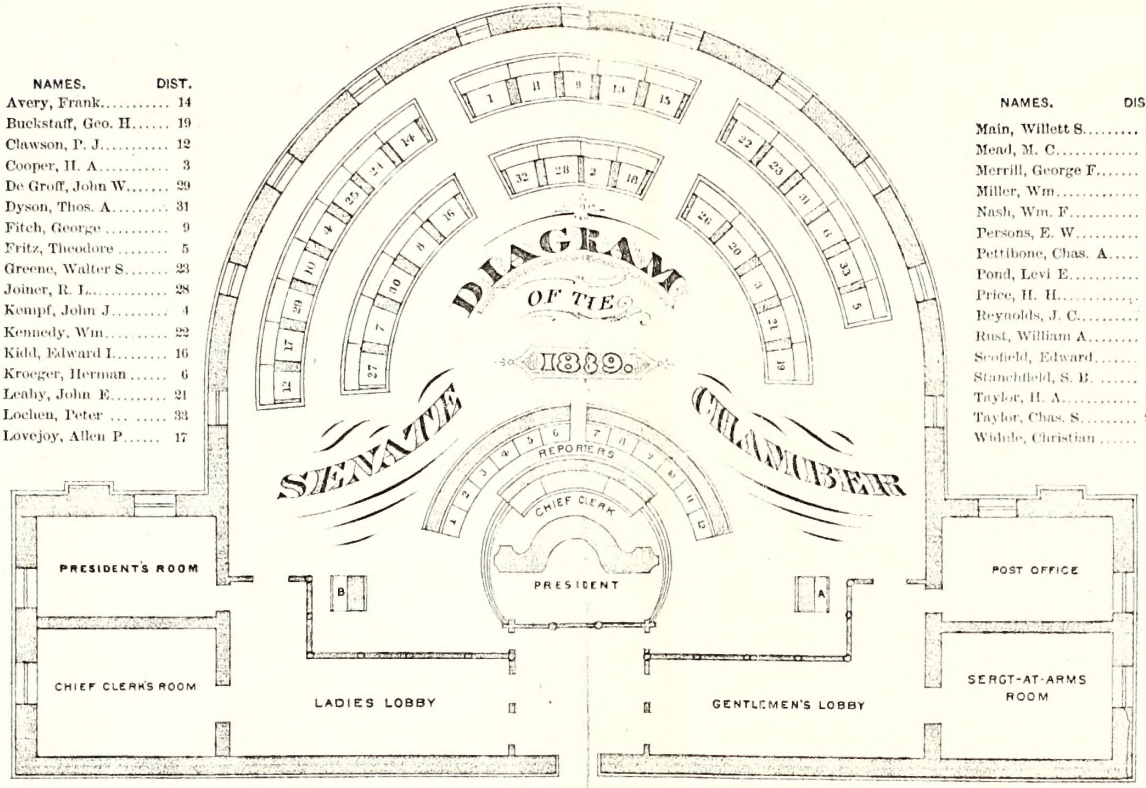
Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

http://archive.org/details/wisconsinblueboo00wisc_0

1. V
2. J
3. F
4. F

NAMES.	DIST.
Avery, Frank	14
Buckstaff, Geo. H.	19
Clawson, P. J.	12
Cooper, H. A.	3
De Groff, John W.	29
Dyson, Thos. A.	31
Fitch, George	9
Fritz, Theodore	5
Greene, Walter S.	23
Joiner, R. L.	28
Kempf, John J.	4
Kennedy, Wm.	22
Kidd, Edward I.	16
Kroeger, Herman	6
Leahy, John E.	21
Lochen, Peter	33
Lovejoy, Allen P.	17

NAMES.	DIST.
Main, Willett S.	26
Mead, M. C.	20
Merrill, George F.	11
Miller, Wm.	30
Nash, Wm. F.	15
Persons, E. W.	2
Pettibone, Chas. A.	13
Pond, Levi E.	27
Price, H. H.	32
Reynolds, J. C.	8
Rust, William A.	25
Scofield, Edward	1
Stanchfield, S. B.	18
Taylor, H. A.	10
Taylor, Chas. S.	24
Widule, Christian	7



OFFICERS..

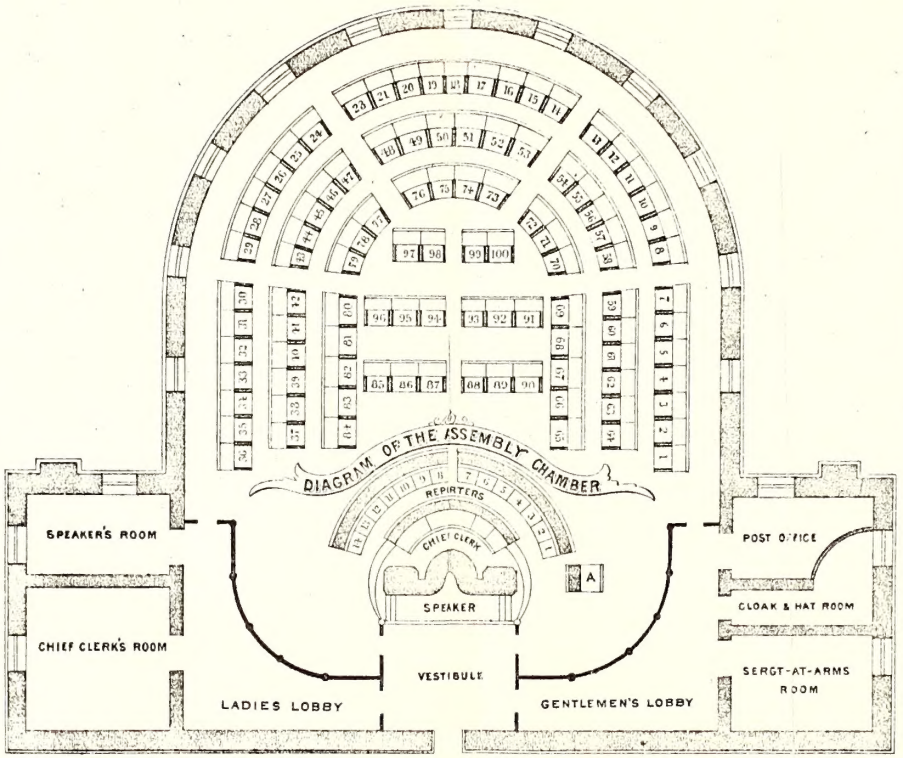
President—GEORGE W. RYLAND, *Lieutenant Governor.*
President pro tem.—THOMAS A. DYSON.

Chief Clerk—CHARLES E. BROSS.
Sergeant-at-Arms—T. J. GEORGE.

REPORTERS.

1. WM. IRVINE, *Oshkosh Northwestern.*
2. J. J. ESCH, *Eau Claire Leader.*
3. FRED H. HESS, *Ashland News.*
4. FRANK MARKLE, *Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.*
5. CHAS. E. WHELAN, *Wisconsin State Journal.*
6. GEO W. STONE, *Madison Democrat.*
7. WM. A. RUBLEE, *Milwaukee Sentinel.*
8. GEO. E. HOYT, *Chicago Tribune.*
9. O. D. BRANDENBURG, *Chicago Inter-Ocean.*
10. W. H. BENNETT, *Madison Evening News.*
11. E. R. PETHERICK, *La Crosse Chronicle.*
12. PAUL HAEDICKE, *Milwaukee Herold.*

NAMES.	SEAT.
Allen, Dwight S.	83
Allen, Phillip	80
Anderson, J. S.	84
Babcock, J. W.	20
Bailey, S. J.	44
Baker, P. O.	41
Barney, J. A.	2
Beaumont, Eph.	40
Bebee, M. P.	61
Bennett, M. J.	94
Blyton, W. H.	28
Buchan, Alfred L.	90
Burgess, D. L.	91
Caldwell, Geo. F.	82
Chesak, Joseph	67
Christiaansen, Geo.	33
Clifford, Patrick	58
Conner, Edward	47
Connor, Robert	97
Coolidge, Evan	16
Corbett, C. A.	36
Craite, Isaac	7
Curtis, Mark	10
De Lap, R. H.	12
Dennis, W. L.	18
Detling, Valentine	66
Dill, Daniel J.	96
Dorwin, V. W.	37
Dunn, Michael	56
Elkert, Charles	31
Elston, A. C. V.	73
Fehland, H. R.	68
Fehlandt, William	63
Feld, Carl R.	70
Freeman, James W.	3
Gray, A. L.	71
Gunning, J. W.	26
Hagestad, K. K.	81
Hall, Charles	21
Henton, Theodore	34
Hill, Thomas	43
Hogan, James J.	8
Horn, Fred W.	64
Jabas, Louis L.	59
Jackson, R. W.	14
Johnson, Hans	30
Keogh, Edward	99
Kizer, F. C.	79
Klinefelter, H. G.	78
Knapstein, T. E.	60



NAMES.	SEAT.
La Selle, Wm. B.	49
Legler, H. E.	17
Leonard, Peter H.	15
Loehr, Peter	11
Lyon, James R.	75
Martin, N. T.	87
Mead, L. H.	98
McCourt, J. H.	23
McCoy, J. B.	29
McElroy, W. J.	76
McGeehan, R. J.	57
McGlachlin, E.	48
McMullen, W. V.	6
Millard, B. F.	95
Miller, W. L.	74
Mills, Thos. B., *Speaker.*	
Miner, Cyrus	39
Mohr, C. F.	50
Moore, Chas. W.	62
Oliver, E. C.	88
Osborn, Chas. F.	35
Paddock, B. G.	42
Porter, Hugh	45
Pratt, M. V.	38
Pratt, Geo. W.	72
Raesser, C. S.	46
Ring, M. C.	24
Scheibe, Emil P.	5
Schmidt, Casper	1
Schuler, F. C.	65
Shear, Thos. J.	27
Showalter, R. B.	19
Siebers, Henry	92
Simmons, C. F.	53
Slupecki, E. J.	100
Smith, William	93
Smith, E. C.	55
Solon, Thos. F.	69
Stephens, David	25
Stevenson, John	86
Stocking, H. M.	52
Stoddart, John	13
Tarrant, Henry	89
Thomas, Amos	85
Watson, J. W.	54
Wery, Joseph	4
Whelan, J. W.	47
Winans, Geo.	9
Wipf, Jacob	51
Woller, Frank L.	32

OFFICERS.

Speaker—THOS. B. MILLS.

Chief Clerk—E. D. COE.

Sergeant-at-Arms—F. E. PARSONS.

REPORTERS.

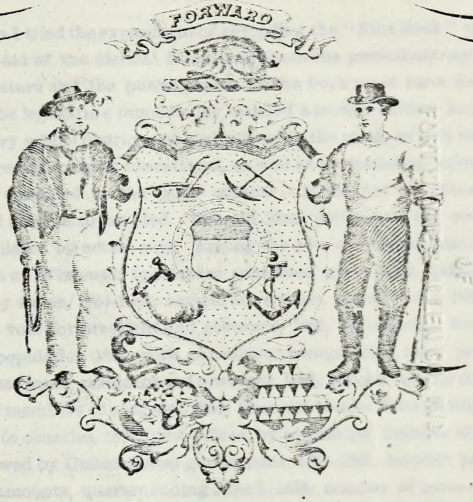
1. S. S. ROCKWOOD, *Portage Register.*
2. S. M. CURTIS, *St. Paul Globe.*
3. GEO. W. STONE, *Chicago Times.*
4. PAUL HAEDICKE, *Milwaukee Herold.*
5. E. R. PETHERICK, *Milwaukee Journal.*
6. WM. A. RUBLEE, *Milwaukee Sentinel.*
7. WM. C. DONOVAN, *Madison Democrat.*
8. O. D. BRANDENBURG, *Wisconsin State Journal.*
9. FRANK MARKLE, *Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.*
10. R. F. TROY, *Madison Evening News.*
11. J. J. ESCH, *La Crosse Republican and Leader.*
12. FRED H. HESS, *Eau Claire Free Press.*
13. GEO. E. HOYT, *Oshkosh Times.*
14. WM. IRVINE, *Oshkosh Northwestern.*

THE

BLUE BOOK

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN



THE MILWAUKEE LITHO. & ENGR. CO.

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED

BY

ERNST G. TIMME,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

1889.

1593346

PREFACE.

Two years ago I tried the experiment of compiling the "Blue Book" wholly in this department, with the aid of the clerical force, and from the gratuitous expression of approval from the legislature and the public generally, the book must have been regarded as very acceptable. The legislature immediately ordered a second edition, large enough to supply one copy to every school district and high school in the state, as well as one to every public library — thus recognizing its educational, as well as its statistical value. The present volume has been compiled in the same manner. It has not only been re-compiled, but a large number of new features added. The old ideal pictures of our state institutions have been mostly replaced by actual cuts. Among the new or changed features will be found a list of members of Wisconsin legislature continued up to 1889, inclusive, alphabetically; electoral vote by states, 1860–1888; comparative table, popular vote, 1884–1888, with pluralities, by states; vote for president and governor, 1888, by counties, towns, cities and election districts; population 1885, with pluralities; comparative table presidential vote 1884–1888, by counties; same, president and governor, 1888; official vote for circuit judges, 1887–88; official vote for members of congress, 1888; financial transactions showing amounts received from and paid to counties, 1888; post-offices, by townships; number of pension claims presented and allowed by United States government, 1861–1888; number paid in Wisconsin, by counties, with amounts, quarter ending June 3, 1888; number of acres of public domain and forests; immigration into United States; troops engaged in civil war; list of consuls and consular agents of United States, 1887, with salary, etc.; public libraries in Wisconsin; party platforms, state and national; new cuts; maps of congressional, senate and assembly districts and judicial circuits, with population, 1885; members of 51st congress; internal revenue districts in Wisconsin, with territory embraced; United States government land offices. Trusting that this Blue Book will be found to be an improvement over that of 1887, I again invite intelligent criticism from the public.

E. G. T.

PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF BLUE BOOKS.

CHAPTER 14, LAWS OF 1882.

AN ACT to amend chapter 123 of the laws of 1880, in relation to the distribution of the Blue Book.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 123 of the laws of 1880, entitled an act to amend chapter 141 of the laws of 1879, in relation to the distribution of Blue Books, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The secretary of state shall cause to be printed eight thousand copies of such Blue Book at each regular session of the Wisconsin legislature, to be distributed as follows: Fifty copies to each member of the senate and assembly, five copies each to the chief clerks and sergeants-at-arms of the two houses, one copy to each of the clerks and employes of the two houses, whose names appear in the Blue Book; one copy to the clerk of each standing committee, fifty copies each to the governor, secretary of state and superintendent of public instruction; twenty-five copies each to the lieutenant-governor, state treasurer, attorney general, and insurance and railroad commissioner; two copies each to the rest of the state officers in the capitol, and one to each of their assistants; one copy each to the state agricultural society, the state horticultural society, the state board of charities and reform, and to the academy of arts and science; one copy to the home office of the Wisconsin humane society, and one copy to each branch office of said society; one copy to each regent of the state university and normal schools; one copy to each of the college, academy, free high school, normal school and free public libraries of the state, and to the state penal and charitable institutions; one copy each to the county clerks and superintendents of schools of the several counties in this state, and to the clerk of the supreme court of the United States courts for Wisconsin; one copy each to the reporters in regular attendance on the legislature; one copy to each justice of the supreme court, to each judge of the United States courts sitting within this state, circuit judge and county judge, and sixty copies to the state historical society, and one copy to each member of the state board of health. The remainder shall be kept by the secretary of state, who shall deliver to the superintendent of public property, at the commencement of each session of the legislature, one hundred and thirty-seven copies, to be by him distributed to the members of the legislature, and to the chief clerks and sergeants-at-arms of each house at the opening of the session; the remainder to be kept for exchange. One copy of such Blue Book for each justice of the supreme court, state officer and each member of the senate and assembly and the chief clerks thereof, shall be bound in half morocco and be lettered with the name of the person entitled to receive it. Each county clerk receiving such Blue Book shall preserve and deliver the same to his successor in office, and it shall be for the use of all persons desiring to use the same in the office of said clerk. The expense for preparing and publishing such Blue Book, other than such as is covered by the contract with the state printer, shall be fixed by the secretary of state and paid out of the state treasury.

SECTION 2. The provisions of this act shall be construed to apply to the publication and distribution for the year 1882.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved February 23, 1882.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.—Pages 1-106.

Constitution of the United States.
Constitution of Wisconsin.
Jefferson's Manual.
Precedents and Forms.
Rules of the Assembly.
Rules of the Senate.
Joint Rules.

PART II.—Pages 109-190.

Outline of Wisconsin History.
Officers of Territorial Government.
Territorial Legislatures.
Constitutional Conventions.
Officers of State Government.
Members of Wisconsin Legislatures since 1848.
State Legislatures, 1880-1889, inclusive.
Presidential Electors.
Representatives in Congress since 1836.
U. S. Presidents and Vice-Presidents.
Presidents pro tem. of Senate.
Speakers of House of Representatives, 1st to 51st Congress.

PART III.—Election Statistics, Pages 193-266.

Electoral vote 1860-1888.
Comparative table Presidential, 1884-1888, by states, with pluralities.
Popular vote for President since 1856.
Popular and Electoral Vote for President since 1789.
Presidential Vote by Towns, 1888.
Gubernatorial Vote by Towns, 1888.
Population by Towns, 1885.
Vote for State Officers, 1888.
Vote for Members of Congress, 1888.
Votes for Associate Justice of Supreme Court.
Votes for Circuit Judges
Votes on Amendments to Constitution Relating to Education.

PART IV.—State Finances. 269-292.

State Indebtedness.
Trust Funds.
Valuation and State Tax for 1887-88.
Assessment by State and County Boards.
How Taxes were Expended.
Indebtedness of Counties.
Indebtedness of Towns, Cities and Villages.
Financial transactions between State and the several counties, showing amount received from and paid to 1888.
Real Estate Valuation, 1888.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART V.—Pages 295-372.

The Wisconsin Press.
Post-offices in Wisconsin.
By Townships.
Post-offices of 1st, 2d and 3d classes.
Post-office Regulations.
Post-offices in each State and Territory.
Population of the United States, 1840–1880.
Population of Wisconsin, 1836–1885.
Population and Nativity.
Population and Area.
Comparative Tables.
Congressional Districts.
Public Schools of the United States.
Principal Countries of the World.
Pensions Paid in United States and State.
Qualifications of Voters.
List of United States Pension Agents, with location and territory.
Value of Foreign Coins.
Forests (Acres), in United States.
Immigration into the United States.
Statistics of Illiteracy.
Wars of United States, Troops Engaged.
Land Grants.
Public Domain, Acres.
Legal Hollidays.
Miles of Railroad.
Voting Population of State and United States.
Private and State Banks.
Public Debt.
Public Libraries in Wisconsin.
State Central Committees.
National and State Platform for 1888.

PART VI.—State Institutions, Pages 374-415.

Educational Institutions — University, Normal Schools.
Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

PART VII.—Pages 419-484.

The State and United States Judiciary.
United States Government.
State Government — Heads of Departments.
Fifty-first Congress.
Revenue Districts in Wisconsin.
Diplomatic and Consular Service.
State Boards, Societies and Associations.
State Militia.
County Officers.
Statistical List of Members and Employes of the Legislature.
Standing Committees of the Legislature.

PART VIII.—Pages 487-522.

Biographies of Senators and Congressmen.
Biographies of State Officers.
Biographies of Senators.
Biographies of Members of Assembly.

GENERAL INDEX.

LIST OF NAMES.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	Page.
Capitol	Frontispiece
Diagram of Senate Chamber	Front
Diagram of Assembly	Front
School for Deaf	129
Industrial School for Girls	160
Industrial School for Boys	193
A Wisconsin Dairy and Stock Farm	289
State University	377
Washburn Observatory	384
Platteville Normal School	391
Whitewater Normal School	392
Oshkosh Normal School	393
River Falls Normal School	394
Milwaukee Normal School	395
State Hospital for Insane	402
Northern Hospital for Insane	403
School for Blind	407
State Prison	410
State Public School	411
Soldiers' National Home	414
State Fish Hatchery	454
Wisconsin Veterans' Home	462
Light Horse Squadron Armory	464
Congressional Districts	Back
Senatorial Districts	Back
Assembly Districts	Back
Judicial Circuits	Back

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Page.

Capitol ..... Frontispiece

Diagram of Senate Chamber ..... Facing

Diagram of Assembly ..... Facing

PART I.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

CONSTITUTION OF WISCONSIN.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.

CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

RULES AND ORDERS.

PART I.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.
CONSTITUTION OF WISCONSIN.
JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.
CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.
RULES AND ORDERS.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

PREAMBLE.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors for the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of *New Hampshire* shall be entitled to choose three, *Massachusetts* eight, *Rhode Island and Providence Plantations* one, *Connecticut* five, *New York* six, *New Jersey* four, *Pennsylvania* eight, *Delaware* one, *Maryland* six, *Virginia* ten, *North Carolina* five, *South Carolina* five, and *Georgia* three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore* in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is

tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECTION 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless Congress by their adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the laws of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding an office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established

by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they may think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress such information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all of the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact; with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more states, or part of States, without the consent of the legislature of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations

respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislature of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

CONNECTICUT.
WM. SAML. JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

NEW YORK.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW JERSEY.
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLY,
WM. PATERSON,
JONA DAYTON.

PENNSYLVANIA.
B. FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEO. CLYMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUV. MORRIS.

DELAWARE.
GEO. READ,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JUN'R,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACO. BROOM.

MARYLAND.
JAMES McHENRY,
DAN. OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER,
DANL. CARROLL.

VIRGINIA.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JUN'R.

NORTH CAROLINA.
WM. BLOUNT,
RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HU. WILLIAMSON.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CH'S. COATESWORTH PINCKNEY,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

GEORGIA.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS.

[The first ten amendments were proposed at the first session of the first Congress of the United States, which was began and held at the city of New York, on the 4th of March, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of States.—1 vol. Laws of U. S., p. 72.]

[The preamble and resolution following, preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and, as they have been supposed by a high equity judge (3 Wendell's reports, p. 100) to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments, they are here inserted. They will be found in the journals of the first session of the first Congress.]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, begun and held at the city of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1789. The conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added; and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution,—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the highest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the execu-

tive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil, or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENTS.

Twelve amendments were proposed by Congress, September 25, 1789, the last ten of which were adopted, and they are the first ten as given above. They were proclaimed in force, December 15, 1791.

The rejected Articles were as follows:

I. After the first enumeration required by the First Article of the Constitution, there shall be one representative for every 30,000 persons, until the number shall amount to one hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one hundred Representatives nor more than one for every 40,000 persons, until the number shall amount to two hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every 50,000 persons.

II. No law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

The twelve proposed amendments were acted upon as follows: All ratified by Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Vermont and Virginia — 7.

All excepting Art. I. ratified by Delaware — 1.

All excepting Art. II. ratified by Pennsylvania — 1.

All excepting Arts. I. and II. ratified by New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island — 3.

All rejected by Connecticut, Georgia and Massachusetts — 3.

Article XI. was proposed by Congress March 12, 1794, and declared in force January 8, 1798.

Article XII. was proposed in the first session of the Eighth Congress and declared in force September 25, 1804.

Article XIII. was proposed by Congress February 1, 1865, and declared in force December 18, 1865.

It was ratified by Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. — 34.

Ratified conditionally by Alabama and Mississippi. Rejected by Delaware and Kentucky — 2.

Article XIV. was proposed by Congress June 13, 1866, and declared in force July 28, 1868.

It was ratified by Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin — 33.

Of the above, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia first rejected the amendment but finally ratified it. New Jersey and Ohio rescinded their ratification.

No final action was taken by California — 1.

Rejected by Delaware, Kentucky and Maryland — 3.

Article XV was proposed by Congress February 26, 1869, and declared in force March 30, 1870.

It was ratified by Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin — 30.

Of the above Georgia and Ohio first rejected but finally ratified. New York rescinded her ratification. The amendment was rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey and Oregon — 6.

No final action was taken by Tennessee — 1.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquility, and promote the general welfare, do establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

SECTION 2. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State otherwise than for the punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SECTION 3. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no laws shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous be true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts.

SECTION 4. The right of the people peaceably to assemble to consult for the common good, and to petition the government or any department thereof shall never be abridged.

SECTION 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law, without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law.

SECTION 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment be inflicted.

SECTION 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecutions by indictment or information, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been committed; which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

SECTION 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require.

SECTION 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws, for all injuries or wrongs he may receive in his person, property, or character; he ought to obtain justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

SECTION 10. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

SECTION 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

SECTION 12. No bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

SECTION 13. The property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor.

SECTION 14. All lands within the State are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural land, for a longer term than fifteen years, in which rent or service of any kind shall be reserved, and all fines and like restraints upon alienation, reserved in any grant of land hereafter made, are declared to be void.

SECTION 15. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment, or descent of property.

SECTION 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of, or founded on a contract, expressed or implied.

SECTION 17. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted.

SECTION 18. The right of every man to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed, nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent. Nor shall any control of, or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or mode of worship. Nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

SECTION 19. No religious tests shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust, under the State, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion.

SECTION 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SECTION 21. Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

SECTION 22. The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

ARTICLE II.

BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the State of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of Congress entitled "an act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: beginning at the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence, running with the boundary of the State of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menomonee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule, in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the centre of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the State of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the State of Illinois, to the place of beginning, as established by "an act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved April 18, 1818. [* *Provided, however*, That the following alteration of the aforesaid boundary be, and hereby is, proposed to the

* Not assented to by Congress.

Congress of the United States as the preference of the State of Wisconsin, and if the same shall be assented and agreed to by the Congress of the United States, then the same shall be and forever remain obligatory on the State of Wisconsin, viz.: leaving the aforesaid boundary line at the foot of the rapids of the St. Louis river; thence, in a direct line bearing southwesterly, to the mouth of the Iskodewabo or Rum river, where the same empties into the Mississippi river, thence down the main channel of the said Mississippi river, as prescribed in the aforesaid boundary.]

SECTION 2. The propositions contained in the act of Congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this State shall never interfere with the primary disposition of the soil within the same, by the United States, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof; and no tax shall be imposed on land, the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. *Provided*, That nothing in this Constitution, or in the act of Congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the State of Wisconsin to five hundred thousand acres of land granted to said State, and to be hereafter selected and located, by and under the act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

ARTICLE III.

SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every male person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the State for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

1. White citizens of the United States.

2. White persons of foreign birth, who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.

3. Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of Congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. Civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe. *Provided*, That the legislature may, at any time, extend by law the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election.

SECTION 2. No person under guardianship, *non compos mentis*, or insane shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

SECTION 3. All votes shall be given by ballot, except for such township officers as may by law be directed or allowed to be otherwise chosen.

SECTION 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States, or of this State.

SECTION 5. No soldier, seaman, or marine, in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed within the same.

SECTION 6. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make, or become directly or indirectly interested in, any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, from the right to vote at such election.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly.

SECTION 2. The number of the members of the Assembly shall never be less than fifty-four, nor more than one hundred. The Senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third, nor less than one-fourth, of the number of the members of the Assembly.

SECTION 3. The Legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and at their first session after such enumeration, and also for each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the Legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the Senate and Assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy.

SECTION 4. The members of the Assembly shall be chosen annually by single districts on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, by the qualified electors of the several districts; such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory, and be in as compact form as practicable.

SECTION 5. The Senators shall be chosen by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the Assembly are required to be chosen, and no Assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district. The Senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the Senators chosen by the odd numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the first year, and the Senators chosen by the even numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the second year, and thereafter the Senators shall be chosen for the term of two years.

SECTION 6. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature who shall not have resided one year within the State, and be a qualified elector in the district which he may be chosen to represent.

SECTION 7. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

SECTION 8. Each House may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

SECTION 9. Each House shall choose its own officers, and the Senate shall choose a temporary President, when the Lieutenant Governor shall not attend as President, or shall act as Governor.

SECTION 10. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each House shall be kept open except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

SECTION 11. The Legislature shall meet at the seat of Government, at such time as shall be provided by law, once in each year, and no oftener, unless convened by the Governor.

SECTION 12. No member of the Legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the State which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

SECTION 13. No person being a member of Congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

SECTION 14. The Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either House of the Legislature.

SECTION 15. Members of the Legislature shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest; nor shall they be subject to any civil process, during the session of the Legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

SECTION 16. No member of the Legislature shall be liable in any civil action or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate.

SECTION 17. The style of the laws of the State shall be, "The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

SECTION 18. No private or local bill, which may be passed by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

SECTION 19. Any bill may originate in either House of the Legislature, and a bill passed by one House may be amended by the other.

SECTION 20. The yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the request of one-sixth of those present, be entered on the journal.

SECTION 21. Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services, two dollars and fifty cents for each day's attendance during the session, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the Legislature, on the most usual route.

SECTION 22. The Legislature may confer upon the Boards of Supervisors of the several

counties of the State, such powers, of a local, legislative, and administrative character, as they shall from time to time prescribe.

SECTION 23. The Legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable.

SECTION 24. The Legislature shall never authorize any lottery or grant any divorce.

SECTION 25. The Legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the State, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the State, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder; but the Legislature may establish a maximum price. No member of the Legislature, or other State officer, shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

SECTION 26. The Legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered or the contract entered into. Nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

SECTION 27. The Legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what court suit may be brought against the State.

SECTION 28. Members of the Legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their ability.

SECTION 29. The Legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the State, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 30. In all elections to be made by the Legislature, the members thereof shall vote *viva voce*, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor who shall hold his office for two years. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term.

SECTION 2. No person, except a citizen of the United States, and a qualified elector of the State shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

SECTION 3. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at the times and places of choosing members of the Legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected. But in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, the two Houses of the Legislature, at its next annual session, shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant Governor. The returns of election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SECTION 4. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State. He shall have the power to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions; and in case of invasion, or danger from the prevalence of contagious disease at the seat of the Government, he may convene them at any other suitable place within the State. He shall communicate to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matter to them for their consideration, as he may deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the Government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures, as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SECTION 5. The Governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

SECTION 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the Legislature, at its next meeting, when the Legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the Legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the

crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon, or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same.

SECTION 7. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor, for the residue of the term, or until the Governor, absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue Commander-in-Chief of the military force of the State.

SECTION 8. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If, during a vacancy in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or from mental or physical disease become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the Secretary of State shall act as Governor until the vacancy shall be filled, or the disability shall cease.

SECTION 9. The Lieutenant Governor shall receive double the *per diem* allowance of members of the Senate, for every day's attendance as President of the Senate, and the same mileage as shall be allowed to members of the Legislature.

SECTION 10. Every bill which shall have passed the Legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

ARTICLE VI.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

SECTION 1. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at the times and places of choosing the members of the Legislature, a Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney General, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

SECTION 2. The Secretary of State shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the Legislature and Executive Department of the State, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the Legislature. He shall be *ex officio* auditor, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services, yearly, such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government.

SECTION 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the Treasurer and Attorney General shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 4. Sheriffs, Coroners, Registers of Deeds and District Attorneys shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years, and as often as vacancies shall happen. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices. They may be required by law to renew their security from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the Sheriff. The Governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the Senate. The House of Representatives shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this State, for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office after he shall have been impeached, until his acquit-

tal. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment, according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust, under the State; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

SECTION 2. The judicial power of this State, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Courts of Probate, and in Justices of the Peace. The Legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in Municipal Courts, and shall have power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. *Provided*, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in Municipal Courts shall not exceed, in their respective municipalities, that of Circuit Courts in their respective circuits, as prescribed in this Constitution; and that the Legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the Municipal Courts as of the judges of inferior Courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said Municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the Circuit Courts.

SECTION 3. The Supreme Court, except in cases otherwise provided in this Constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the State; but in no case removed to the Supreme Court, shall a trial by jury be allowed. The Supreme Court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts; it shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

SECTION 4. For the term of five years, and thereafter until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, the judges of the several Circuit Courts shall be judges of the Supreme Court, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of a majority of the judges present shall be necessary to a decision. The Legislature shall have power, if they should think it expedient and necessary, to provide by law for the organization of a separate Supreme Court with the jurisdiction and powers prescribed in this Constitution, to consist of one Chief Justice and two Associate Justices to be elected by the qualified voters of the State, at such time and in such manner as the Legislature may provide. The separate Supreme Court, when so organized, shall not be changed or discontinued by the Legislature; the judges thereof shall be so classified that but one of them shall go out of office at the same time, and their term of office shall be the same as provided for the judges of the Circuit Court. And whenever the Legislature may consider it necessary to establish a separate Supreme Court, they shall have the power to reduce the number of Circuit Judges to four, and subdivide the Judicial Circuits; but no such subdivision or reduction shall take effect until after the expiration of the term of some one of the said judges, or until a vacancy occur by some other means.

SECTION 5. The State shall be divided into five judicial circuits, to be composed as follows: The First Circuit shall comprise the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green. The Second Circuit, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson and Dane. The Third Circuit, the counties of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk and Portage. The Fourth Circuit, the counties of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Calumet. And the Fifth Circuit shall comprise the counties of Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix; and the county of Richland shall be attached to Iowa, the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford, and the county of La Pointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided by the Legislature.

SECTION 6. The Legislature may alter the limits, or increase the number of circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines, but no such alteration or increase shall have the effect to remove a judge from office. In case of an increase of circuits, the judge or judges shall be elected as provided in this Constitution, and receive a salary not less than that herein provided for judges of the Circuit Court.

SECTION 7. For each circuit there shall be a judge chosen by the qualified electors therein, who shall hold his office as is provided in this Constitution, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified; and after he shall have been elected, he shall reside in the circuit for which he was elected. One of said judges shall be designated as Chief Justice, in such manner as the Legislature shall provide. And the Legislature shall, at its first session, provide by law, as well for the election of as for classifying the judges of the Circuit Court, to be elected under this Constitution, in such a manner that one of said judges shall go out of

office in two years, one in three years, one in four years, one in five years and one in six years, and thereafter the judge elected to fill the office shall hold the same for six years.

SECTION 8. The Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal, within this State, not excepted in this Constitution, and not hereafter prohibited by law, and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control over the same. They shall also have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments and decrees, and give them a general control over inferior courts and jurisdictions.

SECTION 9. When a vacancy shall happen in the office of Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the Governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and when elected, such successor shall hold his office the residue of the unexpired term. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for State or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

SECTION 10. Each of the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall receive a salary, payable quarterly, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them, for any office except a judicial office given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of Judge, who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

SECTION 11. The Supreme Court shall hold at least one term annually, at the seat of government of the State, at such time as shall be provided by law, and the Legislature may provide for holding other terms, and at other places, when they may deem it necessary. A Circuit Court shall be held at least twice in each year, in each county of this State, organized for judicial purposes. The judges of the circuit court may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

SECTION 12. There shall be a clerk of the Circuit Court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes, by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal, as shall be provided by law. In case of a vacancy, the Judge of the Circuit Court shall have the power to appoint a clerk, until the vacancy shall be filled by an election. The clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the Legislature may require; and when elected, shall hold his office for a full term. The Supreme Court shall appoint its own Clerk, and the Clerk of a Circuit Court may be appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court.

SECTION 13. Any Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court may be removed from office by address of both Houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elect to each House concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section, unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

SECTION 14. There shall be chosen in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, a Judge of Probate, who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and whose jurisdiction, powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. *Provided, however*, That the Legislature shall have power to abolish the office of Judge of Probate in any county, and to confer probate powers upon such inferior courts as may be established in said county.

SECTION 15. The electors of the several towns, at their annual town meetings, and the electors of cities and villages, at their charter elections, shall, in such manner as the Legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for two years, and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classifications shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of two years shall in no wise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices thus elected shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 16. The Legislature shall pass laws for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals may be established in and for any township, and shall have power to render judgment, to be obligatory on the parties, when

they shall voluntarily submit their matter in difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgment, or assent thereto in writing.

SECTION 17. The style of all writs and process shall be, "The State of Wisconsin." All criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the same; and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the State.

SECTION 18. The Legislature shall impose a tax on all civil suits commenced or prosecuted in the municipal, inferior, or circuit courts, which shall constitute a fund to be applied toward the payment of the salary of the judges.

SECTION 19. The testimony in causes in equity shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law; and the office of master in chancery is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 20. Any suitor in any court in this State shall have the right to prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person or by an attorney or agent of his choice.

SECTION 21. The Legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions made within the State, as may be deemed expedient. And no general law shall be in force until published.

SECTION 22. The Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to inquire into, revise, and simplify the rules of practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings, and arrange a system adapted to the courts of record of this State, and report the same to the Legislature, subject to their modification and adoption; and such commission shall terminate upon the rendering of the report, unless otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 23. The Legislature may provide for the appointment of one or more persons in each organized county, and may vest in such persons such judicial powers as shall be prescribed by law. *Provided*, That said power shall not exceed that of a judge of the Circuit Court at chambers.

ARTICLE VIII.

FINANCE.

SECTION 1. The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the Legislature shall prescribe.

SECTION 2. No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

SECTION 3. The credit of the State shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association, or corporation.

SECTION 4. The State shall never contract any public debt, except in the cases and manner herein provided.

SECTION 5. The Legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the State for each year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the Legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

SECTION 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures, the State may contract public debts; but such debts shall never, in the aggregate, exceed one hundred thousand dollars. Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt, and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes be postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

SECTION 7. The Legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

SECTION 8. On the passage in either house of the Legislature, of any law which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand of the State, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house, shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

SECTION 9. No scrip, certificate or other evidence of State debt whatsoever, shall be issued, except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

SECTION 10. The State shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the State, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the State may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion.

ARTICLE IX.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

SECTION 1. The State shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this State, so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the State, and any other State or Territory now or hereafter to be formed and bounded by the same. And the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

SECTION 2. The title of all lands and other property, which have accrued to the Territory of Wisconsin by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat or otherwise, shall vest in the State of Wisconsin.

SECTION 3. The people of the State, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State; and all lands, the title to which shall fail from a defect of heirs, shall revert or escheat to the people.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a State Superintendent, and such other officers as the Legislature shall direct. The State Superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, in such manner as the Legislature shall provide; his powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. *Provided*, That his compensation shall not exceed the sum of twelve hundred dollars annually.

SECTION 2. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State, for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purposes of a University), and all moneys, and the clear proceeds of all property, that may accrue to the State by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the State where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the State is entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sale of public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and also the five *per centum* of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the State shall become entitled on her admission into the Union (if Congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned), shall be set apart as a separate fund, to be called the school fund, the interest of which, and all other revenues derived from the school lands, shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

1. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

SECTION 3. The Legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

SECTION 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise, by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes, from the income of the school fund.

SECTION 5. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the State, for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein, between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city or town for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax, nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

SECTION 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a State University, at or near the seat of State Government, and for connecting with the same from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the State, as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the State for the support of a University, shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called the "University Fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such University.

SECTION 7. The Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General shall constitute a Board of Commissioners for the sale of the School and University Lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of said Commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

SECTION 8. Provision shall be made by law for the sale of all School and University Lands, after they shall have been appraised, and when any portion of such lands shall be sold, and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the Commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the land sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent. interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the Treasurer. The Commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The Commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall deem it expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other University and School funds, in such manner as the Legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the Legislature at any time after their passage.

SECTION 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established by the verdict of a jury.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, and they are hereby empowered, to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations.

SECTION 4. The Legislature shall not have power to create, authorize, or incorporate, by any general or special law, any bank or banking power or privilege, or any institution or corporation, having any banking power or privilege whatever, except as provided in this article.

SECTION 5. The Legislature may submit to the voters at any general election, the question of "bank or no bank," and if at any such election a number of votes equal to a majority of all the votes cast at such election on that subject shall be in favor of banks, then the Legislature shall have power to grant bank charters, or to pass a general banking law, with such restrictions, and under such regulations as they may deem expedient and proper for the security of the bill holders. *Provided*, That no such grant or law shall have any force or effect until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the electors of the state at some general election, and been approved by a majority of the votes cast on that subject at such election.

ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either House of the Legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election. And if in the Legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such pro-

posed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner and at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe, and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution. *Provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately.

SECTION 2. If at any time a majority of the Senate and Assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the Legislature; and if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the Legislature shall at its next session provide for calling such convention.

ARTICLE XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. The political year for the State of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in each year.

SECTION 2. Any inhabitant of this State who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory, shall forever be disqualified as an elector, and from holding any office under the Constitution and laws of this State, and may be punished in such other manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 3. No Member of Congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States (postmasters excepted), or under any foreign power; no person convicted of any infamous crime in any court within the United States, and no person being a defaulter to the United States, or to this State, or to any county or town therein, or to any State or Territory within the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this State.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide a great seal for the State, which shall be kept by the Secretary of State; and all official acts of the Governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

SECTION 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands within any county of the State, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under this Constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence for State, United States or County officers. *Provided*, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

SECTION 6. The elective officers of the Legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a Chief Clerk and a Sergeant-at-Arms, to be elected by each house.

SECTION 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less, shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

SECTION 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed, shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

SECTION 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities as the Legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed as the Legislature may direct.

SECTION 10. The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy where no provision is made for that purpose in this Constitution.

ARTICLE XIV.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place, and all process which may be issued under the authority

of the Territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the Union of the United States, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State.

SECTION 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Wisconsin, which are not repugnant to this Constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the Legislature.

SECTION 3. All fines, penalties or forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Wisconsin, shall inure to the use of the State.

SECTION 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from a territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to, and may be prosecuted in the name of the State, and all bonds executed to the Governor of the Territory, or to any other officer or court, in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the Governor or State authority, and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action, and claims or debts of whatever description, of the Territory of Wisconsin, shall inure to and vest in the State of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent, by the State of Wisconsin, as the same could have been by the Territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a Territorial to a State government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the State. All offenses committed against the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, before the change from a Territorial to a State government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the State of Wisconsin, with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this Constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law, and suits in equity, which may be pending in any of the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, at the time of the change from a Territorial to a State government, may be continued and transferred to any court of the State which shall have jurisdiction of the subject-matter thereof.

SECTION 5. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States, or of the Territory of Wisconsin, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the State.

SECTION 6. The first session of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 7. All county, precinct, and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by the competent authority, until the Legislature shall, in conformity with the provisions of this constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively.

SECTION 8. The President of this Convention shall, immediately after its adjournment, cause a fair copy of this Constitution, together with a copy of the act of the Legislature of this Territory, entitled "an act in relation to the formation of a State government in Wisconsin, and to change the time of holding the annual session of the Legislature," approved October 27, 1847, providing for the calling of this Convention, and also a copy of so much of the last census of the Territory as exhibits the number of its inhabitants, to be forwarded to the President of the United States, to be laid before the Congress of the United States at its present session.

SECTION 9. This Constitution shall be submitted at an election to be held on the second Monday in March next, for ratification or rejection, to all white male persons of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall then be residents of this Territory and citizens of the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become such in conformity with the laws of Congress on the subject of naturalization; and all persons having such qualifications shall be entitled to vote for or against the adoption of this Constitution, and for all officers first elected under it. And if the Constitution be ratified by said electors, it shall become the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin. On such of the ballots as are for the Constitution, shall be written or printed the word, "yes;" and on such as are against the Constitution, the word, "no." The election shall be conducted in the manner now prescribed by law, and the returns made by the clerks of the boards of supervisors or county commissioners (as the case may be) to the Governor of the Territory, at any time before the tenth of April next. And in the event of the ratification of this Constitution, by a majority of all the votes given, it shall be the duty of the Governor of this Territory to make proclamation of the same, and to transmit a digest of the returns to the Senate and Assembly of the State, on the first day of their session. An election shall be held for Governor and

Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Members of the State Legislature, and Members of Congress, on the second Monday of May next, and no other or further notice of such election shall be required.

SECTION 10. Two Members of Congress shall also be elected on the second Monday of May next; and until otherwise provided by law, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green shall constitute the First Congressional District, and elect one member; and the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe shall constitute the Second Congressional District, and shall elect one member.

SECTION 11. The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the Territory. *Provided*, That no elector shall be entitled to vote, except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election, for Senators and Members of Assembly, shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors, or county commissioners, as the case may be, and the votes shall be canvassed, and certificates of election issued, as now provided by law. In the First Senatorial District, the returns of the election for Senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the Second Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the County of Columbia; in the Third Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the Fourth Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the Fifth Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for State officers and Members of Congress, shall be certified and transmitted to the Speaker of the Assembly, at the seat of government, in the same manner as the votes for delegate to Congress are required to be certified and returned, by the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, to the Secretary of said Territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the Legislature shall be organized, the Speaker of the Assembly and the President of the Senate shall in the presence of both Houses, examine the returns, and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected, a certificate of his election.

SECTION 12. Until there shall be a new apportionment, the Senators and Members of the Assembly shall be apportioned among the several districts, as hereinafter mentioned, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator or member of the Assembly, as the case may be.

The counties of Brown, Calumet, Manitowoc and Sheboygan shall constitute the First Senate District.

The counties of Columbia, Marquette, Portage and Sauk shall constitute the Second Senate District.

The counties of Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe shall constitute the Third Senate District.

The counties of Fond du Lac and Winnebago shall constitute the Fourth Senate District.

The counties of Iowa and Richland shall constitute the Fifth Senate District.

The county of Grant shall constitute the Sixth Senate District.

The county of La Fayette shall constitute the Seventh Senate District.

The county of Green shall constitute the Eighth Senate District.

The county of Dane shall constitute the Ninth Senate District.

The county of Dodge shall constitute the Tenth Senate District.

The county of Washington chall constitute the Eleventh Senate District.

The county of Jefferson shall constitute the Twelfth Senate District.

The county of Waukesha shall constitute the Thirteenth Senate District.

The county of Walworth shall constitute the Fourteenth Senate District.

The county of Rock shall constitute the Fifteenth Senate District.

The towns of Southport, Pike, Pleasant Prairie, Paris, Bristol, Brighton, Salem and Wheatland, in the county of Racine, shall constitute the Sixteenth Senate District.

The towns of Racine, Caledonia, Mount Pleasant, Raymond, Norway, Rochester, Yorkville and Burlington, in the county of Racine, shall constitute the Seventeenth Senate District.

The third, fourth and fifth wards of the City of Milwaukee, and the towns of Lake, Oak Creek, Franklin and Greenfield, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute the Eighteenth Senate District.

The first and second wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Milwaukee, Wauwatosa and Granville, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute the Nineteenth Senate District.

The county of Brown shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Calumet shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Manitowoc shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Columbia shall constitute an Assembly District.

The counties of Crawford and Chippewa shall constitute an Assembly District.

The counties of St. Croix and La Pointe shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Windsor, Sun Prairie and Cottage Grove, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Madison, Cross Plains, Clarkson, Springfield, Verona, Montrose, Oregon and Greenfield, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Rome, Dunkirk, Christiana, Albion and Rutland, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Burnett, Chester, Le Roy and Williamstown, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Fairfield, Hubbard and Rubicon, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Hustisford, Ashippun, Lebanon and Emmett, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Elba, Lowell, Portland and Clyman, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Calamus, Beaver Dam, Fox Lake and Trenton, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Calumet, Forest, Auburn, Byron, Taychedah and Fond du Lac, in the county of Fond du Lac, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Alto, Metomen, Ceresco, Rosendale, Waupun, Oakfield and Seven Mile Creek, in the county of Fond du Lac, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Hazel Green, Fairplay, Smelser's Grove and Jamestown, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Platteville, Head of Platte, Centreville, Muscoda and Fennimore, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Pleasant Valley, Potosi, Waterloo, Hurricane and New Lisbon, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Beetown, Patch Grove, Cassville, Millville and Lancaster, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Green shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Dallas, Peddler's Creek, Mineral Point and Yellow Stone, in the county of Iowa, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Franklin, Dodgeville, Porter's Grove, Arena and Percussion, in the county of Iowa and the county of Richland, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Watertown, Aztalan and Waterloo, in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Ixonia, Concord, Sullivan, Hebron, Cold Spring and Palmyra, in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Lake Mills, Oakland, Koshkonong, Farmington and Jefferson, in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Benton, Elk Grove, Belmont, Willow Springs, Prairie, and that part of Shullsburgh precinct north of town one, in the county of La Fayette, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Wiota, Wayne, Gratiot, White Oak Springs, Fever River, and that part of Shullsburgh precinct south of town two, in the county of La Fayette, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Marquette shall constitute an Assembly District.

The first ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The second ward of the city of Milwauke shall constitute an Assembly District.

The third ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The fourth and fifth wards of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Franklin and Oak Creek, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Greenfield and Lake, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Granville, Wauwatosa and Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Portage shall constitute an Assembly District.

The town of Racine, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Norway, Raymond, Caledonia and Mount Pleasant, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Rochester, Burlington and Yorkville, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Southport, Pike and Pleasant Prairie, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Paris, Bristol, Brighton, Salem and Wheatland, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Janesville and Bradford, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Beloit, Turtle and Clinton, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Magnolia, Union, Porter and Fulton, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Milton, Lima and Johnstown, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Newark, Rock, Avon, Spring Valley and Center, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District. *Provided*, That if the Legislature shall divide the town of Center, they may attach such part of it to the district lying next north, as they deem expedient.

The county of Sauk shall constitute an Assembly District.

Precints numbered one, three and seven, in the county of Sheboygan, shall constitute an Assembly District.

Precincts number two, four, five and six, in the county of Sheboygan, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Troy, East Troy and Spring Prairie, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Whitewater, Richmond and Lagrange, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Geneva, Hudson and Bloomfield, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Darien, Sharon, Walworth and Linn, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Delavan, Sugar Creek, La Fayette and Elkhorn, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Lisbon, Menomonee and Brookfield, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Warren, Oconomowoc, Summit and Ottawa, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Delafield, Genesee and Pewaukee, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Waukesha and New Berlin, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Eagle, Mukwonago, Vernon and Muskego, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Port Washington, Fredonia and Clarence, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Grafton and Jackson, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Mequon and Germantown, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Polk, Richfield and Erin, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Hartford, Addison, West Bend and North Bend, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Winnebago shall constitute an Assembly District.

The foregoing Districts are subject, however, so far to be altered that when any new town shall be organized, it may be added to either of the adjoining Assembly Districts.

SECTION 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the Territory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this State until altered or suspended by the Legislature.

SECTION 14. The Senators first elected in the even numbered Senate Districts, the Gover-

nor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers first elected under this Constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next. The Senators first elected in the odd numbered Senate Districts, and the members of the Assembly first elected shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

SECTION 15. The oath of office may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace, until the Legislature shall otherwise direct.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby requested, upon the application of Wisconsin for admission into the Union, so to alter the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to grant a quantity of land to the Territory of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with those of Rock river," approved June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and so to alter the terms and conditions of the grant made therein, that the odd numbered sections thereby granted, and remaining unsold, may be held and disposed of by the State of Wisconsin, as part of the five hundred thousand acres of land to which said State is entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one; and further, that the even numbered sections reserved by Congress may be offered for sale by the United States for the same minimum price, and subject to the same rights of pre-emption as other public lands of the United States.

Resolved, That Congress be further requested to pass an act whereby the excess price over and above one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, which may have been paid by the purchasers of said even numbered sections which shall have been sold by the United States, be refunded to the present owners thereof, or they be allowed to enter any of the public lands of the United States, to an amount equal in value to the excess so paid.

Resolved, That in case the odd numbered sections shall be ceded to the State as aforesaid, the same shall be sold by the State in the same manner as other school lands. *Provided*, that the same rights of pre-emption as are now granted by the laws of the United States shall be secured to persons who may be actually settled upon such lands at the time of the adoption of this Constitution: *And provided further*, that the excess price over and above one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, absolutely or conditionally contracted to be paid by the purchasers of any part of said sections which shall have been sold by the Territory of Wisconsin, shall be remitted to such purchasers, their representatives or assigns.

Resolved, That Congress be requested, upon the application of Wisconsin for admission into the Union, to pass an act whereby the grant of five hundred thousand acres of land, to which the State of Wisconsin is entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands lying within the State, to which it shall become entitled on its admission into the Union, by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union," approved the sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, shall be granted to the State of Wisconsin for the use of schools, instead of the purposes mentioned in said acts of Congress respectively.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and hereby is requested, upon the admission of this State into the Union, so to alter the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled "an act to grant a certain quantity of land to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and to connect the same by a canal in the territory of Wisconsin," that the price of the lands reserved to the United States shall be reduced to the minimum price of the public lands.

Resolved, That the Legislature of this State shall make provision by law for the sale of the lands granted to the State in aid of said improvements, subject to the same rights of pre-emption to the settlers thereon, as are now allowed by law to the settlers on the public lands.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be appended to and signed with the Constitution of Wisconsin, and submitted therewith to the people of this Territory, and to the Congress of the United States.

We, the undersigned, members of the Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin, to be submitted to the people thereof for their ratification or rejection, do hereby certify that the foregoing is the Constitution adopted by the Convention.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, at Madison, the first day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

MORGAN L. MARTIN,
President of the Convention and Delegate from Brown County.

THOS. McHUGH, *Secretary.*

CALUMET —
G. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH.

COLUMBIA —
JAMES T. LEWIS.

CRAWFORD —
DANIEL G. FENTON.

DANE —
WILLIAM H. FOX,
CHARLES M. NICHOLS,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

DODGE —
STODDARD JUDD,
CHARLES H. LARRABEE,
SAMUEL W. LYMAN.

FOND DU LAC —
SAMUEL W. BEALL,
WARREN CHASE.

GRANT —
ORSAMUS COLE,
GEORGE W. LAKIN,
ALEXANDER D. RAMSAY,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
JOHN HAWKINS ROUNTREE.

GREEN —
JAMES BIGGS.

IOWA —
CHARLES BISHOP,
STEPHEN P. HOLLENBECK,
JOSEPH WARD.

JEFFERSON —
JONAS FOLTS,
MILO JONES,
THEODORE PRENTISS,
ABRAM VANDERPOOL.

LA FAYETTE —
CHARLES DUNN,
JOHN O'CONNOR,
ALLEN WARDEN.

MILWAUKEE —
JOHN L. DORAN,
GARRET M. FITZGERALD,
ALBERT FOWLER,
BYRON KILBOURN.

MILWAUKEE — (*continued.*)
RUFUS KING,
CHARLES H. LARKIN,
MORITZ SCHŒFFLER.

PORTAGE —
WILLIAM H. KENNEDY.

RACINE —
ALBERT G. COLE,
STEPHEN A. DAVENPORT,
ANDREW B. JACKSON,
FREDERICK S. LOVELL,
SAMUEL R. McCLELLAN,
JAMES D. REYMERT,
HORACE T. SANDERS,
THEODORE SECOR.

ROCK —
ALMERIN M. CARTER,
JOSEPH COLLEY,
PAUL CRANDALL,
EZRA A. FOOT,
LOUIS P. HARVEY,
EDWARD V. WHITON.

SHEBOYGAN —
SILAS STEADMAN.

WALWORTH —
EXPERIENCE ESTABROOK,
GEORGE GALE,
JAMES HARRINGTON,
AUGUSTUS C. KINNE,
HOLLIS LATHAM,
EZRA A. MULFORD.

WASHINGTON —
JAMES FAGAN,
PATRICK PENTONY,
HARVEY G. TURNER.

WAUKESHA —
SQUIRE S. CASE,
ALFRED L. CASTLEMAN,
PETER D. GIFFORD,
ELEAZER ROOT,
GEORGE SCAGEL.

WINNEBAGO —
HARRISON REED.

AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

[Section 8, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 8, 1870.]

SECTION 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person, for the same offense, shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

ARTICLE III.

[Section 1, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 7, 1882.]

SECTION 1. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards belonging to either of the following classes who shall have resided within the State for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote, such time as may be prescribed by the Legislature, not exceeding thirty days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election.

1. Citizens of the United States.

2. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.

3. Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subseqent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. Civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe; *provided*, that the legislature may at any time extend by law the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election; *and provided further*, that in incorporated cities and villages, the legislature may provide for the registration of electors and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor.

ARTICLE IV.

[Sections 4, 5, 11 and 21, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 8, 1881.]

SECTION 4. The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November after the adoption of this amendment, by the qualified electors of the several districts; such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory, and be in as compact form as practicable.

SECTION 5. The senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen, and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the senators shall be chosen alternately from the odd and even-numbered districts. The senators elected, or holding over at the time of the adoption of this amendment, shall continue in office till their successors are duly elected and qualified; and after the adoption of this amendment, all senators shall be chosen for the term of four years.

SECTION 11. The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, once in two years and no oftener, unless convened by the governor in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened.

SECTION 21. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services, for and during a regular session, the sum of five hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation

shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage, to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other perquisite, except the salary and mileage above provided, shall be received from the state by any member of the legislature for his services, or in any other manner as such member.

[Sections 31 and 32, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 7, 1871.]

SECTION 31. The Legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases: 1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another. 2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of State roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by Congress. 3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams, at points wholly within this State. 4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability. 5th. For locating or changing any county seat. 6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for collection thereof. 7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities. 8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund. 9th. For incorporating any town or village, or to amend the charter thereof.

SECTION 32. The Legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operations throughout the State.

ARTICLE V.

[Sections 5 and 9, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 2, 1869.]

SECTION 5. The Governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of five thousand dollars, which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties.

SECTION 9. The Lieutenant Governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand dollars.

ARTICLE VI.

[Section 4, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 7, 1882.]

SECTION 4. Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers, except judicial officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The Governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VII.

[Section 4, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 6, 1877.]

SECTION 4. The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and four associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State. The Legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, provide by law for the election of two associate justices of said court, to hold their offices for terms ending two and four years respectively, after the end of the term of the justice of the said court then last to expire. And thereafter the chief justice and associate justices of the said court shall be elected and hold their offices respectively for the term of ten years.

[Section 12, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 7, 1882.]

SECTION 12. There shall be a clerk of the circuit court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal as shall be provided by law; in case of a vacancy the judge of the circuit court shall have power to appoint a clerk until the vacancy shall be filled by an election; the clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the Legislature may require. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk and a clerk of the circuit court may be appointed a clerk of the supreme court.

ARTICLE VIII.

[Section 2, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 6, 1877.]

SECTION 2. No money shall be paid out of the treasury, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the State, except claims of the United States. and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued.

ARTICLE XI.

[Section 3, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 3, 1874.]

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, and they are hereby empowered to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on said debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same.

ARTICLE XIII.

[Section 1, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 7, 1882.]

SECTION 1. The political year for the State of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general elections shall be holden on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first general election for all state and county officers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment, shall be holden in the year A. D. 1884, and thereafter the general election shall be held biennally All state, county or other officers elected at the general election in the year 1881, and whose term of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January in the year 1884, shall hold and continue in such office respectively, until the first Monday in January in the year 1885.

ARTICLE VII.

[Section 4, as amended by a vote of the people at an election April 2, 1889.]

SECTION 4. The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as justices of said court with the same terms of office, respectively, as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of five justices (any three of whom shall be a quorum), to be elected as now provided. The justice having been longest a continuous member of the court (or in case of two or more of such senior justices having served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires), shall be ex-officio the chief justice.

35-36

1593346

MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SEC. 1. Rules, Importance of.
2. Legislature.
3. Privilege.
4. Elections.
5. Qualifications.
6. Quorum.
7. Call of the House.
8. Absence.
9. Speaker.
10. Address.
11. Committees.
12. Committee of Whole.
13. Examination before Committees, etc.
14. Arrangement of business.
15. Order.
16. Order respecting papers.
17. Order in debate.
18. Orders of the House.
19. Petitions.
20. Motions.
21. Resolutions.
22. Bills, Reading.
23. Leave to bring in.
24. First reading.
25. Second reading.
26. Commitment.
27. Report of Committee.
SEC. 28. Bills, Recommitment.
29. Report taken up.
30. Quasi Committee
31. Second reading in the House.
32. Reading papers.
33. Privileged questions.
34. Previous question.
35. Amendments.
36. Division of question.
37. Co-existing questions.
38. Equivalent question.
39. The question.
40. Third reading.
41. Division of the House.
42. Title.
43. Reconsideration.
44. Bills sent to the other House.
45. Amendments between the Houses.
46. Conferences.
47. Messages.
48. Assent.
49. Journals.
50. Adjournment.
51. Session.
52. Treaties.
53. Impeachment.

MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

NOTE.—The rules and practices peculiar to the SENATE are printed between brackets, [ ]. Those of PARLIAMENT are not so distinguished.

IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

SECTION I.

IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

Mr. ONSLOW, the ablest among the Speakers of the House of Commons, used to say: "It was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced Members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of the administration, and those who acted with a majority of the House of Commons, than a neglect of, or departure from, the rules of proceeding; that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority, and that they were in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority, against the attempts of power." So far the maxim is certainly true, and it is founded in good sense, that as it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapons by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power, are the forms and rules of proceeding which have been adopted as they were found necessary, from time to time, and are become the law of the House; by a strict adherence to which, the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which these forms were intended to check, and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities. 2 *Hats.*, 171, 172.

And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the caprice of the Speaker, or captiousness of the Members. It is very material that order, decency and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body. 2 *Hats.*, 149.

SECTION II.

LEGISLATIVE.

[All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives—*Constitution of the United States, Art.* 1, *Sec.* 1.]

[The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. *Constitution of the United States, Art.* 1, *Sec.* 6.]

[For the powers of Congress, see the following Articles and Sections of the Constitution of the United States. I, 4, 7, 8, 9. II, 1, 2. III, 3. IV, 1, 3, 5, and all the amendments.]

SECTION III.

PRIVILEGE.

The privileges of Members of Parliament, from small and obscure beginnings, have been advancing for centuries with a firm and never yielding pace. Claims seem to have been brought forward from time to time, and repeated, till some example of their admission enabled them to build law on that example. We can only, therefore, state the points of progression at which they now are. It is now acknowledged, 1st. That they are at all times exempted from question elsewhere for anything said in their own House; that during the time of privilege, 2d. Neither a Member himself, his* wife, nor his servants (familiaries

*Order of House of Commons, 1663, July 18

suit), for any matter of their own, may be* arrested on mesne process, in any civil suit: 3d. Nor be detained under execution, though levied before time of privilege: 4th. Nor impleaded, cited or subpœnaed in any court: 5th. Nor summoned as a witness or juror: 6th. Nor may their lands or goods be distrained: 7th. Nor their persons assaulted, or characters traduced. And the period of time covered by privilege, before and after the session, with the practice of short prorogations under the connivance of the Crown, amounts in fact to a perpetual protection against the course of justice. In one instance, indeed, it has been relaxed by the 10 G. 3, c. 50, which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continually progressive, seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them; the doctrine being that "their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite; 'and that the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast, and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated laws.'" 1 *Blackst.* 163, 164.

[It was probably from this view of the encroaching character of privilege that the framers of our constitution, in their care to provide that the law shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged "Senators and Representatives" themselves from the single act of "arrest in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and from being questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House." *Const. U. S., Art.* 1, *Sec.* 6. Under the general authority "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers given them," *Const. U. S., Art.* 2, *Sec.* 8, they may provide by law the details which may be necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being yet made, it seems to stand at present on the following grounds: 1. The act of arrest is void, ab initio† 2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion, 1 *Bl.*, 166; 3 *Stra.*, 990; or by habeas corpus under the Federal or State authority as the case may be; or by a writ of privilege out of the Chancery, 2 *Stra.*, 989, in those States which have adopted that part of the laws of England. *Orders of the House of Commons*, 1550, *February* 20. 3. The arrest being unlawful, is a trespass for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action and indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrest. 4. The court before which the process is returnable is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts.]

[The time necessary for going to, and returning from, Congress, not being defined, it will, of course, be judged of in every particular case by those who will have to decide the case.] While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here, only to exemption from arrest, eundo, moranda, et redeundo, the House of Commons themselves decided that "a convenient time was to be understood." (1580,) 1 *Hats.*, 99, 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs, and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct; some necessity perhaps constraining him to it. 2 *Stra.*, 986, 987.

This privilege from arrest, privileges of course against all process, the disobedience to which is punishable by an attachment of the person; as a subpœna ad respondendum, or, testificandum, or a summons on a jury; and with reason, because a member has superior duty to perform in another place. [When a representative is withdrawn from his seat by summons, the 40,000 people whom he represents, lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do on his voluntary absence; when a Senator is withdrawn by summons, his State loses half its voice in debate and vote, as it does on his voluntary absence. The enormous disparity of evil admits no comparison.]

[So far there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the privileges of the two Houses of Congress; but in the following cases it is otherwise. In December, 1795, the House of Representatives committed two persons of the name of Randall and Whitney, for attempting to corrupt the integrity of certain members, which they considered as a contempt and breach of the privileges of the House; and the facts being proved, Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight, and Randall three weeks, and was reprimanded by the Speaker. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives voted a challenge given to a member of their House to be a breach of the privileges of the House; but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made, no further proceeding was had. The editor of the *Aurora* having, in his paper of February 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory of

*Elsynge, 217; 1 Hats., 21; Gray's Deb., 133. †Stra., 989.

the Senate, and failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of this order, it was insisted, in support of it, that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men, possesses the right of self-defense; that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of self-preservation; that they have an inherent right to all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them; that whenever authorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implication; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing contempts; all the State Legislatures exercise the same power, and every court does the same; that, if we have it not, we sit at the mercy of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and, by noise and tumult, render proceeding in business impracticable; that if our tranquillity is to be perpetually disturbed by newspaper defamation, it will not be possible to exercise our functions with the requisite coolness and deliberation; and that we must, therefore, have a power to punish these disturbers of our peace and proceedings. To this it was answered, that the Parliament and courts of England have cognizance of contempts by the express provisions of their law; that the State Legislatures have equal authority, because their powers are plenary; they represent their constituents completely, and possess all their powers, except such as their Constitutions have expressly denied them; that the courts of the several States have the same powers by the laws of their States, and those of the Federal Government by the same State laws adopted in each State, by a law of Congress; that none of these bodies, therefore, derive those powers from natural or necessary right, but from express law; that Congress have no such natural or necessary power, nor any powers but such as are given them by the Constitution; that that has given them, directly, exemption from personal arrest, exemption from question elsewhere for what is said in their House, and power over their own members and proceedings; for these no further law is necessary, the Constitution being the law; that, moreover, by that article of the Constitution which authorizes them "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the power vested by the Constitution in them," they may provide by law for an undisturbed exercise of their functions, e. g., for the punishment of contempt, of affrays or tumult in their presence, etc., but, till the law be made, it does not exist; and does not exist, from their own neglect; that in the mean time, however, they are not unprotected, the ordinary magistrates and courts of law being open and competent to punish all unjustifiable disturbances or defamations, and even their own sergeant, who may appoint deputies *ad libitum* to aid him, 3 *Grey*, 59, 147, 255, is equal to small disturbances; that in requiring a previous law, the Constitution had regard to the inviolability of the citizen, as well as of the member; as, should one House, in the regular form of a bill, aim at too broad privileges, it may be checked by the other, and both by the President; and also as, the law being promulgated, the citizen will know how to avoid offense. But if one branch may assume its own privileges without control; if it may do it on the spur of the occasion, conceal the law in its own breast, and after the fact committed, make its sentence both the law and the judgment on that fact, if the offense is to be kept undefined, and to be declared only *ex re nata*, and according to the passion of the moment, and there be no limitation either in the manner or measure of the punishment, the condition of the citizen will be perilous indeed. Which of these doctrines is to prevail, time will decide. Where there is no fixed law, the judgment on any particular case, is the law of that single case only, and dies with it. When a new and even similar case arises, the judgment which is to make and at the same time apply the law, is open to question and consideration, as are all new laws. Perhaps Congress, in the mean time, in their care for the safety of the citizen as well as that for their own protection, may declare by law what is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all, which may direct the conduct of the citizen, and at the same time test the judgments they shall themselves pronounce in their own case.]

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election; and before a return be made a member elected may be named of a committee, and is to every extent a member, except that he cannot vote until he is sworn. *Memor.*, 107, 108. *D'Ewes*, 642, *col.* 2; 643, *col.* 1. *Pet. Miscel. Parl.*, 119. *Lex Parl.*, c. 23. 2 *Hats.*, 22, 62.

Every man must, at his peril, take notice who are members of either House returned of record. *Lex Parl.*, 23; 4 *Inst.*, 24.

On complaint of a breach of privilege the party may either be summoned or sent for in custody of the sergeant. *Grey*, 88, 95.

The privilege of a member is the privilege of the House. If the member waive it without leave, it is a ground for punishing him, but cannot in effect waive the privilege of the House. 3 *Grey*, 140, 222.

For any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Const. U. S., I, 6, *S. P.*, *Protest of the Commons to James I.*, 1621; 2 *Rapin*, No. 54, pp. 211, 212. But this is restrained to things done in the House in a parliamentary course. 1 *Rush.*, 663. For he is not to have privilege contra morem parliamentarum, to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty. *Com. p.*

If an offense be committed by a member of the House, of which the House has cognizance, it is an infringement of their right for any person or court to take notice of it, till the House has punished the offender, or referred him to a due course. *Lex Parl.*, 63.

Privilege is in the power of the House, and is a restraint to proceedings of inferior courts, but not of the House itself. 2 *Nalson*, 450; 2 *Grey*, 399. For whatever is spoken in the House is subject to the censure of the House; and offenses of this kind have been severely punished by calling the person to the bar to make submission, committing him to the tower, expelling the House, etc. *Scob.*, 72; *L. Parl.*, *c.* 22.

It is a breach of order for the speaker to refuse to put a question which is in order. 2 *Hats.*, 175-6; 5 *Grey*, 133.

And even in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend as to substance, yet in Parliament a member is privileged as to the mode of proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the House, that it may judge of the fact and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege; otherwise it would be in the power of the other branches of government, and even of every private man, under pretense of treason, etc., to take any man from his service in the House, and so as many, one after another, as would make the House what he pleaseth. *Dec. of Com. on the King's declaring Sir John Hotham a traitor.* 4 *Rushw.*, 586. So when a member stood indicted for felony, it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the House till conviction; for it may be any man's case who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony or the like crime. 23 *El.* 1580; *D'Ewes*, 283, *col.* 1; *Lex Parl.*, 133.

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when on any public inquiry, matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the House, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they think proper. 2 *Hats.*, 259. Of which see many examples. *Ib.*, 256, 257, 258. But the communication is subsequent to the arrest. 1 *Blackst.*, 167.

It is highly expedient, says Hatsel, for the due preservation of the privileges of the separate branches of the Legislature, that neither should encroach on the other or interfere in any matter depending before them, so as to preclude or even influence that freedom of debate, which is essential to a free council. They are therefore not to take notice of any bills or other matters depending or of votes that have been given, or of speeches which have been held, by the members of either of the other branches of the Legislature, until the same have been communicated to them in the usual parliamentary manner. 2 *Hats.*, 252. 4 *Inst.*, 15. *Seld. Jud.*, 53. Thus the King's taking notice of the bill for suppressing soldiers, depending before the House; his proposing a provisional clause for a bill before it was presented to him by the two Houses; his expressing displeasure against some persons for matters moved in parliament during the debate and preparation of a bill, were breaches of privilege; 2 *Nalson*, 347; and in 1783, December 17, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges, etc., to report any opinion or pretended opinion of the King on any bill or proceeding depending in either House of Parliament with a view to influence the votes of the members. 2 *Hats.*, 251, 6.

SECTION IV.

ELECTIONS.

[The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators. *Const.*, I, 4.]

[Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members. *Const.*, I, 5.]

SECTION V.

QUALIFICATIONS.

[The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.]

[Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the

first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year: of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of the State, any Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.]

[No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. *Const.* I, 3.]

[The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors of each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.]

[No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.]

[Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers; which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons; including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative. *Constitution of the United States*, I, 2.]

[When vacancies happen in the representation from any State the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. *Const. U. S., Art.* I, Sec. 2.]

[No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person, holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. *Const.* I, 6.]

SECTION VI.

QUORUM.

[A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide. *Const.* I., 5.]

In general, the chair is not to be taken till a quorum for business is present; unless, after due waiting, such a quorum be despaired of, when the chair may be taken and the House adjourned. And whenever, during business, it is observed that a quorum is not present, any member may call for the House to be counted; and being found deficient, business is suspended. 2 *Hats.*, 125, 126.

[The President having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistakes may be corrected that shall have been made in the entries. *Rules of the Senate.*]

SECTION VII.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On a call of the House, each person rises up as he is called and answereth; the absentees are then only noted, but no excuse to be made till the House be fully called over. Then the absentees are called a second time, and if still absent, excuses are to be heard. *Ord. House of Commons*, 92.

They rise that their persons may be recognized; the voice in such a crowd, being an insufficient verification of their presence. But in so small a body as the Senate of the United States, the trouble of rising cannot be necessary.

Orders for calls on different days may subsist at the same time. 2 *Hats.*, 72.

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

[No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave of the Senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall con-

vene, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the Senate, at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour is arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned. *Rule* 8.]

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

[The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. *Constitution*, I, 3.]

[The Senate shall choose their officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States. *Ib.*]

[The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers. *Const.*, I, 2.]

When but one person is proposed, and no objection made, it has not been usual in Parliament to put any question to the House; but without a question the members proposing him conduct him to the chair. But if there be objection, or another proposed, a question is put by the clerk. 2 *Hats.*, 168. As are also questions of adjournment. 6 *Grey*, 406. Where the House debated and exchanged messages and answers with the King for a week, without a Speaker, till they were prorogued. They have done it devote in diem for 14 days. 1 *Chand.*, 331, 335.

[In the Senate, a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President is proposed and chosen by ballot. His office is understood to be determined on the Vice President's appearing and taking the chair, or at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess.

Where the Speaker has been ill, other Speakers pro tempore have been appointed. Instances of this are 1 *H.*, 4. Sir John Cheyney, and for Sir Wm. Sturton, and in 15 *H.*, 6, Sir John Tyrrell, in 1656, January 27; 1658, March 9; 1659, January 13.

Sir Job Charlton ill, Seymour chosen, 1673, February 18.
Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1678, April 15.
Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.
} Not merely pro tempore. 1 *Chand.*, 169, 276, 277.

Thorpe in execution, a new speaker chosen, 31 *H.*, VI. 3 *Grey*, 11; and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances. 2 *Hats.*, 161; 4 *Inst.*: 8, *L. Parl.*, 263.

A Speaker may be removed at the will of the House and a Speaker pro tempore appointed.* 2 *Grey*, 186; 5 *Grey*, 134.

SECTION X.

ADDRESS.

[The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. *Const.*, II, 3.]

A joint address of both houses of Parliament is read by the Speaker of the House of Lords. It may be attended by both Houses in a body, or by a committee from each House, or by the two Speakers only. An address of the House of Commons only may be presented by the whole House, or by the Speaker, 9 *Grey*, 473; 1 *Chandler*, 298, 301; or by such particular members as are of the privy council. 2 *Hats.*, 278.

SECTION XI.

COMMITTEES.

Standing committees, as of privileges and elections, etc., are usually appointed at the first meeting, to continue through the session. The person first named is generally permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy; every committee having a right to elect their own chairman, who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the House. 4 *Inst.*, 11, 12; *Scob.*, 9; 1 *Grey*, 122.

At these committees the members are to speak standing, and not sitting; though there is reason to conjecture it was formerly otherwise. *D'Ewes*, 630, *col.* 1; 4 *Parl. Hist.*, 440; 2 *Hats.*, 77.

*RULE 23. The Vice President or President of the Senate pro tempore, shall have the right to name a member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an amendment.

Their proceedings are not to be published, as they are of no force till confirmed by the House. *Rushw., part* 3, *vol.* 2, 74; 3 *Grey*, 401; *Scob.*, 39. Nor can they receive a petition but through the House. 9 *Grey*, 412.

When a committee is charged with an inquiry, if a member prove to be involved, they cannot proceed against him, but must make a special report to the House; whereupon the member is heard in his place, or at the bar, or a special authority is given to the committee to inquire concerning him. 9 *Grey*, 523.

So soon as the House sits, and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the service of the House. 2 *Nals.*, 319.

It appears that on joint committees of the Lords and Commons, each committee acted integrally in the following instances: 7 *Grey*, 261, 278, 285, 338; 1 *Chandler*, 357, 462. In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not: 6 *Grey*, 129; 7 *Grey*, 213, 229, 321.

SECTION XII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, message, and other matters of great concernment, are usually referred to a committee of the whole House (6 *Grey*, 311), where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended till they get into a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the House, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills. *Scob.*, 36, 44. Propositions for any charge on the people are especially to be first made in a committee of the whole. 3 *Hats.*, 127. The sense of the whole is better taken in committee, because in all committees every one speaks as often as he pleases. *Scob.*, 49. They generally acquiesce in the chairman named by the Speaker; but, as well as all other committees, have a right to elect one, some member, by consent, putting the question. *Scob.*, 36; 3 *Grey*, 301. The form of going from the House into committee, is for the Speaker, on motion, to put the question that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the Whole, to take into consideration such a matter, naming it. If determined in the affirmative he leaves the chair and takes a seat elsewhere, as any other member; and the person appointed chairman seats himself at the clerk's table. *Scob.*, 36. Their quorum is the same as that of the House, and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question, rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the House of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the Speaker takes the chair, and receives it, because the committee cannot. 2 *Hats.*, 125, 126.

In a Committee of the Whole, the tellers on a division, differing as to numbers, great heats and confusion arose, and danger of a decision by the sword. The Speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table; whereupon the members retiring to their places, the Speaker told the House "he had taken the chair without an order to bring the House into order." Some excepted against it but it was generally approved, as the only expedient to suppress the disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further, in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done. 3 *Grey*, 128.

A Committee of the Whole being broken up in disorder, and the chair resumed by the Speaker without an order, the House was adjourned. The next day the committee was considered as thereby dissolved, and the subject again before the House; and it was decided in the House without returning into the committee. 3 *Grey*, 130.

No previous question can be put in a committee, nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but if their business is unfinished, they rise, on a question, the House is resumed, and the chairman reports that the Committee of the Whole have, according to order, had under their consideration such a matter, and have made progress therein; but not having had time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon a question is put upon their having leave, and on the time the House will again resolve itself into a committee. *Scob.*, 38. But if they have gone through the matter referred to them, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report their proceedings to the House; which being resolved, the chairman rises, the speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee have gone through the business referred to them, and that he is ready to make report when the House shall think proper to receive it. If the House have time to receive it, there is usually a cry of "Now, now," whereupon he makes the report; but if it be late, the cry is, "To-morrow, to-morrow," or "Monday," etc.; or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put, that it be received to-morrow, etc. *Scob.*, 38.

In other things the rules of proceedings are to be the same as in the House. *Scob.*, 39.

SECTION XIII.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Common fame is a good ground for the house to proceed by inquiry, and even to accusation. *Resolution House of Commons*, 1 *Car.*, 1, 1624; *Rush., L. Parl.*, 115; 1 *Grey*, 16–22, 92; *Grey*, 21, 23, 27, 45.

Witnesses are not to be produced but where the House has previously instituted an inquiry (2 *Hats.*, 102), nor then are orders for their attendance given blank. 3 *Grey*, 51.

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the House, any member wishing to ask the person a question, must address it to the Speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to the person, or says to him, "you hear the question — answer it." But if the propriety of the question be objected to, the Speaker directs the witness, counsel and parties to withdraw, for no question can be moved or put, or debated, while they are there. 2 *Hats.*, 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters. *Ib.*, 106, 107; 8 *Grey*, 64. The question asked must be entered in the journals. 3 *Grey*, 81. But the testimony given in answer before the House is never written down; but before a committee it must be, for the information of the House, who are not present to hear it. 7 *Grey*, 52, 334.

If either House have occasion for the presence of a person in custody of the other, they ask the other their leave that he may be brought up to them in custody. 3 *Hats.*, 52.

A Member, in his place, gives information to the House of what he knows of any matter under hearing at the bar. *Jour. H. of C., Jan.* 22, 1744–'45.

Either House may request, but not demand, the attendance of a member of the other. They are to make the request by message to the other House, and to express clearly the purpose of attendance, that no improper subject of examination may be tendered to him. The House then gives leave to the member to attend, if he chooses it; waiting first to know from the Member himself whether he chooses to attend, till which they do not take the message into consideration. But when the Peers are sitting as a court of criminal judicature, they may order attendance, unless where it be a case of impeachment by the Commons. There, it is to be a request. 3 *Hats.*, 17; 9 *Grey*, 306, 406; 10 *Grey*, 133.

Counsel are to be heard only on private, not on public bills, and on such points of law only as the House shall direct. 10 *Grey*, 61.

SECTION XIV.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The Speaker is not precisely bound to any rules as to what bills or other matter shall be first taken up; but is left to his own discretion, unless the House on the question decide to take up a particular subject. *Hakew.*, 136.

A settled order of business is, however, necessary for the government of the presiding person, and to restrain individual members from calling up favorite measures, or matters under their special patronage, out of their just turn. It is useful also for directing the discretion of the House, when they are moved to take up a particular matter, to the prejudice of the others having priority of right to their attention in the general order of business.

[In Senate, the bills and other papers which are in possession of the House, and in a state to be acted on, are arranged every morning, and brought on in the following order:]

[1. Bills ready for a second reading are read, that they may be referred to committees and so be put under way. But if, on their being read, no motion is made for commitment, they are then laid on the table in the general file, to be taken up in their just turn.]

[2. After 12 o'clock, bills ready for it are put on their passage.]

[3. Reports in possession of the House, which offer grounds for a bill, are to be taken up, that the bill may be ordered in.]

[4. Bills or other matters before the House, and unfinished on the preceding day, whether taken up in turn or on special order, are entitled to be resumed and passed on through their present stage.]

[5. These matters being dispatched, for preparing and expediting business, the general file of bills and other papers is then taken up, and each article of it is brought on according to its seniority, reckoned by the date of its first introduction to the House. Reports on bills belong to the dates of their bill.]

[The arrangement of the business of the Senate is now as follows:]

[1. Motions previously submitted.]

[2. Reports of Committees previously made.]

[3. Bills from the House of Representatives, and those introduced on leave, which have been read the first time, are read the second time; and if not referred to a committee, are considered in Committee of the Whole, and proceeded with as in other cases.]

[4. After twelve o'clock, engrossed bills of the Senate, and bills of the House of Representatives, on third reading are put on their passage.]

[5. If the above are finished before one o'clock, the general file of bills, consisting of those reported from committees on the second reading, and those reported from committees after having been referred, are taken up in the order in which they were reported to the Senate by the respective committees.]

[6. At one o'clock, if no business be pending, or if no motion be called to proceed to other business, the special orders are called, at the head of which stands the unfinished business of the preceding day.]

[In this way we do not waste our time in debating what shall be taken up. We do one thing at a time; follow up a subject while it is fresh, and till it is done with, clear the House of business gradatim as it is brought on, and prevent, to a certain degree, its immense accumulation towards the close of the session.]

[Arrangements, however, can only take hold of matters in possession of the House. New matter may be moved at any time when no question is before the House. Such are original motions and reports on bills. Such are bills from the other House, which are received at all times, and receive their first reading as soon as the question then before the House is disposed of; and bills brought in on leave, which are read first whenever presented. So messages from the other House respecting amendments to bills are taken up as soon as the House is clear of a question, unless they require to be printed for better consideration. Orders of the day may be called for even when another question is before the House.

SECTION XV.

ORDER.

[Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. *Const.*, 1, 5.]

In Parliament, "Instances make order," per Speaker Onslow. 2 *Hats.*, 141. But what is done only by one Parliament, cannot be called custom of Parliament; by Prynne. 1 *Grey*, 62.

SECTION XVI.

ORDER RESPECTING PAPERS.

The Clerk is to let no journals, records, accounts or papers, be taken from the table or out of his custody. 2 *Hats.*, 193, 194.

Mr. Prynne having at a Committee of the Whole amended a mistake in a bill without order or knowledge of the committee, was reprimanded. 1 *Chand.*, 77.

A bill being missing, the House resolved that a protestation should be made and subscribed by the members "before Almighty God and this honorable House, that neither myself nor any other to my knowledge have taken away, or do at this present conceal a bill entitled," etc. 5 *Grey*, 202.

After a bill is engrossed, it is put into the Speaker's hands, and he is not to let any one have it to look into. *Town.*, *col.* 200.

SECTION XVII.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

When the Speaker is seated in his chair, every member is to sit in his place. *Scob.*, 6; 3 *Grey*, 403.

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the House, or any particular member, but to the Speaker, who calls him by his name, that the House may take notice who it is that speaks. *Scob.*, 6; *D'Ewes*, 487, *col.* 1; 2 *Hats.*, 77; 4 *Grey*, 66; 8 *Grey*, 108. But members who are indisposed may be indulged to speak sitting. 2 *Hats.*, 75; 1 *Grey*, 143.

[In Senate, every member, when he speaks, shall address the chair, standing in his place, and when he has finished, shall sit down. *Rule* 3.]

When a member stands up to speak, no question is to be put, but he is to be heard unless the House overrules him. 4 *Grey*, 390; 5 *Grey*, 6, 143.

If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the Speaker determines who was first up, and calls him by name; whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily sits down and gives way to the other. But sometimes the House does not acquiesce in the Speaker's decision,

in which case the question is put, "Which member was first up?" 2 *Hats.*, 76; *Scob.*, 7; *D'Ewes*, 434, *col.* 1, 2.

[In the Senate of the United States, the President's decision is without appeal. Their rule is in these words: *When two members rise at the same time the President shall name the person to speak; but in all cases* the member who shall first rise and address the Chair shall speak first. *Rule* 5.]

No man may speak more than once on the same bill on the same day; or even on another day, if the debate be adjourned. But if it be read more than once in the same day, he may speak once at every reading. *Co.*, 12, 115; *Hakew.*, 148; *Scob.*, 58; 2 *Hats.*, 75. Even a change of opinion does not give a right to be heard a second time. *Smyth's Comw.*, *L.* 2, *c.* 3; *Arcan Parl.*, 17.

[The corresponding rule of the Senate is in these words: No member shall speak more than twice, in any one debate on the same day, without leave of the Senate. *Rule* 4.]

But he may be permitted to speak again to a clear matter of fact (3 *Grey*, 357, 416); or merely to explain himself (2 *Hats.*, 73) in some material part of his speech (*Ib.*, 75); or to the manner of words of the question, keeping himself to that only, and not traveling into the merits of it (*Memorials in Hakew.*, 29), or to the orders of the House, if they be transgressed, keeping within that line, and not falling into the matter itself. *Memorials Hakew.*, 30, 31.

But if the Speaker rise to speak, the member standing up ought to sit down, that he may be first heard. *Town. col.*, 205; *Hale Parl.*, 133; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 30, 31. Nevertheless, though the Speaker may of right speak to matters of order, and be first heard, he is restrained from speaking on any other subject, except where the House have occasion for facts within his knowledge; then he may, with their leave, state the matter of fact. 3 *Grey*, 38.

No one is to speak impertinently or beside the question, superfluously or tediously. *Scob.*, 31, 33; 2 *Hats.*, 166, 168; *Hale Parl.*, 133.

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the House; no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it. 2 *Hats.*, 169, 170; *Rushw.*, *p.* 3, *v.* 1, *fol.* 42. But while a proposition under consideration is still in *fieri*, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the House. 9 *Grey*, 508.

No person in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name, but to describe him by his seat in the House, or who spoke last, or on the other side of the question, etc. (*Mem. in Hakew.*, 3; *Smyth's Comw.*, *L.* 2, *c.* 3); nor to digress from the matter to fall upon the person (*Scob.* 31; *Hale Parl.*, 133; 2 *Hats.*, 166) by speaking, reviling nipping or unmanly words against a particular member. *Smyth's Comw.*, *L.* 2, *c.* 3. The consequences of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms; but to arraign the motives of those who propose to advocate it, is a personality, and against order. *Qui digreditur a materia ad personam*, Mr. Speaker ought to suppress. *Ord. Com.*, 1604, *Apr.* 19.

[* * * When a member shall be called to order by the President or a Senator, he shall sit down, and shall not proceed without leave of the Senate; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and the President may call for the sense of the Senate on any question of order. *Rule* 6.]

[No member shall speak to another or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any newspaper while the journals or public papers are reading, or when any member is speaking in any debate. *Rule* 2.]

No one is to disturb another in his speech by hissing, coughing, spitting (6 *Grey*, 332; *Scob.*, 8; *D'Ewes*, 332, *col.*, 1, 640, *col.* 1), speaking or whispering to another (*Scob.*, 6; *D'Ewes*, 487, *col.*, 1); nor stand up to interrupt him (*Town.*, *col.* 205; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 31); nor to push between the Speaker and the speaking member, nor to go across the House (*Scob.*, 6), or to walk up and down it, or to take books or papers from the table, or write there. 2 *Hats.*, 171.

Nevertheless, if a member finds that it is not the inclination of the House to hear him, and that by conversation or any other noise they endeavor to drown his voice, it is his most prudent way to submit to the pleasure of the House, and sit down; for it scarcely ever happens that they are guilty of this piece of ill manners without sufficient reason, or inattentive to a member who says anything worth their hearing. 2 *Hats.*, 77, 78.

If repeated calls do not produce order, the Speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in irregularity; whereupon the House may require the member to withdraw. He is then to be heard in exculpation, and to withdraw. Then the Speaker states the offense committed, and the House considers the degree of punishment they will inflict. 3 *Hats.*, 167, 7, 8, 172.

For instances of assaults and affrays in the House of Commons, and the proceedings thereon, see 1 *Pet. Misc.*, 82; 3 *Grey*, 128; 4 *Grey*, 328; 5 *Grey*, 382; 6 *Grey*, 254; 10 *Grey*, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the House, for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places not to prosecute any quarrel (3 *Grey*, 127, 293; 5 *Grey*, 280); or orders them to attend the Speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and report to the House (3 *Grey*, 419); and they are put under restraint if they refuse, or until they do. 9 *Grey*, 234, 312.

Disorderly words are not to be noticed till the member has finished his speech. 5 *Grey*, 356; 6 *Grey*, 60. Then the person objecting to them, and desiring them to be taken down by the clerk at the table, must repeat them. The Speaker then may direct the clerk to take them down in his minutes; but if he thinks them not disorderly, he delays the direction. If the call becomes pretty general, he orders the clerk to take them down, as stated by the objecting member. They are then part of his minutes, and when read to the offending member, he may deny they were his words, and the House must then decide by a question whether they are his words or not. Then the member may justify them, or explain the sense in which he used them, or apologize. If the House is satisfied, no further proceeding is necessary. But if two members still insist to take the sense of the House, the member must withdraw before that question is stated, and then the sense of the house is to be taken. 2 *Hats.*, 199; 4 *Grey*, 170; 6 *Grey*, 59. When any member has spoken, or other business intervenes, after offensive words spoken, they cannot be taken notice of for censure. And this is for the common security of all, and to prevent mistakes which must happen if words are not taken down immediately. Formerly they might be taken down at any time the same day. 2 *Hats.*, 196; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 71; 3 *Grey*, 48; 9 *Grey*, 514.

Disorderly words spoken in a committee must be written down as in the House; but the committee can only report them to the House for animadversion. 6 *Grey*, 46.

[The rule of the Senate says: "If the member be called to order by a Senator for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall immediately be taken down in writing, that the President may be better enabled to judge of the matter." *Rule* 7.]

In Parliament, to speak irreverently or seditiously against the King is against order. *Smyth's Comw., L.* 2, *c.* 3; 2 *Hats.*, 170.

It is a breach of order in debate to notice what has been said on the same subject in the other House, on the particular votes or majorities on it there; because the opinion of each House should be left to its own independency; not to be influenced by the proceedings of the other; and the quoting them might beget reflections leading to a misunderstanding between the two Houses. 8 *Grey*, 22.

Neither House can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should complain to the House of which he is, and leave the punishment to them. Where the complaint is of words disrespectfully spoken by a member of another House, it is difficult to obtain punishment, because of the rules supposed necessary to be observed (as to the immediate noting down of words), for the security of members. Therefore, it is the duty of the House, and more particularly of the Speaker, to interfere immediately, and not to permit expressions to go unnoticed which may give a ground of complaint to the other House, and introduce proceedings and mutual accusations between the two Houses, which can hardly be terminated without difficulty and disorder. 3 *Hats.*, 51.

No member may be present when a bill or any business concerning himself is debating; nor is any member to speak to the merits of it till he withdraws. 2 *Hats.*, 219. The rule is, that if a charge against a member arise out of a report of a committee, or of examination of witnesses in the House, as the member knows from that to what points he is to direct his exculpation, he may be heard to those points, before any question is moved or stated against him. He is then to be heard, and withdraw before any question is moved. But if the question itself is the charge, as for breach of order, or matter arising in the debate, then the charge must be stated (that is the question must be moved), himself heard and then to withdraw. 2 *Hats.*, 121, 122.

Where the private interests of a member are concerned in a bill or question, he is to withdraw. And where such an interest has appeared, his voice has been disallowed even after a division. In a case so contrary, not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principle of the social compact which denies to any man to be a judge in his own cause, it is for the honor of the House that this rule, of immemorial observance, should be strictly adhered to. 2 *Hats.*, 119, 121; 6 *Grey*, 368.

No member is to come into the House with his head covered, nor to remove from one place to another with his hat on, nor is to put on his hat in coming in or removing until he be set down in his place. *Scob.*, 6.

A question of order may be adjourned to give time to look into precedents. 2 *Hats.*, 118. In Parliament, all decisions of the Speaker may be controlled by the House. 3 *Grey*, 319.

SECTION XVIII.

ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

Of right, the doors of the House ought not to be shut, but to be kept by porters, or sergeants-at-arms, assigned for that purpose. *Mod. Ten. Parl.*, 23.

[By rules of the Senate, on motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a member, require secrecy, the President shall direct the gallery to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut. *Rule* 18.]

[No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person or persons whatsoever within the doors of the Senate Chamber to present any petition, memorial or address, or to hear any such read. *Rule* 19.]

The only case where a member has a right to insist on anything, is where he calls for the execution of a subsisting order of the House. Here, there having been already a resolution, any person has a right to insist that the Speaker, or any other whose duty it is, shall carry it into execution; and no debate or delay can be had on it. Thus any member has a right to have the House or gallery cleared of strangers, an order existing for that purpose; or to have the House told where there is no quorum present. *Hats.*, 87, 129. How far an order of the House is binding, see *Hakew.*, 392.

But where an order is made that any particular matter be taken up on a particular day, there a question is to be put, when it is called for, whether the House will now proceed to that matter? Where orders of the day are on important or interesting matter, they ought not to be proceeded on till an hour at which the House is usually full [*which in Senate is at noon*].

Orders of the day may be discharged at any time, and a new one made for a different day. 3 *Grey*, 48, 313.

When a session is drawn to a close, and the important bills are all brought in, the House, in order to prevent interruption by further unimportant bills, sometimes come to a resolution that no new bill be brought in, except it be sent from the other house. 3 *Grey*, 156.

All orders of the House determine with the session; and one taken under such an order may, after the session is ended, be discharged on a habeas corpus. *Raym.*, 120; *Jacob's L. D., by Roughead; Parliament*, 1 *Lev.*, 165 (*Pritchard's case*).

[Where the Constitution authorizes each House to determine the rules of its proceedings, it must mean in those cases (legislative, executive or judiciary) submitted to them by the Constitution, or in something relating to these, and necessary towards their execution. But orders and resolutions are sometimes entered in the journals, having no relation to these, such as acceptances of invitations to attend orations, to take part in processions, etc. These must be understood to be merely conventional among those who are willing to participate in the ceremony, and are, therefore, perhaps, improperly placed among the records of the House.]

SECTION XIX.

PETITIONS.

A petition prays something. A remonstrance has no prayer. 1 *Grey*, 58.

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners (*Scob.*, 87; *L. Parl., c.* 22; 9 *Grey*, 362), unless they are attending (1 *Grey*, 401); or unable to sign, and averred by a member (3 *Grey*, 418). But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was on the question (Mar. 14, 1800) received by the Senate. The averment of a member, or of somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners, is necessary, if it be questioned. 6 *Grey*, 36. It must be presented by a member, not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him holding it in his hand. 10 *Grey*, 57.

[Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the President or a member, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer. *Rule* 24.]

Regularly, a motion for receiving it must be made and seconded, and a question put, whether it shall be received? But a cry from the House of "Received," or even its silence, dispenses with the formality of this question; it is then to be read at the table, and disposed of.

SECTION XX.

MOTIONS.

When a motion has been made, it is not to be put to the question, or debated until it is seconded. *Scob.*, 21.

[The Senate say, No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded. *Rule* 9.]

It is then, and not till then, in possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn but by leave of the House. It is to be put into writing if the House or Speaker require it, and must be read to the House by the Speaker as often as any member desires it for his information, 2 *Hats.*, 82.

[The rule of the Senate is: When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any member, delivered in at the table, and read before the same shall be debated. * * * *Rule* 10.]

It might be asked, whether a motion for adjournment or for the orders of the day, can be made by any one member while another is speaking. It cannot. When two members offer to speak, he who rose first is to be heard; and it is a breach of order in another to interrupt him, unless by calling him to order, if he departs from it. And the question of order being decided, he is still to be heard through. A call for adjournment, or for the order of the day, or for the question, by gentlemen from their seats, is not a motion. No motion can be made without arising and addressing the Chair. Such calls are themselves breaches of order which, though the member who has risen may respect as an expression of impatience of the House against further debate, yet, if he chooses he has a right to go on.

SECTION XXI.

RESOLUTIONS.

When the House commands, it is by an "order." But facts, principles, and their own opinions and purposes, are expressed in the form of resolutions.

[A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the Chair; but on an appeal to the Senate (i. e., a call for their sense by the President, on account of doubt in his mind, according to rule 26), the decision was overruled. *Jour. Sen.*, *June* 1, 1796. I presume the doubt was, whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.]

SECTION XXII.

BILLS.

[Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each whether it be first, second or third; which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise. * * * *Rule* 26.]

SECTION XXIII.

BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

[One day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill. *Rule* 25.]

When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the House in general terms the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill entitled, etc. Leave being given on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder are always appointed of this committee, and one or more in addition. *Hakew.*, 122; *Scob.*, 40.

It is to be presented fairly written, without any erasure or interlineation, or the Speaker may refuse it. *Scob.*, 41; 1 *Grey*, 82, 84.

SECTION XXIV.

BILLS, FIRST READING.

When a bill is first presented, the Clerk reads it at the table, and hands it to the Speaker, who, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the first time of reading it; and the question will be, whether it shall be read a second time? then sitting down to give an opening for objections. If none be made, he rises again, and puts the question, whether it shall be read a second time? *Hakew.*, 137, 141. A bill cannot be amended on the first reading (6 *Grey*, 286); nor is it usual for it to be opposed then, but it may be done, and rejected. *D'Ewes*, 335; *col.* 1; 3 *Hats.*, 198.

SECTION XXV.

BILLS, SECOND READING.

The second reading must regularly be on another day. *Hakew.*, 143. It is done by the Clerk at the table, who then hands it to the Speaker. The Speaker, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the second time of reading it; and that the question will be, whether it shall be committed or engrossed and read a third time? But if the bill came from the other House, as it always comes engrossed, he states that the question will be, whether it shall be read a third time, and before he has so reported the state of the bill, no one is to speak to it. *Hakew.*, 143, 146.

[In the Senate of the United States, the President reports the title of the bill; that this is the second time of reading it: that it is now to be considered as in a committee of the whole; and the question will be, whether it shall be read a third time? or that it may be referred to a special committee?]

SECTION XXVI.

BILLS, COMMITMENT.

If on motion and question it be decided that the bill shall be committed, it may then be moved to be referred to Committee of the Whole House, or to a special committee. If the latter, the Speaker proceeds to name the committee. Any member also may name a single person, and the Clerk is to write him down as of the committee. But the House have a controlling power over the names and number, if a question be moved against any one; and may in any case put in and put out whom they please.

Those who take exceptions to some particulars in the bill are to be of the committee, but none who speak directly against the body of the bill, for he that would totally destroy will not amend it (*Hakew.*, 146; *Town., col.* 208; *D'Ewes*, 634, *col.* 2; *Scob.*, 47); or, as it is said (5 *Grey*, 145), the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it (6 *Grey*, 373). It is therefore a constant rule "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it." And when any member who is against the bill hears himself named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused. Thus (March 7, 1606) Mr. Hadley was, on the question being put, excused from being of a committee, declaring himself to be against the matter itself. *Scob.*, 46.

[No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read; after which it may be referred to a committee. *Rule* 27.]

[In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate will proceed by ballot, severally, to appoint the Chairman of each committee; and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a Chairman of a standing committee. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice. When any subject or matter shall have been referred to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature may, on motion, be referred to such committee. *Rule* 34.]

The Clerk may deliver the bill to any member of the committee (*Town., col.* 28); but it is usual to deliver it to him who is first named.

In some cases the House has ordered a committee to withdraw immediately into the Committee Chamber and act on and bring back the bill, sitting in the House. *Scob.*, 48. A committee meet when and where they please, if the House has not ordered time and place for them (6 *Grey*, 370); but they can only act when together, and not by separate consultation and consent—nothing being the report of the committee but what has been agreed to in committee actually assembled.

A majority of the committee constitutes a quorum for business. *Elsynge's Method of Passing Bills*, 11.

Any member of the House may be present at any select committee, but cannot vote, and must give place to all of the committee, and sit below them. *Elsynge*, 12; *Scob.*, 49.

The committee have full power over the bill or other paper committed to them, except that they cannot change the title or subject. 8 *Grey*, 228.

The paper before a committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draught of an address, etc., and it may either originate with them or be referred to them. In every case the whole paper is read first by the clerk and then by the chairman, by paragraphs (*Scob*, 49), pausing at the end of each paragraph, and putting questions for amending, if proposed. In the case of resolutions on distinct subjects, originating with themselves, a question is put on each separately, as amended or unamended, and no final question on the whole (3 *Hats.*, 276); but if they relate to the same subject, a question is put on the

whole. If it be a bill, draught of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by paragraphs; putting questions for amending either by insertion or striking out, if proposed, but no question on agreeing to the paragraphs separately; this is reserved to the close, when a question is put on the whole for agreeing to it as amended or unamended. But if it be a paper referred to them, they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final question on the whole, because all parts of the paper, having been adopted by the House, stand, of course, unless altered or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it cannot be made good by amendments, they cannot reject it, but must report it back to the House without amendments and there make their opposition.

The natural order in considering and amending any paper is to begin at the beginning, and proceed through it by paragraphs, and this order is so strictly adhered to in Parliament, that when a latter part has been amended, you can recur back and make any alterations in a former part. 2 *Hats.*, 90. In numerous assemblies this restraint is doubtless important. [But in the Senate of the United States, though in the main we consider and amend the paragraphs in their natural order, yet recurrences are indulged; and they seem on the whole, in that small body, to produce advantages overweighing their inconveniences.]

To this natural order of beginning at the beginning, there is a single exception found in parliamentary usage. When a bill is taken up in committee, or on its second reading, they postpone the preamble till the other parts of the bill are gone through. The reason is, that on consideration of the body of the bill, such alterations may therein be made as may also occasion the alteration of the preamble. *Scob.*, 50; 7 *Grey*, 431.

On this head the following case occurred in the Senate, March 6, 1800: A resolution which had no preamble having been already amended by the House, so that a few words only of the original remained in it, a motion was made to prefix a preamble, which having an aspect very different from the resolution, the mover intimated that he should afterwards propose a corresponding amendment in the body of the resolution. It was objected that a preamble could not be taken up till the body of the resolution is done with; but the preamble was received, because we are in fact through the body of the resolution; we have amended that as far as amendments have offered, and, indeed, till little of the original is left. It is the proper time, therefore, to consider a preamble; and whether the one offered be consistent with the resolution is for the House to determine. The mover, indeed, has intimated that he shall offer a subsequent proposition for the body of the resolution; but the House is not in possession of it; it remains in his breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the House can only operate on what is before them. [The practice of the Senate, too, allows recurrences backwards and forwards, for the purposes of amendment, not permitting amendments in a subsequent to preclude those in a prior part, or, *e converso*.]

When the committee is through the whole, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report the paper to the House, with or without amendments, as the case may be. 2 *Hats.*, 289, 292; *Scob.*, 53; 2 *Hats.*, 290; 8 *Scob.*, 50.

When a vote is once passed in a committee, it cannot be altered, but by the House, their votes being binding on themselves. 1607, *June* 4.

The committee may not erase, interline, or blot the bill itself; but must, in a paper by itself, set down the amendments, stating the words which are to be inserted or omitted (*Scob.*, 50), and where, by references to the page, line, and word of the bill. *Scob.*, 50.

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The chairman of the committee, standing in his place, informs the House that the committee, to whom was referred such a bill, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and have directed him to report the same without any amendment or with sundry amendments (as the case may be), which he is ready to do when the House pleases to receive it. And he or any other may move that it be now received; but the cry of "now, now," from the House, generally dispenses with the formality of a motion and question. He then reads the amendment, with the coherence in the bill, and opens the alterations and the reasons of the committee for such amendments, until he has gone through the whole. He then delivers it at the clerk's table, where the amendments reported are read by the clerk without the coherence; whereupon the papers lie upon the table till the House, at its convenience, shall take up the report. *Scob.*, 52; *Hakew.*, 148.

The report being made, the committee is dissolved and can act no more without a new power. *Scob.*, 51. But it may be revived by a vote, and the same matter recommitted to them. 4 *Grey*, 361.

SECTION XXVIII.

BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

After a bill has been committed and reported, it ought not in an ordinary course to be recommitted; but in case of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee. *Hakew.*, 151. If a report be recommitted before agreed to in the House, what has passed in committee is of no validity; the whole question is again before the committee, and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had passed. 2 *Hats.*, 131—*note.*

In Senate, January, 1800, the salvage bill was recommitted three times after the commitment.

A particular clause of a bill may be committed without the whole bill (3 *Hats.*, 131); or so much of a paper to one and so much to another committee.

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORTS TAKEN UP.

When the report of a paper originating with a committee is taken up by the House, they proceed exactly as in committee. Here, as in committee, when the paragraphs have, on distinct questions, been agreed to *seriatim* (5 *Grey*, 366; 6 *Grey*, 368; 8 *Grey*, 47, 104, 360; 1 *Torbuck's Deb.*, 125; 3 *Hats.*, 348), no question need be put on the whole report. 5 *Grey*, 381.

On taking up a bill reported with amendments, the amendments only are read by the Clerk. The Speaker then reads the first, and puts it to the question, and so on until the whole are adopted or rejected, before any other amendment be admitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment. *Elsynge's Mem.*, 53. When through the amendments of the committee, the Speaker pauses, and gives time for amendments to be proposed in the House to the body of the bill as he does also if it has been reported without amendments, putting no questions but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question whether the bill be read the third time.

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

If on motion and question the bill be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, then the proceedings in the Senate of the United States and in Parliament are totally different. The former shall be first stated.

[The 28th rule of the Senate says: "All bills on a second reading shall first be considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in Committee of the Whole, before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered;" (that is to say, unless ordered to be referred to a special committee.) And when the Senate shall consider a treaty, bill, or resolution, as in Committee of the Whole, the Vice President or President *pro tempore* may call a member to fill the chair during the time the Senate shall remain in Committee of the Whole; and the chairman (so called) shall, during such time, have the powers of a President *pro tempore*.]

[The proceedings of the Senate, as in a Committee of the Whole, or in Quasi-Committee are precisely as in a real Committee of the Whole, taking no question but on amendments. When through the whole they consider the Quasi-Committee as risen, the House resumes without any motion, question or resolution to that effect, and the President reports that "The House acting as in a committee of the Whole, have had under their consideration the bill entitled, etc., and have made sundry amendments, which he will now report to the House." The bill is then before them, as it would have been if reported from a committee, and the questions are regularly to be put again on every amendment; which being gone through, the President pauses to give time to the House to propose amendments to the body of the bill, and when through, puts the question whether it shall be read a third time.]

[After progress in amending the bill in Quasi-Committee, a motion may be made to refer it to a special committee. If the motion prevails, it is equivalent in effect to the several votes, that the committee rise, the House resume itself, discharge the Committee of the Whole, and refer the bill to a special committee. In that case the amendments already made fall. But if the motion falls, the Quasi-Committee stands *in statu quo*.]

[How far does this 28th rule subject the House, when in Quasi-Committee, to the laws which regulate the proceedings of Committees of the Whole?] The particulars in which these differ from proceedings in the House are the following: 1. In a committee every member may speak as often as he pleases. 2. The votes of a committee may be rejected or

altered when reported to the House. 3 A committee, even of the whole, cannot refer any matter to another committee. In a committee, no previous question can be taken; the only means to avoid any improper discussion is to move that the committee rise; and if it be apprehended that the same discussion will be attempted on returning into committee, the House can discharge them, and proceed itself on the business, keeping down the improper discussions by the previous question. 5. A committee cannot punish a breach of order in the House or in the gallery. 9 *Grey*, 113. It can only rise and report to the House, who may proceed to punish. [The first and second of these peculiarities attach to the Quasi-Committee of the Senate, as every day's practice proves, and seem to be the only ones to which the 28th rule meant to subject them; for it continues to be a House, and therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a House. Thus: 3. It is in the daily habit of referrring its business to a special committee. 4. It admits of the previous question; if it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion, not being able as a committee is, to avoid it by returning into the House, for the moment it would resume the same subject there, the 28th rule declares it again a Quasi-Committee. 5. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a House on any breach of order. 6. It takes a question by yea and nay as the House does. 7. It receives messages from the President and the other House. 8. In the midst of a debate it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a House, not a committee.]

SECTION XXXI.

BILLS, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

In Parliament after the bill has been read a second time, if on the motion and question it be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, the Speaker reads it by paragraphs, pausing between each, but putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question whether it shall be read a third time? if it come from the other House; or, if originating with themselves whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? The Speaker reads sitting, but rises to put questions. The Clerk stands while he reads.

[*But the Senate of the United States is so much in the habit of making many and material amendments at the third reading, that is has become the practice not to engross a bill until it has passed — an irregular and dangerous practice, because in this way the paper which passes the Senate is not that which goes to the other House, and that which goes to the other House as the act of the Senate has never been seen in the Senate. In reducing numerous, difficult and illegible amendments into the text, the Secretary may with the most innocent intentions, commit errors which can never be again corrected.]

The bill being now as perfect as its friends can make it, this is the proper stage for those fundamentally opposed to make their first attack. All attempts at earlier periods are with disjointed efforts, because many who do not expect to be in favor of the bill ultimately are willing to let it go on to its perfect state, to take time to examine it themselves and to hear what can be said for it, knowing that after all they will have sufficient opportunities of giving it their veto. Its last two stages, therefore, are reserved for this — that is to say, on the question whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time, and lastly, whether it shall pass? The first of these is usually the most interesting contest, because then the whole subject is new and engaging; and the minds of the members having not yet been declared by any trying vote, the issue is the more doubtful. In this stage, therefore, is the main trial of strength between its friends and opponents, and it behooves every one to make up his mind decisively for this question, or he loses the main battle; and accident and management may, and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, whether it shall pass.

When the bill is engrossed, the title is to be indorsed on the back and not within the bill. *Hakew.*, 250.

* The former practice of the Senate referred to in this paragraph has been changed by the following rule:

[RULE 29. The final question upon the second reading of every bill, resolution, constitutional amendment or motion, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time?" and no amendment shall be received for discussion at the third reading of any bill, resolution, amendment or motion, unless by unanimous consent of the members present; but it shall at all times be in order before the final passage of any such bill, resolution, constitutional amendment or motion, to move its commitment; and should such commitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill, resolution, constitutional amendment or motion, shall be again read a second time, and considered as in Committee of the Whole, and then the aforesaid question shall be again put.]

SECTION XXXII.

READING PAPERS.

Where papers are laid before the House or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the table before he can be compelled to vote on them; but it is a great though common error to suppose that he has a right *toties quoties*, to have acts, journals, accounts, or papers on the table, read independently of the will of the House. The delay and interruption which this might be made to produce evince the impossibility of the existence of such a right. There is, indeed, so manifest a propriety of permitting every member to have as much information as possible on every question on which he is to vote, that when he desires the reading, if it be seen that it is really for information and not for delay, the Speaker directs it to be read without putting a question, if no one objects; but if objected to, a question must be put. 2 *Hats.*, 117, 118.

It is equally an error to suppose that any member has a right, without a question put, to lay a book or paper on the table, or have it read, on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the House. *Ib.*

For the same reason a member has not a right to read a paper in his place, if it be objected to, without leave of the House. But this rigor is never exercised but where there is an intentional or gross abuse of the time and patience of the House.

A member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This also is to prevent an abuse of time, and therefore is not refused but where that is intended. 2 *Grey*, 226.

A report of a committee of the Senate on a bill from the House of Representatives being under consideration, on motion that the report of the committee of the House of Representatives on the same bill be read in the Senate, it passed in the negative. *Feb.* 28, 1798.

Formerly when papers were referred to a committee, they used to be first read; but of late only the titles, unless a number insist that they shall be read, and then nobody can oppose it. 2 *Hats.*, 117.

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

[*While a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, unless for an amendment, for the previous question, or for postponing the main question, or to commit it, or to adjourn. *Rule* 11.]

It is no possession of a bill unless it be delivered to the Clerk to be read or the Speaker reads the title. *Lex. Parl.*, 274; *Elsynge's Mem.*, 85; *Ord. House of Commons*, 64.

It is a general rule that the question first moved and seconded shall be first put. *Scob.*, 28, 22; 2 *Hats.*, 81. But this rule gives way to what may be called privileged questions; and the privileged questions are of different grades among themselves.

A motion to adjourn simply takes place of all others, for otherwise the House might be kept sitting against its will, and indefinitely. Yet this motion cannot be received after another question is actually put, and while the House is engaged in voting.

Orders of the day take place of all other questions, except for adjournment—that is to say, the question which is the subject of an order is made a privileged one, *pro hac vice*. The order is a repeal of the general rule as to this special case. When any member moves, therefore, for the Order of the Day to be read, no further debate is permitted on the question which was before the House; for if the debate might proceed, it might continue through the day and defeat the order. This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the orders generally, and not for any particular one; and if it be carried on the question, "Whether the House will now proceed to the orders of the day?" they must be read and proceeded on in the course in which they stand (2 *Hats.*, 83), for priority of order gives priority of right, which cannot be taken away by another special order.

After these there are other privileged questions, which will require considerable explanation.

It is proper that every parliamentary assembly should have certain forms of questions, so adapted as to enable them fitly to dispose of every proposition which can be made to them. Such are: 1. The previous question. 2. To postpone indefinitely. 3. To adjourn a question to a definite day. 4. To lie on the table. 5. To commit. 6. To amend. The proper occasion for each of these questions should be understood.

*This rule has been modified so as to specify the questions entitled to preference. The rule is now as follows: [When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged, and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.]

1. When a proposition is moved which it is useless or inexpedient now to express or discuss, the previous question has been introduced for suppressing for that time the motion and its discussion. 3 *Hats.*, 188, 189.

2. But as the previous question gets rid of it only for that day, and the same proposition may recur the next day, if they wish to suppress it for the whole of that session, they postpone it indefinitely. 3 *Hats.*, 183. This quashes the proposition for that session, as an indefinite adjournment is a dissolution, or the continuance of a suit *sine die* is a discontinuance of it.

3. When a motion is made which it will be proper to act on, but information is wanted, or something more pressing claims the present time, the question or debate is adjourned to such day within the session as will answer the views of the House. 2 *Hats.*, 81. And those who have spoken before may not speak again when the adjourned debate is resumed. 3 *Hats.*, 73. Sometimes, however, this has been abusedly used by adjourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement.

4. When the House has something else which claims its present attention, but would be willing to reserve in their power to take up a proposition whenever it shall suit them, they order it to lie on the table. It may then be called for at any time.

5. If the proposition will want more amendment and digestion than the formalities of the House will conveniently admit, they refer it to a committee.

6. But if the proposition be well digested, and may need but few and simple amendments, and especially if these be of leading consequence, they then proceed to consider and amend it themselves.

The Senate, in their practice, vary from this regular gradation of forms. Their practice, comparatively with that of Parliament, stands thus:

FOR THE PARLIAMENT:	THE SENATE USES:
Postponement indefinite,	Postponement to a day beyond the session,
Adjournment,	Postponement to a day within the session,
Lying on the table.	Postponement indefinite, Lying on the table.

In their eighth rule, therefore, which declares that while the question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, unless it be for the previous question, or to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, the term postponement must be understood according to their broad use of it and not in the parliamentary sense. Their rule then establishes as privileged questions, the previous questions, postponement, commitment and amendment.

But it may be asked, Have these questions any privileges among themselves? or are they so equal that the common principle of the "first moved first put," takes the place among them? This will need explanation. Their competitions may be as follows:

1. Previous question and	postpone	In the first, second and third classes, and the first member of the fourth class, the rule, "first moved first put" takes place.
	commit	
	amend	
2. Postpone and previous	question	
	commit	
	amend	
3. Commit and previous	question	
	postpone	
	amend	
4. Amend and previous	question	
	postpone	
	commit	

In the first class, where the previous question is first moved, the effect is peculiar; for it not only prevents the after motion to postpone or commit from being put to question before it, but also from being put after it; for if the previous question be decided affirmatively, to wit, that the main question shall *now* be put, it would of course be against the decision to postpone or commit; and if it be decided negatively, to wit, that the main question shall not now be put, this puts the House out of possession of the main question, and consequently there is nothing before them to postpone or commit. So that neither voting for nor against the previous question will enable the advocates for postponing or committing to get at their object. Whether it may be amended shall be examined hereafter.

Second class. If postponement be decided affirmatively, the proposition is removed from before the House, and consequently there is no ground for the previous question, commit

ment, or amendment; but if decided negatively (that it shall not be postponed), the main question may then be suppressed by the previous question, or may be committed or amended.

The third class is subject to the same observations as the second.

The fourth class. Amendment of the main question first moved, and afterwards the previous question, the question of amendment shall be first put.

Amendment and postponement competing, postponement is first put, as the equivalent proposition to adjourn the main question would be in Parliament. The reason is, that the question for amendment is not suppressed by postponement or adjourning the main question, but remains before the House whenever the main question is resumed; and it might be that the occasion for other urgent business might go by, and be lost by length of debate on the amendment, if the House had it not in their power to postpone the whole subject.

Amendment and commitment. The question for committing though last moved, shall be first put; because, in truth, it facilitates and befriends the motion to amend. *Scobell* is express: "On motion to amend a bill, any one may, notwithstanding, move to commit it, and the question for commitment shall be first put." *Scob.*, 46.

We have hitherto considered the question of two or more of the privileged questions contending for privilege between themselves, when both are moved on the original or main question; but now let us suppose one of them to be moved not on the original primary question, but on the secondary one, *e. g.*

Suppose a motion to postpone, commit or amend the main question, and that it be moved to suppress that motion by putting a previous question on it. This is not allowed, because it would embarrass questions too much to allow them to be piled on one another several stories high; and the same result may be had in a more simple way, by deciding against the postponement, commitment or amendment. 2 *Hats.*, 81, 2, 3, 4.

Suppose a motion for the previous question, or commitment or amendment of the main question, and that it be then moved to postpone the motion for the previous question, or for commitment or amendment of the main question. 1. It would be absurd to postpone the previous question, commitment or amendment alone, and thus separate the appendage from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original, if at all, because the eighth rule of the Senate says that "when a main question is before the House, no motion shall be received but to commit, amend or pre-question the original question," which is the parliamentary doctrine also; therefore the motion to postpone the secondary motion for the previous question, or for committing or amending, cannot be received. 2. This is a piling of questions one on another; which to avoid embarrassment, is not allowed. 3. The same result may be had more simply by voting against the previous question, commitment or amendment.

Suppose a commitment moved of a motion for the previous question, or to postpone or amend. The first, second and third reasons before stated, all hold good against this.

Suppose an amendment moved to a motion for the previous question. Answer: the previous question cannot be amended. Parliamentary usage, as well as the ninth rule of the Senate, has fixed its form to be, Shall the main question be now put?—*i. e.*, at this instant; and as the present instant is but one, it can admit of no modification. To change it to tomorrow, or any other moment, is without example and without utility. But suppose a motion to amend a motion for postponement as to one day instead of another, or to a special instead of an indefinite time. The useful character of amendment gives it a privilege of attaching itself to a secondary and privileged motion; that is, we may amend a postponement of a main question. So, we may amend a commitment of a main question, as by adding, for example, "with instructions to inquire," etc. In like manner, if an amendment be moved to an amendment, it is admitted; but it would not be admitted in another degree, to wit: to amend an amendment to an amendment of a main question. This would lead to too much embarrassment. The line must be drawn somewhere, and usage has drawn it after the amendment to the amendment. The same result must be sought by deciding against the amendment to the amendment, and then moving it again as it wished to be amended. In this form it becomes only amendment to an amendment.

[When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee and to a standing committee, the question on reference to the standing committee shall be first put. *Rule* 36.]

[In filling a blank with a sum, the largest sum should be first put to the question, by the thirteenth rule of the Senate,*] contrary to the rule of Parliament, which privileges the smallest sum and longest time. 5 *Grey*, 179; 2 *Hats.*, 8, 83; 3 *Hats.*, 132, 133. And this is con-

[*Rule 13. In filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.]

sidered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question, but as alternative or successive originals. In all cases of time or number, we must consider whether the larger comprehends the lesser as in a question to what day a postponement shall be, the number of a committee, amount of fine, term of an imprisonment, term of irredeemability of a loan, or the *terminus in quem* in any other case; then the question must begin *a maximo*. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence, or the *terminus a quo* in any other case where the question must begin *a minimo*; the object being not to begin at that extreme which, and more, being within every man's wish, no one could negative it, and yet, if he should vote in the affirmative, every question for more would be precluded; but at that extreme which would unite few, and then to advance or recede till you get a number which will unite a bare majority. 3 *Grey*, 376, 384, 385. "The fair question, in this case, is not that to which, and more, all will agree, whether there shall be addition to the question." *Grey*, 355.

Another exception to the rule of priority is when a motion has been made to strike out or agree to a paragraph. Motions to amend it are to be put to the question before a vote is taken on striking out or agreeing to the whole paragraph.

But there are several questions which, being incidental to every one, will take place of every one, privileged or not, to wit: a question of order arising out of any other question must be decided before that question. 2 *Hats.*, 88.

A matter of privilege arising out of any question, or from a quarrel between two members or any other cause, supersedes the consideration of the original question, and must be first disposed of. 2 *Hats.*, 88.

Reading papers relative to the question before the House. This question must be put before the principal one. 2 *Hats.*, 88.

Leave asked to withdraw a motion. The rule of Parliament being that a motion made and seconded is in the possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn without leave, the very terms of the rule imply that leave may be given, and, consequently, may be asked and put to the question.

SECTION XXXIV.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

When any question is before the House, any member may move a previous question, "Whether that question (called the main question) shall now be put?" If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no man may speak anything further to it, either to add or alter. *Memor. in Hakew.*, 28; 4 *Grey*, 27.

The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the chair shall be, "Shall the main question be now put?" and if the nays prevail, the main question shall not then be put.

This kind of question is understood by Mr. Hatsell to have been introduced in 1604. 1 *Hats.*, 80. Sir Henry Vane introduced it. 2 *Grey*, 113, 114; 3 *Grey*, 384. When the question was put in this form, "Shall the main question be put?" a determination in the negative suppressed the main question during the session; but since the words, "now put" are used they exclude it for the present only; formerly, indeed, only till the present debate was over (4 *Grey*, 43), but now for that day and no longer. 2 *Grey*, 113, 114.

Before the question "Whether the main question shall now be put?" any person might formerly have spoken to the main question, because otherwise he would be precluded from speaking to it at all. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 28.

The proper occasion for the previous question, is when a question is brought forward of a delicate nature as to high personages, etc., or the discussion of which may call forth observations which might be of injurious consequences. Then the previous question is proposed; and in the modern usage, the discussion of the main question is suspended, and the debate confined to the previous question. The use of it has been extended abusively to other cases; but in these it has been an embarrassing procedure; its uses would be as well answered by other more simple parliamentary forms, and therefore it should not be favored, but restricted within as narrow limits as possible.

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded? 2 *Hats.*, 88, says, if the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the chair (by which he means stated by the Speaker for debate), it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. He thinks it may, after the previous question is moved and seconded; but not after it has been proposed from the chair. In this case he thinks the friends to the amendment must

vote that the main question be not now put; and then move their amended question, which being made new by the amendment, is no longer the same which has just been suppressed, and therefore may be proposed as a new one. But this proceeding certainly endangers the main question, by dividing its friends, some of whom may choose it unamended, rather than lose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as Hatsell advises, that the main question be not now put with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the main question, by this manœuvre to the previous question, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support his opinion, too, he makes the deciding circumstances, whether an amendment may or may not be made, to be, that the previous question has been proposed from the Chair. But, as the rule is that the House is in possession of a question as soon as it is moved and seconded, it cannot be more than possessed of it by its being also proposed from the Chair. It may be said, indeed, that the object of the previous question being to get rid of a question, which it is not expedient should be discussed, this object may be defeated by moving to amend, and, in the discussion of that motion, involving the subject of the main question. But so may the object of the previous question be defeated, by moving the amended question as Mr. Hatsell proposes after the decision against putting the original question. He acknowledges, too, that the practice has been to admit previous amendments, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, I should think it best to decide it ab inconvenienti, to wit: which is most inconvenient, to put it in the power of one side of the House to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put unamended; or to put it in the power of the other side to force on, incidentally at least, a discussion which would be better avoided? Perhaps the last is the least inconvenience; inasmuch as the Speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may prevent their going into the main question, and inasmuch also as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for, are fair and proper subjects for public discussion, and ought not to be obstructed by a formality introduced for questions of a peculiar character.

SECTION XXXV.

AMENDMENTS.

On an amendment being moved, a member who has spoken to the main question may speak again to the amendment. *Scob.*, 23.

If an amendment be proposed inconsistent with one already agreed to, it is a fit ground for its rejection by the House, but not within the competence of the Speaker to suppress as if it were against order; for were he permitted to draw questions of consistence within the vortex of order, he might usurp a negative on important modifications, and suppress, instead of subserving the legislative will.

Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition; and it is a way of getting rid of a proposition by making it bear a sense different from what it was intended by the movers, so that they vote against it themselves. 2 *Hats.*, 79, 4, 82, 84. A new bill may be engrafted by way of amendment, on the words, "Be it enacted," etc. 1 *Gray*, 190, 192.

If it be proposed to amend by leaving out certain words, it may be moved, as an amendment to this amendment, to leave out a part of the words of the amendment, which is equivalent to leaving them in the bill. 2 *Hats.*, 80, 9. The parliamentary question is, always, whether the words shall stand part of the bill.

When it is proposed to amend by inserting a paragraph, or part of one, the friends of the paragraph may make it as perfect as they can by amendments before the question is put for inserting it. If it be received, it cannot be amended afterwards, in the same stage, because the House has, on a vote, agreed to it in that form. In like manner, if it is proposed to amend by striking out a paragraph, the friends of the paragraph are first to make it as perfect as they can by amendments, before the question is put for striking it out. If on the question it be retained, it cannot be amended afterwards, because a vote against striking out is equivalent to a vote agreeing to it in that form.

When it is moved to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others, the manner of stating the question is first to read the whole passage to be amended as it stands at present, then the words proposed to be struck out, next those to be inserted, and lastly the whole passage as it will be when amended. And the question, if desired, is then to be divided, and put first on striking out. If carried, it is next on inserting the words proposed. If that be lost, it may be moved to insert others. 2 *Hats.*, 80, 7.

A motion is made to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others in their place, which is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words, and to insert others of a tenor entirely different from those first proposed. It is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words and insert nothing, which is agreed to. All this is admissible, because to strike out and insert A, is one proposition. To strike out and insert B, is a different proposition. And to strike out and insert nothing, is still different. And the rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offering a different one. Nor would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negatived; for, as putting the whole motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it cannot do it.*

But if it had been carried affirmatively to strike out the words and to insert A, it could not afterwards be permitted to strike out A and insert B. The mover of B should have notified, while the insertion of A was under debate, that he would move to insert B; in which case those who preferred it would join in rejecting A.

After A is inserted, however, it may be moved to strike out a portion of the original paragraph, comprehending A, provided the coherence to be struck out be so substantial as to make this effectively a different proposition, for then it is resolved into the common case of striking out a paragraph after amending it. Nor does anything forbid a new insertion, instead of A and its coherents.

In Senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone until the second Tuesday in February some amendments proposed to the Constitution; the words, "until the second Tuesday in February" were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add, "until the first day of June." Objected that it was not in order, as the question should be first put on the longest time; therefore, after a shorter time decided against a longer, cannot be put to question. It was answered that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for time. But when a specific time stands part of motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of a motion; and when struck out a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact, it is not until they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times, and putting the question successively on the longest. Otherwise it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer, for till the short time is struck out, you cannot insert a longer; and if, after it is struck out, you cannot do it, then it cannot be done at all. Suppose the first motion had been made to amend by striking out "the second Tuesday in February," and inserting instead thereof "the first of June," it would have been regular, then, to divide the question, by proposing the first question to strike out and then that to insert. Now this is precisely the effect of the present proceeding; only, instead of one motion and two questions, there are two motions and two questions to effect it — the motion being divided as well as the question.

When the matter contained in two bills might better be put into one, the manner is to reject the one, and incorporate its matter into another bill by way of amendment. So if the matter of one bill would be better distributed into two, any part may be struck out by way of amendment, and put into a new bill. If a section is to be transposed, a question must be put on striking it out where it stands, and another for inserting it in the place desired.

A bill passed by the one House with blanks. These may be filled up by the other by way of amendments, returned to the first as such, and passed. 3 *Hats.*, 83.

The number prefixed to the section of a bill, being merely a marginal indication, and no part of the text of the bill, the clerk regulates that — the House or committee is only to amend the text.

SECTION XXXVI.

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 39. But not as the right of an individual member, but with the consent of the House. For who is to decide whether a question is complicated or not? — where it is complicated? — into how many propositions it may be divided? The fact is, that the only mode of separating a complicated question is by moving amendments to it; and these

* In the case of a division of the question, and a decision against striking out, I advance doubtingly the opinion here expressed. I find no authority either way, and I know it may be viewed under a different aspect. It may be thought that having decided separately not to strike out the passage, the same question for striking out cannot be put over again, though with a view to a different insertion. Still I think it more reasonable and convenient to consider the striking out and insertion as forming one proposition; but should readily yield to any evidence that the contrary is the practice in Parliament.

must be decided by the House, on a question, unless the House orders it to be divided; as, on a question, December 2, 1640, making void the election of the knights for Worcester, on a motion it was resolved to make two questions of it, to wit: one on each knight. 2 *Hats.*, 85, 86. So, wherever there are several names in question, they may be divided and put one by one. 9 *Grey*, 444. So, 1729, April 17, on an objection that a question was complicated, it was separated by amendment. 2 *Hats.*, 79.

The soundness of these observations will be evident from the embarrassments produced by the 12th rule of the Senate, which says, "if the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided."

1798, May 30, the alien bill in quasi-committee. To a section and proviso in the original had been added two new provisos by way of amendment. On a motion to strike out the section as amended, the question was desired to be divided. To do this it must be put first on striking out either the former proviso or some distinct member of the section. But when nothing remains but the last member or the section and the proviso, they cannot be divided so as to put the last member to question by itself; for the proviso might then be left standing alone as exceptions to a rule when the rule is taken away; or the new provisos might be left to a second question, after having been decided on once before at the same reading, which is contrary to rule. But the question must be on striking out the last member of the section as amended. This sweeps away the exceptions with the rule, and relieves from inconsistence. A question to be divisible, must comprehend points so distinct and entire that one of them being taken away the other may stand entire. But a proviso or an exception, without an enacting clause does not contain an entire point or proposition.

May 31. The same bill being before the Senate. There was a proviso that the bill should not extend, 1, To any foreign minister; nor, 2, To any person to whom the President should give a passport; nor, 3, To any alien merchant conforming himself to such regulations as the President shall prescribe, and a division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the fourth taking in the words, "conforming himself," etc. It was objected that the words, "any alien merchant" could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," etc., because these words if left by themselves contain no substantive idea — will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions must be so made that each part may stand by itself, yet the House having on the question, retained the two first divisions, the words "any alien merchant" may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

When a question is divided, after the question on the first member, the second is open to debate and amendment, because it is a known rule that a person may rise and speak at any time before the question has been completely decided, by putting the negative as well as the affirmative side. But the question is not completely put when the vote has been taken on the first member only. One-half of the question, both affirmative and negative remains still to be put. See *Execut. Jour., June* 25, 1795. The same decision by President Adams.

SECTION XXXVII.

CO-EXISTING QUESTIONS.

It may be asked whether the House can be in possession of two motions or propositions at the same time, so that one of them being decided, the other goes to question without being moved anew? The answer must be special. When a question is interrupted by a vote of adjournment, it is thereby removed from before the House, and does not stand ipso facto before them at their next meeting, but must come forward in the usual way. So, when it is interrupted by the order of the day. Such other privileged questions also as dispose of the main question (*e. g.* the previous question, postponement, or commitment), remove it from before the House. But it is only suspended by a motion to amend, to withdraw, to read papers, or by a question of order or privilege, and stands again before the House when these are decided. None but the class of privileged questions can be brought forward while there is another question before the House, the rule being that when a motion has been made and seconded, no other can be received, except it be a privileged one.

SECTION XXXVIII.

EQUIVALENT.

If, on a question for rejection, a bill be retained, it passes of course to its next reading. *Hakew.*, 141; *Scob.*, 42. And a question for a second reading determined negatively, is a rejection without further question. 4 *Grey*, 145. And see *Elsynge's Memor.*, 42, in what cases questions are to be taken for rejection.

Where questions are perfectly equivalent, so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leaves no other alternative, the decision of the one concludes necessarily the other. 4 *Grey*, 157. Thus the negative of striking out amounts to the affirmative of agreeing; and therefore to put a question on agreeing after that on striking out, would be to put the same question in effect twice over. Not so in questions of amendments between the two Houses. A motion to recede being negatived, does not amount to a positive vote to insist, because there is another alternative, to wit: to adhere:

A bill originating in one House is passed by the other with an amendment. A motion in the originating House to agree to the amendment is negatived. Does there result from this a vote of disagreement, or must the question on disagreement be expressly voted? The questions respecting amendments from another House are — 1st, to agree; 2d to disagree; 3d, recede; 4th, insist; 5th, adhere.

1st. To agree.
2d. To disagree.

Either of these concludes the other necessarily, for the positive of either is exactly the equivalent of the negative of the other, and no other alternative remains. On either motion amendments to the amendments may be proposed; *e. g.*, if it be moved to disagree, those who are for the amendment have a right to propose amendments, and to make it as perfect as they can, before the question of disagreeing is put.

3d. To recede.
4th. To insist.
5th. To adhere.

You may then either insist or adhere.
You may then either recede or adhere.
You may then either recede or insist.

Consequently the negative of these is not equivalent to a positive vote the other way. It does not raise so necessary an implication as may authorize the Secretary by inference to enter another vote; for two alternatives still remain, either of which may be adopted by the House.

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

The question is to be put first on the affirmative and then on the negative side.

After the Speaker has put the affirmative part of the question, any member who has not spoken before to the question may rise and speak before the negative be put; because it is no full question till the negative part be put. *Scob.*, 23; 2 *Hats.*, 73.

But in small matters, and which are, of course, such as receiving petitions, reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, etc., the Speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the House where no objection is expressed, and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally. *Scob.*, 22; 2 *Hats.*, 87; 5 *Grey*, 129; 9 *Grey*, 301.

SECTION XL.

BILLS, THIRD READING.

To prevent bills from being passed by surprise, the House, by a standing order, directs that they shall not be put on their passage before a fixed hour, naming one at which the House is commonly full. *Hakew.*, 153.

[The usage of the Senate is, not to put bills on their passage till noon.]

A bill reported and passed to the third reading cannot on that day be read the third time and passed; because this would be to pass on two readings in the same day.

At the third reading the Clerk reads the bill and delivers it to the Speaker, who states the title, that it is the third time of reading the bill, and that the question will be whether it shall pass? Formerly the Speaker or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a breviate or summary statement of its contents, which the Speaker read when he declared the state of the bill, at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he read the bill itself, especially on its passage. *Hakew.*, 136, 137, 153; *Coke*, 22, 115. Latterly, instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill, verbatim, only, instead of reading the formal parts "Be it enacted, etc.," he states that "preamble recites so and so — the first section enacts that, etc., the 2d section enacts," etc.

[But in the Senate of the United States both of these formalities are dispensed with; the breviate presenting but an imperfect view of the bill, and being capable of being made to present a false one; and the full statement being a useless waste of time, immediately after a full reading by the Clerk, and especially as every member has a printed copy in his hand.]

A bill on the third reading is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof; but to

receive some particular clause or proviso, it has been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual. *Hakew.*, 126. Thus, 27 *El.*, 1584, a bill was committed on the third reading, having been formerly committed on the second, but it is declared not usual. *D'Ewes*, 337, *col.*, 2; 414, *col.*, 2.

When an essential provision has been omitted, rather than erase the bill and render it suspicious, they add a clause on a separate paper, engrossed and called a rider, which is read and put to the question three times. *Elsynge's Memorials*, 59; 6 *Grey*, 335; 1 *Blackst.*, 183. For example of riders, see 3 *Hats.*, 121, 122, 124, 126. Every one is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave. 10 *Grey*, 52.

It is laid down as a general rule, that amendments proposed at the second reading, shall be twice read, and those proposed at the third reading thrice read; as also all amendments from the other House. *Town, col.*, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

It is with great and almost invincible reluctance that amendments are admitted at this reading, which occasion erasures or interlineations. Sometimes a proviso has been cut off from a bill; sometimes erased. 9 *Grey*, 513.

This is the proper stage for filling up blanks; for if filled up before, and now altered by erasure, it would be peculiarly unsafe.

At this reading the bill is debated afresh, and for the most part is more spoken to at this time than on any of the former readings. *Hakew.*, 153.

The debate on the question whether it should be read a third time, has discovered to its friends and opponents the arguments on which each side relies, and which of these appear to have influence with the House; they have had time to meet them with new arguments, and to put their old ones into new shapes. The former vote has tried the strength of the former opinion, and furnished grounds to estimate the issue; and the question now offered for its passage is the last occasion which is ever to be offered for carrying or rejecting it.

When the debate is ended, the Speaker, holding the bill in his hand, puts the question for its passage by saying, "Gentlemen, all of you who are of opinion that this bill shall pass, say aye;" and after the answer of the ayes, "All those of the contrary opinion, say no." *Hakew.*, 154.

After the bill is passed there can be no further alteration of it in any point. *Hakew.*, 159.

SECTION XLI.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

The affirmative and negative of the question having been both put and answered, the Speaker declares whether the yeas or nays have it by the sound, if he be himself satisfied, and it stands as the judgment of the House. But if he be not himself satisfied which voice is the greater, or if before any other member comes into the House, or before any new motion is made (for it is too late after that), any member shall rise and declare himself dissatisfied with the Speaker's decision, then the Speaker is to divide the House. *Scob.*, 24; 2 *Hats.*, 140.

When the House of Commons is divided, the one party goes forth, and the other remains in the House. This has made it important which go forth and which remain; because the latter gain all the indolent, the indifferent and inattentive. Their general rule therefore, is, that those who give their vote for the preservation of the orders of the House, shall stay in; and those who are for introducing any new matter or alteration, or proceeding contrary to the established course, are to go out. But this rule is subject to many exceptions and modifications. 2 *Hats.*, 134; 1 *Rush*, p. 3, *fol.* 92; *Scob.*, 43, 52; *Co.*, 12, 116; *D'Ewes*, 505, *col.* 1; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 25, 29, as will appear by the following statement of who go forth.

Petition that it be received*	Ayes.
Read	
Lie on the table	Noes.
Rejected after refusal to lie on the table	
Referred to committee for further proceeding	Ayes.
Bill, that it be brought in	Ayes.
Read first or second time	
Engrossed or read a third time	
Proceedings on every other stage	
Committed	

* Hats. 2 Grey, 303.

To committee of the whole	Noes.	
To select committee	Ayes.	
Report of bill to lie on table	Noes.	
Be now *read*	Ayes.	
Be taken into consideration three months hence	30, P. J.	251
Amendments to be read a second time	Noes.	
Clause offered on report of bill be read a second time	Ayes.	
For receiving a clause		834
With amendments be engrossed		836
That a bill be *now* read a third time	Noes.	898
Receive a rider	260	
Pass		
Be printed	Ayes.	256
Committees. That A take the chair	Noes.	291
To agree to the whole or any part of report		
That the House do *now* resolve into committee		
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into committee		
That he issue warrant for new writ		
Member. That none be absent without leave		
Witness. That he be further examined	Ayes.	344
Previous question	Noes.	
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum	Ayes.	
Amendments. That words stand part of		
Lords. That their amendment be read a second time	Noes.	
Messenger be received	Ayes.	
Orders of day to be now read if before 2 o'clock		
If after 2 o'clock	Noes.	
Adjournment. Till the next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock	Ayes.	
If after 4 o'clock	Noes.	
Over a sitting day (unless a previous resolution)	Ayes.	
Over the 30th of January	Noes.	
For sitting on Sunday, or any other day not being a sitting day	Ayes.	

The one party being gone forth, the Speaker names two tellers from the affirmative and two from the negative side, who first count those sitting in the House and report the number to the Speaker. Then they place themselves within the door, two on each side, and count those who went forth as they come in, and report the number to the Speaker. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 26.

A mistake in the report of the tellers may be rectified after the report made. 2 *Hats.*, 145, *note.*

[But in both Houses of Congress all these intricacies are avoided. The ayes first rise, and are counted standing in their places by the President or Speaker. Then they sit, and the noes rise and are counted in like manner.]

[In Senate, if they are equally divided, the Vice President announces his opinion, which decides.]

[The Constitution, however, has directed that "the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." And again; that in all cases of reconsidering a bill disapproved by the President, and returned with his objections, "the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively."]

[By the 16th and 17th rules of the Senate, when the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the members present, each member called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, declare openly, and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the yeas and nays and upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.]

[When the yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question in pursuance of the above rule no member shall be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to vote after the decision is announced from the Chair.]

[When it is proposed to take the vote by yeas and nays, the President or Speaker states that "the question is whether, *e. g.*, the bill shall pass — that it is proposed that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal. Those, therefore, who desire it, will rise." If he

finds and declares that one-fifth have risen, he then states that "those who are of the opinion that the bill shall pass are to answer in the affirmative; those of a contrary opinion in the negative." The Clerk then calls over the names alphabetically, notes the yea or nay of each, and gives the list to the President or Speaker, who declares the result. In the Senate, if there be an equal division, the Secretary calls on the Vice President and notes his affirmative or negative, which becomes the decision of the House.]

In the House of Commons every member must give his vote, the one way or the other (*Scob.*, 24), as it is not permitted to any one to withdraw who is in the House when the question is put, nor is any one to be told in the division who was not in when the question was put. 2 *Hats.*, 140.

This last position is always true when the vote is by yeas and nays; where the negative as well as affirmative of the question is stated by the President at the same time, and the vote of both sides begins and proceeds *pari passu*. It is true also when the question is put in the usual way, if the negative has also been put; but if it has not, the member entering, or any other member, may speak, and even propose amendments, by which the debate may be opened again, and the question be greatly deferred. And as some who have answered aye may have been changed by the new arguments, the affirmative must be put over again. If, then, the member entering may, by speaking a few words, occasion a repetition of a question, it would be useless to deny it on his simple call for it.

While the House is telling, no member may speak or move out of his place, for if any mistake be suspected it must be told again. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 26; 2 *Hats.*, 143.

If any difficulty arises in point of order during the division, the Speaker is to decide peremptorily, subject to the future censure of the House, if irregular. He sometimes permits old experienced members to assist him with their advice, which they do sitting in their seats, covered to avoid the appearance of debate; but this can only be with the Speaker's leave, else the division might last several hours. 2 *Hats.*, 143.

The voice of the majority decides; for the *lex majoris partis* is the law of all councils, elections, etc., where not otherwise expressly provided. *Hakew.*, 93. But if the House be equally divided, "*semper presumatur pro negante;*" that is, the former law is not to be changed but by a majority. *Towns., col.* 134.

[But in the Senate of the United States, the Vice President decides when the House is divided. *Const. U. S.*, I, 3.]

When, from counting the House on a division, it appears that there is not a quorum, the matter continues exactly in the state in which it was before the division, and must be resumed at that point on any future day. 2 *Hats.*, 126.

1606, May 1, on a question whether a member having said yea may afterwards sit and change his opinion, a precedent was remembered by the Speaker, of Mr. Morris, attorney of the wards, in 39 *Eliz.*, who in like case changed his opinion. *Mem. Hakew.*, 27.

SECTION XLII.

TITLES.

After the bill has passed, and not before, the title may be amended, and is to be fixed by a question; and the bill is then sent to the other House.

SECTION XLIII.

RECONSIDERATION.

[When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate announcing their decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the two next days of the actual session of the Senate thereafter.* *Rule* 20.]

[1798, Jan. A bill on its second reading being amended and on the question whether it shall be read a third time negatived, was restored by a decision to reconsider that question. Here the votes of negative and reconsideration, like positive and negative quantities in an equation, destroy one another, and are as if they were expunged from the journal. Consequently the bill is open for amendment, just so far as it was the moment preceding the question for the third reading; that is to say, all parts of the bill are open for amendment except those on which votes have been already taken in its present stage. So, also, it may be recommitted.]

* This part of the rule has been added since the Manual was compiled.

[* The rule permitting a reconsideration of a question affixing to it no limitation of time or circumstance, it may be asked whether there is no limitation? If, after the vote, the paper on which it is passed has been parted with, there can be no reconsideration: as if a vote has been for the passage of a bill, and the bill has been sent to the other house. But where the paper remains, as on a bill rejected, when, or under what circumstances, does it cease to be susceptible of reconsideration? This remains to be settled; unless, a sense that the right of reconsideration is a right to waste the time of the House in repeated agitations of the same question, so that it shall never know when a question is done with, should induce them to reform this anomalous proceeding.]

In Parliament, a question once carried cannot be questioned again at the same session, but must stand as the judgment of the House. *Towns., col.* 67; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 33. And a bill once rejected, another of the same substance cannot be brought in again the same session. *Hakew.*, 158; 6 *Grey*, 302. But this does not extend to prevent putting the same question in different stages of a bill; because every stage of a bill submits the whole and every part of it to the opinion of the House, as open for amendment, either by insertion or omission though the same amendment has been accepted or rejected in a former stage. So in reports of committees, *e. g.*, report of an address, the same question is before the House and open for free discussion. *Towns., col.* 26; 2 *Hats.*, 98, 100, 101. So orders of the House, or instructions to committee, may be discharged. So a bill, begun in one house, and sent to the other, and there rejected, may be renewed again in that other, passed and sent back. *Ib.*, 92; 3 *Hats.*, 161. Or if, instead of being rejected, they read it once and lay it aside, or amend it, and put it off a month, they may order in another to the same effect, with the same or different title. *Hakew.*, 97, 98.

Divers expedients are used to correct the effects of this rule; as by passing an explanatory act, if anything has been omitted or ill expressed (3 *Hats.*, 278), or an act to enforce, and make more effectual an act, etc., or to rectify mistakes in act, etc., or a committee on one bill may be instructed to receive a clause to rectify the mistakes of another. Thus, June 24, 1685, a clause was inserted in a bill, for rectifying a mistake committed by a clerk in engrossing a bill of supply. 2 *Hats.*, 194, 6. Or the session may be closed for one, two, three, or more days, and a new one commenced. But then all matters depending must be finished, or they fall, and are to begin de novo. 3 *Hats.*, 94, 98. Or a part of the subject may be taken up by another bill, or taken up in a different way. 6 *Grey*, 304, 316.

And in cases of the last magnitude, this rule has not been so strictly and verbally observed as to stop indispensable proceedings altogether. 2 *Hats.*, 92, 98. Thus when the address on the preliminaries of peace in 1782 had been lost by a majority of one, on account of the importance of the question, and smallness of the majority, the same question in substance, though with some words not in the first, and which might change the opinion of some members, was brought on again and carried, as the motives for it were thought to outweigh the objection of form. 2 *Hats.*, 99, 100.

A second bill may be passed to continue an act of the same session, or to enlarge the time limited for its execution. 2 *Hats.*, 95, 98. This is not in contradiction to the first act.

SECTION XLIV.

BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

[All bills passed in the Senate, shall, before they are sent to the House of Representatives, be examined by a committee, consisting of three members, whose duty shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions or motions, before they go out of the possession of the Senate and to make report that they are correctly engrossed, which report shall be entered on the journal. *Rule* 33.]

A bill from the other House is sometimes ordered to lie on the table. 2 *Hats.*, 97.

When bills passed in one house and sent to the other, are grounded on special facts requiring proof, it is usual, either by message or at a conference, to ask the grounds and evidence; and this evidence, whether arising out of papers, or from the examination of witnesses, is immediately communicated. 3 *Hats.*, 48.

SECTION XLV.

AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

When either house, *e. g.*, the House of Commons, sends a bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments. The regular progression in this case is, that the commons disagree to the amendment; the lords insist on it; the commons insist on their disagree-

* This rule now fixes the limitation.

ment; the lords adhere to their amendment; the commons adhere to their disagreement. The term of insisting may be repeated as often as they choose to keep the question open. But the first adherence by either renders it necessary for the other to recede or adhere also; when the matter is usually suffered to fall. 10 *Grey*, 148. Latterly, however, there are instances of their having gone to a second adherence. There must be an absolute conclusion of the subject somewhere, or otherwise transactions between the houses would become endless. 3 *Hats.*, 268, 270. The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trevor, was then (1679) newly introduced into parliamentary usage by the lords. 7 *Grey*, 94. It was certainly a happy innovation, as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications which may bring the houses to concurrence. Either house, however, is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance; 10 *Grey*, 146; but it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary parliamentary course, there are two free conferences, at least, before an adherence. 10 *Grey*, 147.

Either house may recede from its amendment and agree to the bill; or recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment; for here the disagreement and receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement. *Elsynge*, 23, 27; 9 *Grey*, 476.

But the House cannot recede from, or insist on its own amendment, with an amendment; for the same reason that it cannot send to the other house an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other house by ingrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they cannot amend their own amendment, because they have on the question, passed it in that form. 9 *Grey*, 363; 10 *Grey*, 240. In the Senate, March 29, 1798. Nor where one house has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first house depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

In the case of a money bill, the lords' proposed amendments become, by delay, confessedly necessary. The commons, however, refused them, as infringing on their privileges as to money bills; but they offered themselves to add to the bill a proviso to the same effect, which had no coherence with the lords' amendments; and urged that it was an expedient warranted by precedent, and not unparliamentary in a case become impracticable, and irremediable in any other way. 3 *Hats.*, 256, 266, 270, 271. But the lords refused, and the bill was lost. 1 *Chand.*, 288. A like case, 1 *Chand.*, 311. So the commons resolved that it was unparliamentary to strike out, at a conference, anything in a bill which had been agreed and passed by both Houses. 6 *Grey*, 274; 1 *Chand.*, 312.

A motion to amend an amendment from the other House takes precedence of a motion to agree or disagree.

A bill originating in one House is passed by the other with an amendment.

The originating House agrees to their amendment with an amendment. The other may agree to their amendment with an amendment, that being only in the 2d and not the 3d degree; for, as to the amending House, the first amendment with which they passed the bill is a part of its text; it is the only text they have agreed to. The amendment to that text by the originating House, therefore, is only in the first degree, and the amendment to that again by the amending House is only in the 2d, to wit: an amendment to an amendment, and so admissible. Just so, when, on a bill from the originating House, the other, at its second reading makes an amendment; on the third reading this amendment is become the text of the bill, and if an amendment to it be moved, an amendment to that amendment may also be moved, as being only in the 2d degree.

SECTION XLVI.

CONFERENCES.

It is on the question of amendments between the Houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two Houses on matters depending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be with the House which is possessed of the papers. 3 *Hats.*, 31; 1 *Grey*, 425.

Conferences may be either simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the House asking it, and they are read and delivered, without debate, to the managers of the other House at the conference; but are not then to be answered; 4 *Grey*, 144. The other House, then, if satisfied, vote the reason satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satisfactory, and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver, in like manner, written answers to those reasons. 3 *Grey*, 183. They are meant chiefly to record the jurisdiction of each House to the nation at large, and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not

imputable to them. 3 *Grey*, 255. At free conferences the managers discuss, viva voce and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two Houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective Houses the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in their journals. 9 *Grey*, 230; 3 *Hats.*, 280. This report can not be amended or altered, as that of a committee may be. *Journal of Senate, May* 24, 1796.

A conference may be asked, before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering. 3 *Hats.*, 269, 341. In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding; for, as was urged by the lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of Parliament, to reason or argue against fixed resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade." 3 *Hats.*, 226. So the commons say, "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate." 10 *Grey*, 137. And on another occasion the lords made it an objection that the commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the commons, that nothing was more parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering (3 *Hats.*, 269), and we do in fact see inferences of conferences, or of free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing, (3 *Hats.*, 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349); of insisting (*Ib.*, 280, 296, 299, 319, 322, 355); of adhering (269, 270, 283, 300); and even of a second or final adherence. 3 *Hats.*, 270. And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber. *Ib.*, 317, 323, 354; 10 *Grey*, 146.

After a free conference, the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not return again to a conference. 3 *Hats.*, 270; 9 *Grey*, 229.

After a conference denied, a free conference may be asked. 1 *Grey*, 45.

When a conference is asked, the subject of it must be expressed, or the conference not agreed to. *Ord. H. Com.*, 89; 1 *Grey*, 425; 8 *Grey*, 31. They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offense or default of a member of the other House. 6 *Grey*, 181; 1 *Chand.*, 304. Or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses. 8 *Grey*, 302. Or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation. 10 *Grey*, 171. Or when the methods of Parliment are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon. 10 *Grey*, 148. So when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference. 3 *Grey*, 155. Formerly an address or article of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference. 6 *Grey*, 128, 300, 387; 7 *Grey*, 80; 8 *Grey*, 210, 255; 1 *Torbuck's Deb.*, 278; 10 *Grey*, 233; 1 *Chandler*, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice. 8 *Grey*, 255.

A conference has been asked after the first reading of the bill, 1 *Grey*, 194. This is a singular instance.

SECTION XLVII.

MESSAGES.

Messages between the Houses are to be sent only while both Houses are sitting. 2 *Hats.*, 15. They are received during debate without adjourning the debate. 3 *Hats.*, 22.

[In Senate the messengers are introduced in any state of business, except: 1. While a question is putting. 2. While the yeas and nays are calling. 3. While the ballots are counting. *Rule* 47. The first case is short: the second and third are cases where any interruption might occasion errors difficult to be corrected. So arranged June 15, 1788.]

In the House of Representatives, as in Parliament, if the House be in committee when a messenger attends, the Speaker takes the chair to receive the message, and then quits it to return into committee, without any question or interruption. 4 *Grey*, 226.

Messengers are not saluted by the members, but by the Speaker of the House. 2 *Grey*, 253, 274.

If messengers commit an error in delivering their message, they may be admitted or called in to correct their message. 4 *Grey*, 41. Accordingly, March 13, 1800, the Senate having made two amendments to a bill from the House of Representatives, their Secretary, by mistake, delivered one only, which being inadmissible by itself, that House disagreed, and notified the Senate of their disagreement. This produced a discovery of the mistake. The Secretary was sent to the other House to correct his mistake, the correction was received, and the two amendments acted on de novo.

As soon as the messenger, who has brought the bills from the other House, has retired, the Speaker holds the bills in his hand, and acquaints the House "that the other House have by their messenger sent certain bills," and then reads their titles, and delivers them to the Clerk, to be safely kept till they shall be called for to be read. *Hakew.*, 178.

It is not the usage for one House to inform the other by what numbers a bill has passed. 10 *Grey*, 150. Yet they have sometimes recommended a bill as of great importance, to the consideration of the House to which it is sent. 3 *Hats.*, 25. Nor when they have rejected a bill from the other House, do they give notice of it; but it passes sub silento, to prevent unbecoming altercations. *Blackst.*, 183.

[But in Congress the rejection is notified by message to the House in which the bill originated.]

A question is never asked by the one House of the other by way of message, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message. 3 *Grey*, 151, 181.

When a bill is sent by one House to the other, and is neglected, they may send a message to remind them of it. 3 *Hats.*, 25; 5 *Grey*, 154. But if it be mere inattention, it is better to have it done informally, by communication between the Speakers or members of the two Houses.

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that can properly be communicated to both houses of Parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party to which the message referred, its being sent to one house was not noticed by the other, because the declaration, being original, could not possibly be sent to both houses at the same time. 2 *Hats.*, 260, 261, 262.

The King having sent original letters to the commons, afterwards desires they may be returned, that he may communicate them to the lords. 1 *Chandler*, 303.

SECTION XLVIII.

ASSENT.

The House which has received a bill and passed it, may present it for the King's assent, and ought to do it, though they have not by message notified to the other their passage of it. Yet the notifying by message is a form which ought to be observed between the two houses, from motives of respect and good understanding. 2 *Hats.*, 142. Were the bill to be withheld from being presented to the King, it would be an infringement of the rules of Parliament. *Ib.*

[When a bill has passed both houses of Congress, the house last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the Joint Committee of Enrollment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment.] When the bill is enrolled, it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly, and all of a piece, that the blanks between the paragraphs may not give room for forgery. 9 *Grey*, 143. [It is then put in the hands of the Clerk of the House of Representatives to have it signed by the Speaker. The Clerk then brings it by way of message to the Senate to be signed by their President. The Secretary of the Senate returns it to the Committee of Enrollment, who present it to the President of the United States. If he approve, he signs, and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, and notifies by message the house in which it originated that he has approved and signed it; of which that house informs the other by message. If the President disapproves, he is to return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who are to enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the President's objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by its adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. *Const. U. S.*, I, 7.]

[Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. *Const. U. S.*, I, 7.]

SECTION XLIX.

JOURNALS.

[Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy. *Const.*, I, 5.]

[The proceedings of the Senate, when not acting as in a Committee of the Whole, shall be entered on the journals as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true account of the proceedings. Every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journals, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the Senate, be also inserted on the journal. *Rule* 33.]

[The titles of bills, and such parts thereof only, as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the journals. *Rule* 32.]

If a question is interrupted by a vote to adjourn, or to proceed to the orders of the day, the original question is never printed in the journal, it never having been a vote, nor introductory to any vote; but when suppressed by the previous question, the first question must be stated, in order to introduce and make intelligible the second. 2 *Hats.*, 83.

So also when a question is postponed, adjourned, or laid on the table, the original question, though not yet a vote, must be expressed in the journals; because it makes part of the vote of postponement, adjourning, or laying it on the table.

Where amendments are made to a question, those amendments are not printed in the journals, separated from the question; but only the question as finally agreed to by the House. The rule of entering in the journals only what the House has agreed to, is founded in great prudence and good sense; as there may be many questions proposed, which it may be improper to publish to the world in the form in which they are made. 2 *Hats.*, 85.

[In both houses of Congress, all questions whereon the yeas and nays are desired by one-fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively or negatively, must be entered on the journals. *Const.*, I, 5.]

The first order for printing the votes of the House of Commons was October 30, 1685. 1 *Chandler*, 387.

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the House of Commons are no records, but only remembrances. But this is not law. *Hob.*, 110, 111; *Lex. Parl.*, 114, 115; *Jour. H. C.*, *Mar.* 17, 1592; *Hale*, *Parl.*, 105. For the lords in their house have power of judicature, the commons in their house have power of judicature; and both houses together have power of judicature; and the Book of the Clerk of the House of Commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of Parl., 6 *H.* 8 *c.* 16; 4 *Inst.*, 23, 24; and every member of the House of Commons hath a judicial place. 4 *Inst.*, 15. As records they are open to every person, and a printed vote of either house is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other, and report what has been done by the other in any particular case. 2 *Hats.*, 361; 3 *Hats.*, 27–30. Every member has a right to see the journals, and take and publish votes from them. Being a record, every one may see and publish them. 6 *Grey*, 118, 119.

On information of a mis-entry or omission of an entry in the journal, a committee may be appointed to examine and rectify it, and report it to the House. 2 *Hats*, 194, 5.

SECTION L.

ADJOURNMENT.

The two houses of Parliament have the sole, separate and independent power of adjourning each their respective Houses. The King has no authority to adjourn them; he can only signify his desire, and it is in the wisdom and prudence of either House to comply with his requisition, or not, as they see fitting. 2 *Hats.*, 332; 1 *Blackstone*, 186; 5 *Grey*, 122.

[By the Constitution of the United States a smaller number than a majority may adjourn from day to day. I, 5. But "neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more that three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting." I, 5. And in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, the president may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. *Const.*, II, 3.]

A motion to adjourn, simply, cannot be amended, as by adding "to a particular day;" but must be put simply "that this House do now adjourn;" and if carried in the affirmative, it is adjourned till the next sitting day, unless it has come to a previous resolution, "that at its rising it will adjourn to a particular day," and then the House is adjourned to that day. 2 *Hats.*, 82.

Where it is convenient that the business of the House be suspended for a short time, as for a conference presently to be held, etc., it adjourns during pleasure. 2 *Hats.*, 305; or for a quarter of an hour. 5 *Grey*, 331.

If a question be put for adjournment, it is no adjournment till the Speaker pronounces it. 5 *Grey*, 137. And from courtesy and respect, no member leaves his place till the Speaker has passed on.

SECTION LI.

A SESSION.

Parliament have three modes of separation, to wit: By adjournment, by prorogation or dissolution by the King, or by the efflux of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session, provided some act has passed. In this case all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up de novo, if taken up at all. 1 *Blackst.*, 186. Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, etc., ad libitum. All matters depending remain in statu quo, and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed, without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left. 1 *Lev.*, 165; *Lex. Parl., c.* 2; 1 *Ro. Rep.*, 29; 4 *Inst.*, 7, 27, 28; *Hutt.*, 61; 1 *Mod.*, 252; *Ruffh. Jac. L. Dict. Parliament;* 1 *Blackst.*, 186. Their whole session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof. *Bro. Abr. Parliament*, 86.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation. 5 *Grey*, 374; 9 *Grey*, 350; 1 *Chandler*, 50. Neither House can continue any portion of itself in any parliamentary function beyond the end of the session without the consent of the other two branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

[Congress separate in two ways only, to wit: by adjournment, or dissolution by the efflux of their time. What, then, constitutes a session with them? A dissolution closes one session, and the meeting of the new Congress begins another. The Constitution authorizes the President, "on extraordinary occasions to convene both houses or either of them." (I. 3.) If convened by the President's proclamation, this must begin a new session, and of course determine the preceding one to have been a session. So if it meets under the clause of the Constitution, which says, "the Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day" (I. 4), this must begin a new session; for even if the last adjournment was to this day, the act of adjournment is merged in the higher authority of the Constitution, and the meeting will be under that and not under their adjournment. So far we have fixed landmarks for determining sessions. In other words, it is declared by the joint vote authorizing the President of the Senate and Speaker to close the sessisn on a fixed day, which is usually in the following form: *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*, That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the —— day of ——.]

When it was said above that all matters depending before Parliament were discontinued by the determination of the session, it was not meant for judiciary cases depending before the House of Lords, such as impeachments, appeals and writs of error. These stand, continued, of course, to the next session. *Raym.*, 120, 381; *Ruffh. Jac. L. D., Parliament.*

[Impeachments stand, in like manner, continued before the Senate of the United States.]

SECTION LII.

TREATIES.

[The President of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur. *Const. U. S.*, II., 2.]

[All confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate, shall be by the members thereof kept secret; and that all treaties which may hereafter be laid before the Senate, shall also be kept secret, until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy. *Rule* 30.]

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is the law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power; and there also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by

Parliament. Ware v. Hayton, 3 *Dallas' Rep.*, 223. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the King of Great Britain cannot by a treaty make a citizen of an alien. *Vattel, b.*, 1, *c.* 19, *sec.* 214. An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles, in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty. 4 *Russell's Hist. Mod. Europe*, 457; 2 *Smollet*, 242, 246.

[By the Constitution of the United States this department of legislation is confined to two branches only of the ordinary legislature; the President originating and the Senate having a negative. To what subjects this power extends has not been defined in detail by the Constitution; nor are we entirely agreed among ourselves. 1. It is admitted that it must concern the foreign nation party to the contract, or it would be a mere nullity, res inter alios acta. 2. By the general power to make treaties, the Constitution must have intended to comprehend only those subjects which are usually regulated by treaty, and cannot be otherwise regulated. 3. It must have meant to except out of these rights to the States; for surely the President and Senate cannot do by treaty what the whole government is interdicted from doing in any way. 4. And also to except those subjects of legislation in which it gave a participation to the House of Representatives. This last exception is denied by some, on the ground that it would leave very little matter for the treaty power to work on. The less the better, say others. The Constitution thought it wise to restrain the Executive and Senate from entangling and embroiling our affairs with those of Europe. Besides, as the negotiations are carried on by the Executive alone, the subjecting to the ratification of the representative such articles as are within their participation, is no more inconvenient than to the Senate. But the ground of this exception is denied as unfounded. For examine, *e. g.*, the treaty of commerce with France, and it will be found that, out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects of treaties, untouched by these exceptions.]

Treaties being declared, equally with the laws of the United States, to be the supreme law of the land, it is understood that an act of the legislature alone can declare them infringed and rescinded. This was accordingly the process adopted in the case of France in 1798.

[It has been the usage for the Executive, when it communicates a treaty to the Senate for their ratification, to communicate also the correspondence of the negotiators. This having been omitted in case of the Prussian treaty, was asked by a vote of the House, of February 12, 1800, and was obtained. And in December, 1800, the convention of that year between the United States and France, with the report of the negotiations by the envoys, but not their instructions, being laid before the Senate, the instructions were asked for, and communicated by the President.]

[The mode of voting on questions of ratification is by nominal call.]

[Whenever a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only; when no motion to reject, ratify, or modify the whole, or any part, shall be received. Its second reading shall be for consideration, and on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article, in this form: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article?" or to propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or by leaving out words, in which last case the question shall be, "shall the words stand part of the article?" And in every one of the said cases, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be requisite to decide affirmatively. And when, through the whole, the proceedings shall be stated to the House, and questions being again severally put thereon, for confirmation, or new ones proposed, requiring in like manner a concurrence of two-thirds for whatever is retained or inserted.]

[The votes so confirmed shall, by the House, or a committee thereof, be reduced into the form of a ratification, with or without modifications, as may have been decided, and shall be proposed on a subsequent day, when every one shall again be free to move amendments, either by inserting or leaving out words; in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the resolution?" And in both cases the concurrence of two-thirds shall be requisite to carry the affirmative; as well as on the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to. *Rule* 37.]

[When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who voted on that side which prevailed in the question may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration, and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes. *Rule* 37.]

SECTION LIII

IMPEACHMENT.

[The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. *Const. U. S.*, I, 3.]

[The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law. *Const.*, I, 3.]

[The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. *Const.*, II, 4.]

[The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury. *Const.*, III, 2.]

These are the provisions of the Constitution of the United States on the subject of impeachments. The following is a sketch of some of the principles and practices of England on the same subject.

Jurisdiction. The Lords cannot impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation, because they are the judges. *Seld. Judic. in Parl.*, 12, 63. Nor can they proceed against a commoner but on complaint of the Commons. *Ib.*, 84. The Lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for a capital offense, on the information of the King or a private person, because the accused is entitled to a trial by his peers generally; but on accusation by the House of Commons, they may proceed against the delinquent, of whatsoever degree, and whatsoever be the nature of the offense; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The commons are then instead of a jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So the Lords do only judge, but not try the delinquent. *Ib.*, 6, 7. But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can now be charged capitally before the Lords, even by the commons; and cites Fitzharris's case, 1681, impeached for high treason, where the Lords remitted the prosecution to the inferior court. 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 325-7; *Wooddeson*, 601, 576; 3 *Seld.*, 1610, 1619, 1641; 4 *Blackst.*, 25; 73 *Seld.*, 1604, 1618; 9, 1656.

Accusation. The Commons, as the grand inquest of the nation, become suitors for penal justice. 2 *Woodd.*, 597; 6 *Grey*, 356. The general course is to pass a resolution containing a criminal charge against the supposed delinquent, and then to direct some member to impeach him by oral accusation, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the name of the Commons. The person signifies that the articles will be exhibited, and desires that the delinquent may be sequestered from his seat, or be committed, or that the peers will take order from his appearance. *Sachev. Trial*, 329; 2 *Woodd.*, 602, 605; *Lords' Jour.*, 3 *June*, 1701, 101; 1 *Wms.*, 616; 6 *Grey*, 324.

Process. If a party do not appear, proclamations are to be issued, giving him a day to appear. On their return they are strictly examined. If any error be found in them, a new proclamation issues, giving a short day. If he appear not, his goods may be arrested and they may proceed. *Seld. Judd.*, 98, 99.

Articles. The accusation (articles) of the Commons is substituted in place of an indictment. Thus, by the usage of Parliament, in impeachment for writing or speaking, the particular words need not be specified. *Sach. Tr.*, 325; 2 *Woodd.*, 602, 605; *Lords' Jour.*, 3 *June*, 1701; 1 *Wms.*, 616.

Appearance. If he appears, and the case be capital, he answers in custody; though not if the accusations be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a Lord in his place, a Commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the Lords find cause to commit him, till he finds sureties to attend, and lest he should fly. *Seld. Judd.*, 98, 99. A copy of the articles is given him, and a day fixed for his answer. *T. Ray;* 1 *Rushw.*, 268; *Fost.*, 232; 1 *Clar. Hist. of the Reb.*, 379. Or a misdemeanor his appearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing, or by attorney. *Seld. Judd.*, 100. The general rule on accusations for a misdemeanor is, that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the commons complain of him, in such he is to answer. *Ib.*, 101. If previously committed by the commons, he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort judicium pariun suorum. *Ib.* In misdemeanors the party has a right to counsel by the common law; but not in capital cases. *Seld. Judd.*, 102-5.

Answer. The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part, and defend as to the residue; or, saving all exceptions, deny the whole or give a particular answer to each article separately. 1 *Rush.*, 274; 1 *Rush.*, 1374; 12 *Parl. Hist.*, 442; 3 *Lords' Jour.*, 13 *Nov.*, 1643; *Woodd.*, 607. But he cannot plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment. 2 *Woodd.*, 615; 2 *St. Tr.*, 735.

Replication, rejoinder, etc. There may be a replication, rejoinder, etc. *Sel. Jud.*, 114; 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 233; *Sach. Tr.*, 15; *Journ. H. of Commons*, 6 *March*, 1640, 1.

Witnesses. The practice is to swear the witnesses in open House, and then examine them there; or a committee may be named, who shall examine them in committee, either on interrogatories agreed on in the House, or such as the committee in their discretion shall demand. *Seld. Jud.*, 120, 123.

Jury. In the case of Alice Pierce (1 *R.* 2), a jury was empaneled for her trial before a committee. *Seld. Jud.*, 123. But this was on a complaint, not on impeachment by the commons. *Seld. Jud.*, 163. It must also have been for a misdemeanor only, as the lords spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors, but not in capital cases. *Id.*, 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods. *Id.*, 188. This, Selden says, is the only jury he finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanor; but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on trial of his country a jury ought to be impaneled, and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the commons; for they are in loco proprio, and there no jury ought to be impaneled. *Id.*, 124. The Ld. Berkeley, 6 *E.*, 3, was arraigned for the murder of *L.*, 2, on an information on the part of the King, and not impeachment of the commons; for then they had been patria sua. He waived his peerage, and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. *Id.*, 125. In 1 *H.*, 7, the commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given, or hereafter to be given in Parliament. *Seld. Jud.*, 133. They have been generally and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury; for the conceit of Selden is certainly not accurate, and they are the patria sua of the accused, and that the Lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try; for they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit or condemn, according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, "the peers are judges of law as well as of fact;" (2 *Hale, P. C.*, 275); consequently of fact as well as of law.

Presence of Commons. The Commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses. *Seld. Jud.*, 124. Indeed, they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole House, or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs. *Rushw. Tr. of Straff.*, 37; *Com. Journ.*, 4 *Feb.*, 1709–10; 2 *Woodd.*, 614. And judgment is not to be given till they demand it. *Seld. Jud.*, 124. But they are not to be present on impeachment when the Lords consider of the answer of proofs and determine of their judgment. Their presence, however, is necessary at the answer and judgment in cases capital (*Id.*, 58, 159) as well as not capital (162). The Lords debate the judgment among themselves. Then the vote is first taken on the question of guilty or not guilty; and if they convict, the question, or particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on. *Seld. Jud.*, 167. 2 *Woodd.*, 612.

Judgment. Judgments in Parliament, for death, have been strictly guided per legem terræ, which they cannot alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither omit any legal part of the judgment nor add to it. Their sentence must be secundum, non ultra legem. *Seld. Jud.*, 168–171. This trial, though it varies in external ceremony, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments, prevailed; for impeachments are not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against two powerful delinquents. The judgment, therefore, is to be such as is warranted by legal principles or precedents. 6 *Sta., Tr.*, 14; 2 *Woodd.*, 611. The chancellor gives judgment in misdemeanors; the lord high steward formerly in cases of life and death. *Seld. Jud.*, 180. But now the steward is deemed not necessary. *Fost.*, 144; 2 *Woodd.*, 613. In misdemeanors the greatest corporal punishment hath been imprisonment. *Seld. Jud.*, 184. The King's assent is necessary in capital judgments (2 *Woodd.*, 614, contra), but not in misdemeanors. *Seld. Jud.*, 136.

Continuance. An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament, but may be resumed by the new Parliament. *T. Ray.*, 383; 4 *Com. Journ.*, 23 *Dec.*, 1790; *Lords' Jour.*, *May* 15, 1791; 2 *Woodd.*, 618.

CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

Organization.

The Legislature convenes at 12 o'clock, M., on the 2d Wednesday of January in every odd numbered year.

Custom, so prevalent and so ancient as to have the force of law, has made it the duty of the Chief Clerk of the previous Assembly to call to order, and to conduct the proceedings generally, until a Speaker is chosen.

The Secretary of State furnishes to the clerk a certified statement of the names of the members elect, which is read. The members then advance to the Clerk's desk, generally the delegation of each county by itself, and subscribe to the oath of office.

It often happens, that by neglect of the proper county officer, to return the proceedings of the county canvassers, some members find their election not to be on record in the Secretary's office. In such case the certificate held by the member himself should be produced to the Clerk. This answers every purpose, and should always be secured by members elect, from the clerk of their county.

The oath of office is then administered to the members elect. It may be administered by the Speaker, the President of the Senate, the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court. It has been administered in this state, usually, by one of the judges. Members coming in after the first day of the session are sworn in by the Speaker.

After all are sworn, the roll is called, when, if a quorum is found to be present, the Clerk declares the House to be qualified and competent to proceed to business.

If the parties in the Assembly have determined their choice for officers, the election proceeds forthwith: if not, an adjournment is had until the next day.

The election for Speaker, Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms is required to be *viva voce*, and these are the only offices the Assembly can fill.

The roll is called, and each member announces audibly the name of the candidate of his choice.

The clerk announces the result, and names a committee to conduct the Speaker elect to the chair. The other elections proceed in the same manner, except that when the result is announced by the Speaker the officer elect advances to the Clerk's desk and is sworn in by the Speaker.

A committee is then appointed to wait on the Senate, and inform it that the Assembly is organized; or the Clerk is directed by resolution, to inform the Senate of the fact.

A joint committee of both Houses is then appointed to convey a like message to the Governor, and inform him that the Houses are in readiness to receive any communication from him.

The Senate and Assembly have usually assembled in joint convention in the Assembly Chamber, upon some day and hour suggested by the Governor during the first week of the session to hear his annual message, but the message has sometimes been read separately to each House by the clerks thereof.

The message has been read usually by the Governor himself, but sometimes by his Private Secretary, and sometimes by the Clerk of one of the Houses.

At the first opportunity after hearing the message read, the various recommendations therein contained, are referred, by resolution, to appropriate standing committees or select committees.

In the Assembly standing committees are appointed by the Speaker at as early a day in the session as is possible. In the Senate, the committees are appointed by resolution of that body. The custom is for the party having the majority to agree upon their members of the committees, in caucus. The list is then handed to the other party, and the balance of the members are named. When thus completed, the list is offered in the Senate in the form of a resolution, that the standing committees be as therein named.

Drawing of Seats.

The drawing of seats by lot has been observed since the Assembly first took possession of the new Assembly Chamber.

The method heretofore pursued is as follows:

The members leave their seats, and take places in the open area behind their seats. The Clerk having placed in a box, slips of paper containing the names of the members respectively, a page or messenger draws them therefrom. The Clerk announces each name as it is drawn, and the member named selects his seat, and occupies it until the drawing is completed. In the Senate the seats are usually placed in such manner as will be most agreeable to the Senators.

Compensation.

OF MEMBERS.

Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services for and during a regular session, the sum of five hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage, to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other perquisite, except the salary and mileage above provided, shall be received from the state by any member of the legislature for his services, or in any other manner as such member.—*Amendment to Art. IV, section* 21, *State Constitution.*

The presiding officers of the senate and assembly shall issue immediately after the commencement of the annual session of the legislature in each year, to each member of the house over which they respectively preside, who is entitled to receive the same, a certificate countersigned by the chief clerk, showing that such member has taken the prescribed official oath, and the number of miles traveled by him in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route, and thereupon the amount of mileage and salary to which each member is entitled shall be audited and paid out of the state treasury; but when any seat is contested, and notice of such contest has been filed, as required by section one hundred and four, no certificate shall be given, nor shall the secretary of state audit any account for salary or mileage to either claimant, nor either claimant be entitled to receive the same, until the question of the right to such seat shall have been settled. *Sec.* 110, *R. S.*, 1878.

OF OFFICERS.

The speaker of the assembly shall be entitled to receive the same compensation, except mileage, allowed to other members of the legislature, for his services as speaker, in addition to his pay as member, to be paid out of the state treasury; but in case of an extra session of the legislature, no extra compensation shall be allowed. *Sec.* 111, *R. S.* 1878.

The chief clerks shall receive a salary of eight hundred dollars each, for every regular session, and ten dollars per diem for each special session, and fifty dollars for opening each session, which shall be in full for all services rendered. The other officers and employes of the senate and assembly shall receive pay per diem as follows: The sergeant-at-arms, the assistant clerks and book-keepers, five dollars each; the proof-readers, engrossing, enrolling, transcribing and index clerks, the assistant sergeant-at-arms and the postmaster, four dollars each; the messengers two dollars each, and all other clerks and employes three dol-

lars each. The copyists shall be paid by the folio, at the rate of fifteen cents per folio for engrossing, and twenty cents per folio for enrolling, and only upon accepted work. Every clerk or employe upon the chief clerk's or sergeant-at-arm's force shall assist when required at any other work in the department than that to which he is regularly assigned, when the good of the service can be promoted thereby. No per diem shall be allowed after the close of the session, except for two days to the transcribing and index clerks, each, whose duty it shall be within that time to satisfactorily and fully complete the indexing and transcribing of the journal, and in case such work is not so completed, a sufficient sum shall be reserved from the pay of the clerk who may make the default to ensure the completion of his work. The chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms of each house shall certify to the secretary of state the names of all persons employed in their respective departments, the capacity employed in, and the amounts respectively due them, which certificate shall be certified to by the presiding officer of the house in which they are employed. Upon such certificates the accounts of the person named therein shall be audited and paid out of the state treasury. At the close of each session of the legislature, the secretary of state shall publish in the official state paper a full list of the accounts so audited. *Ch.* 408, *Laws* 1885.

Officers of the Senate and Assembly.

The officers of the senate, other than the president *ex-officio* and the president *pro tempore*, shall be one chief clerk, one assistant clerk, one book-keeper, one proof-reader, one engrossing clerk, one enrolling clerk, one transcribing clerk, one index clerk, one clerk of the judiciary committee, one clerk of the committee on incorporations, one clerk of the joint committee on claims, one sergeant-at-arms, one assistant sergeant-at-arms, one postmaster, one assistant postmaster, four door-keepers, one gallery attendant, who shall also act as committee room attendant, one document room attendant, one document clerk, two committee room attendants, one janitor, one porter, one night watchman and eight messengers. The officers of the assembly aside from the speaker, shall be one chief clerk, two assistant clerks, one book-keeper, one proof-reader, one transcribing clerk, one index clerk, one engrossing clerk, one enrolling clerk, one clerk of the judiciary committee, one clerk of the committee on state affairs, one sergeant-at-arms, one assistant sergeant-at-arms, one postmaster, one assistant postmaster, four door-keepers, two gallery attendants, who shall also serve as committee room attendants, one general attendant for the assembly chamber who shall act as policeman, one document room attendant, one document room clerk, two committee room attendants, one porter, one night watchman, one flagman, one wash room attendant, twelve messengers. After the legislature has been in session for twenty days in any year, there may be appointed on the clerical force of the senate and assembly, each, one comparing clerk, one assistant engrossing clerk, one assistant enrolling clerk, one assistant transcribing clerk, one clerk of the committee on engrossed bills, one clerk of the committee on enrolled bills, and one custodian of the engrossing and enrolling rooms, and one clerk of the committee on bills on their third reading in the assembly. The chief clerk of each house may thereafter employ such copyists as the proper and expeditious transaction of the business of his house may require. Additional clerks or attendants for committees may be employed upon extraordinary occasions therefor, but then only upon joint resolution of the two houses. *Ch.* 408, *Laws* 1885.

Additional Employes.

The chief clerk of the senate is hereby authorized to employ an assistant clerk at a salary of five dollars per diem; one custodian of the engrossing room, and one comparing clerk at three dollars per diem, compensation to be from the first of the session; also one extra comparing clerk at three dollars per diem, compensation to begin after the first twenty days of the session. He shall also have authority to pay the clerk of the committee on engrossed bills from the commencement of the session, at the rate of three dollars per diem. The chief clerk of the assembly is hereby authorized to employ one stationery clerk, at four dollars per diem; one custodian of the engrossing room, one assistant transcribing clerk, one comparing clerk, at three dollars per diem, compensation to commence at the beginning of the present session; also one comparing clerk, at three dollars per diem,

whose compensation shall begin after the legislature has been in session twenty days. He shall also have authority to pay the assistant engrossing clerk from the first of the session, at the rate of three dollars per diem.

The sergeant-at-arms of the senate shall have authority to appoint two additional messengers, at two dollars per diem, compensation to commence after the legislature has been in session twenty days.— *Ch. 7, laws* 1887.

Revising and Restoring Compensation of Certain Employes.

The compensation of the following named legislative employes is hereby restored to the sum and rate paid per diem to each respectively, according to chapter 346, of the laws of 1883, to wit: To the committee clerks, assistant postmasters, document room clerks, document room attendants and general attendant of the assembly, three dollars and fifty cents per diem. This act shall be construed to apply to such above named employes of the legislature of 1887, from the time of the commencement of their service. Payment is hereby authorized at the rate of three dollars per day for the four additional committee room attendants of the assembly employed under joint resolution number three, assembly, for the twelve days at the beginning of the session of 1887, when they were on duty but for which they have received no pay.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.— *Ch. 348, laws* 1887.

Duties of Officers.

PRESIDENT AND SPEAKER.— The duties of these officers are generally defined in Senate Rules 2, 3, and 4, and Assembly Rule 9.

CHIEF CLERKS.— Senate Rules 11 and 43, and Assembly Rules 14, 15, 16 and 17, set forth the duties of these officers. They have the care and custody of all the papers and records, and arrange in its proper order, from day to day, after its inception, all the business of the two Houses. They must, in order to have a proper knowledge of the affairs of their departments, apportion, systematize and personally supervise the labor of all their subordinates, and, when not called therefrom by more important duties, should officiate in person at the reading desk. The duties of their subordinates are properly their duties, as all are performed under their direction, and they are responsible for any deficiencies. It is their duty to prepare and furnish to the public printer, an accurate record of each day's proceedings, and a copy of every bill, report and other thing ordered to be printed. "on the same day such orders are made;" to keep the pay accounts of employes and issue certificates of per diem to them; to deliver the messages of the one House to the other and to sign subpœnas.

It is their duty to prepare an index to the journal, at the close of the session, and to be present at the opening of the next session, and to attend to such preliminary business as may be necessary, and conduct the proceedings therein until a Speaker is elected, and perform the duties of Clerk thereof until their successors are chosen and qualified.

They are by law responsible for the safe keeping of all the bills and other documents in possession of the Legislature, and for the proper registry of all proceedings; and are required at the close of the session, to deposit all papars in their possession as Chief Clerks, properly classified and labeled, with the Secretary of State.

REGULATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK.

To insure a systematic and correct performance of the duties of their departments, the Chief Clerks of the two Houses have established the following regulations:

THE ASSISTANT CLERKS.— It is their special duty:

1. To keep a record of each day's proceedings, and to correct the proof of the same when printed.

2. To officiate at the reading desk when required by the Clerk, and in case of his absence to perform his duties generally.

whose compensation shall begin after the legislature has been in session twenty days. He shall also have authority to pay the assistant engrossing clerk from the fund of the session, at the rate of three dollars per diem.

The sergeant-at-arms of the senate shall have authority to appoint two additional messengers, at two dollars per diem, compensation to commence after the legislature has been in session twenty days.—Ch. 7, June 1867.

Revising and Restoring Compensation of Certain Employes.

The compensation of the following named legislative employes is hereby restored to the sum and rate paid per diem to each respectively, according to chapter 66 of the laws of 1868, to wit: To the committee clerks, assistant postmasters, document room lasks, document room attendants and general attendant of the assembly, three dollars and fifty cents per diem. This act shall be construed to apply to such above named employes of the legislature of 1867, from the time of the commencement of their service. Payment is hereby authorized at the rate of three dollars per day for the four additional committee room attendants of the assembly employed under joint resolution number three, assembly, for the twelve days at the beginning of the session of 1867, when they were on duty but for which they have received no pay.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.—Ch. 245, June 1867.

Duties of Officers.

PRESIDENT AND SPEAKER.—The duties of these officers are generally defined in Senate Rules 2, 3, and 4, and Assembly Rule 9.

CHIEF CLERKS.—Senate Rules 11 and 43, and Assembly Rules 14, 15, 16 and 17, set forth the duties of these officers. They have the care and custody of all the papers and records, and arrange in its proper order, from day to day, after its inception, all the business of the two Houses. They must, in order to have a proper knowledge of the affairs of their departments apportion, systematize and personally supervise the labor of all their subordinates, and, when not called therefrom by more important duties, should officiate in person at the reading desk. The duties of their subordinates are properly their duties, as all are performed under their direction, and they are responsible for any deficiencies. It is their duty to prepare and furnish to the public printer, an accurate record of each day's proceedings, and a copy of every bill report and other thing ordered to be printed, "on the same day such orders are made;" to keep the pay accounts of employes and issue certificates of per diem to them; to deliver the messages of the one House to the other and to sign enrolments.

It is their duty to prepare an index to the journal at the close of the session, and to be present at the opening of the next session, and to attend to such preliminary business as may be necessary, and conduct the proceedings therein until a Speaker is elected, and perform the duties of Clerk thereof until their successors are chosen and qualified.

They are by law responsible for the safe keeping of all the bills and other documents in possession of the Legislature, and for the proper registry of all proceedings; and are required at the close of the session, to deposit all papers in their possession as Chief Clerks, properly classified and labeled, with the Secretary of State.

REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK.

To insure a systematic and correct performance of the duties of their departments, the Chief Clerks of the two Houses have established the following regulations:

THE ASSISTANT CLERKS.—It is their special duty:

1. To keep a record of each day's proceedings, and to correct the proof of the same when printed.

2. To officiate at the reading desk when required by the Clerk, and to cause of his absence to perform his duties generally.

3. To label and file in the appropriate places all papers presented, with proper dates and references.

4. To select each day all papers ordered to be printed, make the list thereof in a book provided for that purpose, and send them to the State Printer, taking his receipt therefor.

5. To keep a list of all absentees on leave, etc.

THE BOOK-KEEPER.— It is his special duty:

1. To keep the register of bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., showing therein, and opposite to each title, all action taken and proceedings had, with regard to such papers.

2. to distribute to the proper committee, or officers, all bills, petitions and other papers referred.

3. To make out all certificates of per diem and mileage, ready for the signature of the Speaker and Clerk.

4. To prepare the message to be delivered to the other House, and when not otherwise occupied, to help the Journal Clerk in the performance of his duties.

THE ENGROSSING CLERK.— It is his special duty:

1. To engross all bills ordered to a third reading which the rules require to be engrossed, properly placing all amendments adopted prior to the order for their engrossment.

2. By the direction of the Chief or Journal Clerk to perform any necessary service appertaining to the duties of the other deputies.

THE ENROLLING CLERK.— It is his especial duty:

To make clear, legible copies of all bills which have been concurred in, without erasures or interlineations.

THE TRANSCRIBING CLERK.— It is his special duty:

To copy the record of the proceedings of the Assembly into a book prepared for that purpose.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Each deputy when not occupied in the performance of his own special duties, is to render such assistance to the Clerk and to his associate deputies as may be in his power, or as the pressure of duties in a particular department may render necessary.

2. The deputies are expected to notify the Chief Clerk of any interference by members or others with their duties, and of all improper approaches or requests made to them by any person. They are not to exhibit to any person any bill or other document in their possession without leave of the Chief Clerk.

3. Perfect courtesy must at all times be maintained toward members, reporters, associate deputies, and all who have business to transact with the department, but interference with legislation cannot be allowed under any circumstances.

To Members, Officers, and Reporters.— It is especially requested that no member, officer or reporter will interrupt the Assistant Clerk while engaged in keeping the journal. "No journal, record, account or paper," of any kind, must be taken from the desk, unless by express permission of the Clerk.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.— This officer is the executive officer of the house. He has charge of the Post Office and other appurtenant conveniences of the Assembly. He controls the police regulations, attends to the warming of the chambers, serves the subpœnas and warrants of the Assembly, announces messages from the Governor and from the Senate, provides rooms for committees, receives from the Superintendent of Public Property all public documents ordered or coming in due course, and distributes the same through the Post Office, or otherwise, to members and officers entitled thereto, and keeps the pay roll of the employes in his department. He is to organize his department with such system that each of his subordinates shall know his precise duties, and he is to see that each performs his duty promptly, thoroughly and courteously. He is required to keep the chamber open from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 10 o'clock, P. M.

He should have the printed bills and other documents in his possession so classified and arranged that he can at once answer any call upon him for them. His assistant assists him generally in the discharge of his duties, and takes his place when he is absent.

THE POSTMASTER attends to the receipt and delivery of all mail matter coming to members and officers of the Assembly. Each member has a box in the Post Office of the Assembly corresponding with the number of his seat, in which his mail matter is deposited; and the Postmaster must, by himself or assistant, be at his post from 8 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M., and until the adjournment of the Assembly for the day. He receives and forwards all mail matter deposited in his office by members or officers, in time to be mailed from the

Madison Post Office. He is to prominently post in the cloak and hat room (which is the members' side of the Post Office), a notice of the hours of closing the Assembly mails. He is entitled to the exclusive use of the Post Office, and no one ought to be admitted thereto except the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Speaker.

THE ASSISTANT-POSTMASTER brings the mail to and from the Madison Post Office, and assists the Postmaster generally in his duties.

THE DOORKEEPERS attend to the principal door; open and close it for the entry and exit of all persons; maintain order in the lobby and vestibule; see that visitors are seated, and that the regulations of the House, in their department are strictly enforced.

The assistant sergeant-at-arms, postmaster, assistant postmaster, porter, watchman, doorkeepers, and gallery, committee-room, and wash-room attendants, are appointed by the sergeant-at-arms, and are responsible to him.

The messengers are appointed by the Speaker, except those in particular attendance upon the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, who are appointed by said officers respectively.

DUTIES OF MESSENGERS.

1. To be in attendance from 8 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M., every day (Sunday excepted), whether the Assembly is in session or not.

2. To receive the journals and printed bills from the Sergeant-at-Arms, and arrange them in order on the file of each member.

3. Not to leave the Assembly Chamber during the *morning hour*, or absent themselves from the session of the Assembly during an entire day, except upon leave of the Speaker, Clerk or Sergeant-at-Arms.

4. During the morning hour to take the positions assigned to them by the Clerk, and, standing up, so as to see and be seen, hold themselves in readiness to bring all bills, resolutions, etc., from the several members to the Clerk, when presented.

5. After the expiration of the morning hour, when not engaged in filing bills, etc., for the members they have in charge, to answer promptly any call, and render assistance to any member requiring it.

6. To refrain from throwing any paper balls, darts, or other missiles; to move lightly across the Assembly Chamber, and demean themselves respectfully towards every member and officer of the Assembly.

Stationery.

The superintendent of public property shall furnish at the opening of every session of the legislature stationery as follows: To the lieutenant governor such quantity as shall be necessary to the discharge of his duties, not exceeding thirty dollars in value. Also sufficient stationery for the proper transaction of the business of the Senate and Assembly, to be delivered to the chief clerks upon their written request, specifying the quantity and kind of stationery required, and the department and purpose for which the same is drawn. *Chap.* 153, *Laws* 1882.

Post-Office Arrangements.

The Assembly post-office is in charge of a postmaster appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Each member has a separate box; and all mail matter deposited with the postmaster is sent to the Madison post-office by the post-office messenger, at regular hours, corresponding with the hours of closing the mails at the Madison office.

Process of Passing Bills.

Some diversity of practice exists herein, but the ordinary method in the Assembly is as follows:

A member having prepared a bill and indorsed the title thereof, together with his name, upon the back of it, rises to his feet, at such times as the introduction of bills is in order, and says:

"Mr. Speaker:

If recognized the Speaker responds:

"The gentleman from ——."

The member announces:

"I ask leave to introduce a bill."

The bill is then sent to the Chief Clerk by a Messenger. The Clerk then reads the title of the bill, and the Speaker announces:

"First reading of the bill."

If it is a bill appropriating money, the Clerk reads the bill at length; if not, by its title only; when the Speaker announces:

"Second reading of the bill."

And refers the same to some standing committee, suggested by the member, or, if desired, to a select committee; or to the general file, or, as is usual, the Speaker, of his own motion, makes the reference to such committee as seems to him appropriate.

The bill is, in due course, reported back to the Assembly by the committee, when it is placed in what is called the General File.

Bills in the General File are considered in Committee of the Whole in the exact order in which they are placed upon the file. Proceedings in Committee of the Whole will be elsewhere considered.

After a Committee of the Whole has completed its action upon any bill, and reported the same back to the Assembly, and any recommendation made by the committee passed upon, it is taken up in its order, when the Speaker puts the following question:

"Shall this bill be engrossed and read a third time?"

If decided affirmatively, the bill is sent by the Chief Clerk to the Engrossing Clerk for engrossment. Upon its return engrossed, the original and engrossed bills are placed in the hands of the *Committee on Engrossed Bills*, who compare them and correct any errors which they may find. When found correct, or made so, the Committee report them to the House as correctly engrossed, when the original is filed by the Chief Clerk, and the engrossed bill goes into the order of "bills ready for a third reading."

When, under the order of business, the bill is reached, the bill (unless it appropriates money) is read by its title, when the Speaker says as follows:

"This bill having been read three several times, the question is, shall the bill pass?"

If the bill passes it is taken to the Senate, with a message announcing its passage by the Assembly, and asking the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Going through with a similar process in the Senate, it is returned with a message announcing the action there had upon it.

If the Senate concurs, the bill is sent to the Enrolling Clerk, who makes a copy thereof, as is elsewhere described. When enrolled it goes to the *Committee on Enrolled Bills*, who compare it with the engrossed bill; when found or made correct, they report the bill to the Assembly as correctly enrolled: the engrossed bill is filed by the Chief Clerk; the enrolled bill is then indorsed by the Chief Clerk as having originated in the Assembly (for the information of the Governor in case he vetoes it); then it is signed by the Speaker, and sent by the Chief Clerk to the President of the Senate, desiring the signature of the President of the Senate thereto. The Committee on Enrolled Bills of the two Houses, acting jointly, then present the bill, duly signed, to the Governor, for his approval, and report that fact to the House. The Governor, if he approves the bill, informs the House in which it originated, of the fact, and that he has deposited it with the Secretary of State.

This is the ordinary process of a bill through all its stages until it becomes a law. A bill of great interest or importance, or one which is warmly contested, may, by reason of majority and minority reports, special orders, recommitment, amendments, substitutes, committees of conference, and various other parliamentary appliances, pass through a vast variety of stages not before enumerated.

Senate bills coming into the Assembly, after passing the Senate, are read twice by title (unless they appropriate money, when they must be read at length) and then referred to the appropriate committee.

After consideration in Committee of the Whole, the recommendation of the Committee is acted upon in the Assembly — the question being after recommendations are disposed of.

"Shall this bill be ordered to a third reading?"

If it is decided affirmatively, the bill passes into the order of "bills on third reading," and when reached in that order the question is,

"Shall this bill be concurred in?"

If concurred in, the bill is returned to the Senate, with the message informing it of that fact.

If it is desired to hasten the passage of the bill, it is done by motion as follows:

"I move to suspend all rules which will interfere with the immediate passage of bill No. ——, Assembly, entitled 'a bill to ——.'"

If this motion prevails, which requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present, the question will be put on the passage of the bill, and if passed it will go at once to the Senate.

*Committee of the Whole.**

The Committee of the Whole is an expedient to simplify the business of legislative bodies. No record is made of its proceedings, and it has no officers except of its own creation, for temporary purposes. It is liable to instant dissolution, in case of disorder, when the Speaker takes the Chair to suppress it, in case of lack of quorum, when the Speaker takes the Chair for a Call of the House or an adjournment, and in case of a message from the Senate or Governor, when the Speaker takes the chair to receive it.

The Assembly may resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, on some particular bill, resolution or subject, or it may go into Committee of the Whole upon the general file of bills. In the first case the motion is,

"That the Assembly do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon [bill No. —, A., a bill ——] *or* [joint resolution No. —, A., providing, etc.] or [upon all bills relating to —— *as the case may be.*"]

In the second case it is,

"That the Assembly do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the general file of bills."

Bills, resolutions and general matters which have been once considered in Committee of the Whole, in which progress has been made and leave granted for further consideration, have the preference. The motion of the Committee of the Whole for their further consideration, must be made under the head of "bills in which the Committee of the Whole have made progress and obtained leave to sit again;" and in which case the member who presided when the same matter was previously considered in Committee of the Whole, resumes the chair, unless the Speaker names a different member.

The motion of the Committee of the Whole upon the general file must be made under the order of "bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole."

When the Assembly resolves itself into Committee of the Whole, the Speaker selects a Chairman, as follows:

"The gentleman from ——, Mr. —— ——, will take the Chair."

The appointed Chairman advances to the Speaker's desk, and having taken the Chair, receives from the Clerk the papers indicated by the motion for the committee when the Chairman announces:

"GENTLEMEN: — The committee have under consideration, bill No. —, entitled ——, (*reading the title from the back of the bill. Or in case of consideration of the general file,*) the committee have under consideration the general file of bills; the first in order is bill No. —, entitled ——.

"The first section is as follows:"

The Chairman then reads the first section, and asks —

"Are there any amendments proposed to the first section?"

If none are offered, the Chairman says:

"No amendments being offered to the first section, the second section will be read."

This process is continued through the whole bill, when at the close of the reading the Chairman says:

"The —th section and the whole bill have now been read, and are open to amendment."

At this point, after the friends of the bill have perfected it, it is customary for the opponents of the bill to open their attack.

After the discussion of the bill to such an extent as may be desired, if no amendments are made, the final vote is generally upon a motion —

"That the bill be reported back to the House without amendment."

If any other bills are before the committee, they are proceeded with in the same manner. If it is desired to have a further consideration of any matter before the committee, or if the general file has not been gone through with, the motion is,

"That the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again."

If the committee has completed its duties, the motion is,

"That the committee rise and report."

Which being analagous to a motion to adjourn, is not debatable. The Chairman states the matter as follows:

"It is moved that the committee do now rise and report [*or otherwise as the case may be.*]

"Is the committee ready for the question?

"GENTLEMEN: — Those who are of opinion that this committee do now rise and report (or as the case may be), say aye; those of contrary opinion, say no."

* The Senate does no business in Committee of the Whole.

Chairman of the Whole.

The Committee of the Whole is an expedient to simplify the business of deliberative bodies. Its record is made of its proceedings, and a form is adopted merely for convenience, for temporary purposes. It is little or no part of the regular machinery of the Speaker. Hence the Chair is supposed to be, as a matter of course, above the Chair; he is a chief of the House or an assistant, one in rank to a member from the Senate or Governor, when the Speaker takes the place of a member.

The Assembly may resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on any particular bill, resolution or subject, or it may go into Committee of the Whole upon the general file of bills. In the first case the motion is,

"That the Assembly do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon [bill No. —, A., a bill ——] or [joint resolution No. —, A., providing, etc.] or [upon all bills relating to —— or the one may be."]

In the second case it is,

"That the Assembly do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the general file of bills."

Bills, resolutions and general matters which have been once considered in Committee of the Whole, in which progress has been made and leave granted for further consideration, have the preference. The motion of the Committee of the Whole for their further consideration, must be made under the head of "bills in which the Committee of the Whole have made progress and obtained leave to sit again;" and in which case the member who presided when the same matter was previously considered in Committee of the Whole, resumes the chair, unless the Speaker names a different member.

The motion of the Committee of the Whole upon the general file must be made under the order of "bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole."

When the Assembly resolves itself into Committee of the Whole, the Speaker selects a Chairman, as follows:

"The gentleman from ——, Mr. ——, will take the Chair."

The appointed Chairman advances to the Speaker's desk, and hereby takes the Chair, receiving from the Clerk the papers indicated by the motion for the Committee when the Chairman announces:

"Gentlemen:—The committee have under consideration, bill No. —, entitled ——, (reading the title from the head of the bill). Or as one of consideration of the general file) the committee have under consideration the general file of bills; the first in order is bill No. —, entitled ——;

"The first section is as follows:"

The Chairman then reads the first section, and asks—

"Are there any amendments proposed to the first section?"

If none are offered, the Chairman says:

"No amendments being offered to the first section, the second section will be read."

This process is continued through the whole bill, when at the close of the reading the Chairman says:

"The —th section and the whole bill have now been read, and are open to amendment."

As this point, after the first reading of the bill have perfected it, it is customary for the opportunity of the bill to open their attack.

After the discussion of the bill in each as extent as may be desired, if no amendments are made, the final vote is generally upon a motion—

"That the bill be reported back to the House without amendment."

If any other bills are before the committee, they are proceeded with in the same manner. If it is desired by have a further consideration of any matter before the committee, or if the general file has not been gone through with, the motion is,

"That the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again."

If the committee has completed its duties, the motion is,

"That the committee rise and report."

Which being analogous to a motion to adjourn, is not debatable. The Chairman states the matter as follows:

"It is moved that the committee do now rise and report [or otherwise or the case may be.]

"Is the committee ready for the question?

"Gentlemen:—Those who are of opinion that this committee do now rise and report [or as the case may be], say aye; those of contrary opinion, say no."

In case of doubt, a division must be had, as the ayes and noes cannot be called in Committee of the Whole.

When the committee rises, the Speaker resumes his seat, and the Chairman, in his place on the floor, reports as follows:

"Mr. Speaker."

The Speaker answers—

"Mr. Chairman."

"Who reports—

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration bill No. —, A., entitled ——, and have instructed me to report the same to the House with amendment," [*or as the case may be.*]

When the general file has been under consideration, the report is as follows:

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration the general file of bills, have gone through the same, and have directed me to report to the House the bills contained therein, with sundry amendments and recommendations, as follows, to wit:" [*Here follows the title of bills considered, with action taken upon them.*]

In case the file has been left unfinished, the report is—

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration the general file of bills, and have made some progress therein. I am directed to report back the following bills, with the amendments and recommendations hereinafter specified, and ask leave for the committee to sit again. [*Here follows the report of amendments, etc., as above.*]

On the latter report the question is—

"Shall leave be granted?"

When, upon a count, it is ascertained that a quorum is not present, the report is—

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration ——, and after some progress therein, find there is no quorum present; that fact I herewith report to you."

In the case of confusion or disorder, the Speaker, of his own accord resumes the Chair temporarily and without any formality, for the purpose of suppressing it. When order is restored, the Chairman resumes the Chair and the business proceeds.

Upon the coming in of a report, the recommendations are at once acted on by the Assembly.

When, in Committee of the Whole, any member desires to offer an amendment, it must be reduced to writing and sent to the Chairman, who reads it, and asks—

"Is the committee ready for the question upon the amendment?"

And if no further amendment or debate, he puts the question in the usual manner.

After a section is once passed, with an unsuccessful effort to amend it, no further amendments are in order. The strictness of this rule, is, however, not always adhered to—an amendment once made, may, however, be reconsidered. Such a motion is—

"That the amendment offered by the gentleman from ——, to the —th section, be reconsidered;"

And is stated as follows:

"The gentleman from ——, moves that the amendment offered by the gentleman from ——, to the —th section be reconsidered."

"Is the Committee ready for the question?

"Those who are of the opinion that said amendmet be reconsidered, say aye; those of a contrary opinion, say no."

In case the amendment is reconsidered, the Chairman, says:

"The motion is carried. The amendment is reconsidered. The question now recurs upon the adoption of the amendment. Is the Committee ready for the question," etc.?

Forms.

OF TITLES:

No. —, a bill to ——.

Amending bill:

A bill relating to ——, and amendatory of section ——, of chapter —— of the ——. [*See Joint Rule* 12.]

Repealing bill:

A bill to repeal section ——, of chapter ——, of the ——, relating to statutes or general laws, designating the same, and also the subject, object or purpose of the section of the chapter repealed; and in the body of every bill, the full title of the act repealed, shall be recited at length. [*See Joint Rule* 13.]

Appropriation Bill:

"To appropriate to ——, the sum of —— dollars."

Titles should be written inside the bill, and indorsed upon the outside, as follows:*

No. —, A.,

A bill to regulate the license to be paid by railroad companies.

MR. GORDON.

RESOLUTIONS should not be entitled, but should have the name of the mover indorsed upon them. The same rule applies to amendments.

Resolutions are of no special form; the following may serve as a general guide in such matters.

Res. No. —, A.

Resolved, That three thousand copies of the Governor's message be furnished by the public printer to the Sergeant-at-Arms, for the use of the Assembly.

"MR. TUCKER."

FOR REPORTS the following form is used:

"The Committee on ——, to whom was referred bill No. — A., a bill to ——, *respectfully report the same back to the House with an amendment; and recommend its passage when so amended*," or,

"*and recommend that it do pass*," or

"*and recommend that it be indefinitely postponed*;" or,

"*and recommend that it be referred to the delegation from* ——," or,

"*to a select committee*."

Or, if the committee report by bill:

"The committee on - - - -, to whom was referred ——, respectfully report by bill No. —, A., a bill to ——:

"And recommend its passage."

AN ENACTING CLAUSE must precede the body of the bill —†

It must *invariably* be in the following form:

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: — Const., Art. IV., Sec. 17.

Investigations.

When an investigation is required into any matter, the person most interested in having the inquiry made, should move the appointment of a committee to take the subject in charge. This is done by resolution. The resolution should be so drawn as to state the precise subject to be investigated, and to give the committee all the power which the mover may deem necessary for a thorough examination into the subject matter to be laid before them; this should be done to prevent any misapprehension as to the intention and extent of the inquiry to be made. In case of the adoption of the resolution, the mover, together with other members, will be appointed a committee. They have power to send for persons and papers. The form of a subpœna is as follows:

"THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

"To —— ——: You are hereby commanded, that, laying aside all business and excuse, you personally appear and attend before Messrs. —— ——, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. —— ——, on the part of the Assembly, a *joint* committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate and Assembly, to investigate —— at the room of said committee ——, in the city of Madison, the capital of the State, on the —— day of ——, A. D. one thousand, eight hundred and ——, at the hour of —— in the —— noon, then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matters of inquiry before said committee.

"Hereof fail not, under penalty in such case made and provided.

"Given at the Assembly Chamber, in the city of Madison aforesaid, this —— day of ——, A. D. 18—

"—— ——, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

"Attest:

—— ——, *Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*

* It is important that the titles of bills should be the same on the outside and inside of the bill, as the bill appears on the books of the clerk by the indorsement, and is printed from the inside title and text.

† Section 17, Article IV, Constitution of Wisconsin provides that legislation shall be by bill, and the enacting clause is necessary to the constitutionality of the law.

In case of a refusal to appear, or a refusal to testify, the following form of certificate may be used:

"To Hon. ——— ———, *Speaker of the Assembly:*

"I, ——— ———, chairman of the *joint* committee appointed to investigate ———, do hereby certify that ——— ——— has been duly subpœnaed to appear before said committee, as will fully appear by the writ served, and affidavit of service accompanying the same, on file with the Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

"I further certify that said ——— ——— has failed to appear before said committee, according to the exigency or mandate of said writ or subpœna.

"Dated Madison, ———, 18—, at — o'clock.

——— ———."

Upon which a warrant in the following form may be used:

"*The State of Wisconsin to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly:*

"It appearing that a writ of subpœna, directed to ——— ———, commanding him to personally appear and attend before Messrs. ——— ———, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. ——— ———, on the part of the Assembly, a *joint* committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate and Assembly, to investigate ——— ———, at the room of said committee, in the city of Madison, the capital of the State, the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—, at the hour of ——— in the ——— noon, then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matter of inquiry before said committee, has been issued, and that the said writ of subpœna was duly personally served upon the said ——— ———, on the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—, and returned as provided in section one of an act entitled 'an act concerning evidence and witnesses,' approved February 3, 1857; and it further appearing by the certificate of the chairman of the said joint committee, that the said ——— ——— has failed or neglected to appear before the said committee in obedience to the mandate of the said subpœna; *therefore*, you are hereby commanded, in the name of the State of Wisconsin, to take the body of him, the said ——— ———, and bring him before the Assembly, so that he may testify and give evidence before the said committee, and answer for his contempt of the Assembly in not obeying the mandate of said subpœna. Hereof fail not.

"Given at the Assembly Chamber, in the city of Madison aforesaid, this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

"——— ———, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

"——— ———, *Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*"

To which the return, in ordinary cases, would be:

"By virtue of the within process, I did, on the —— day of ——, 18—, arrest the body of ——— ———, and took him before the committee within named, and the said ——— ——— having refused to answer interrogatories propounded by said committee, I have him, by direction of said committee, now before the Assembly.

"Assembly Chamber, ———, 18—.

"——— ———, *Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly.*"

A resolution, declaring the defaulter to be in contempt, is the next proceeding.

The following form for such resolution was used at the session of 1858.

"*Resolved*, That the neglect or failure of ——— ———, to appear before the joint investigating committee, composed of Messrs. ——— ———, of the Senate, and Messrs. ——— ———, of the Assembly, in compliance with the mandate of the writ of subpœna of this Assembly, served upon him on the — instant, as fully appears by the said writ and the affidavit of the service thereof indorsed thereon, now on file with the Chief Clerk of this House, be and the said neglect and failure is hereby declared a contempt of this House."

This is followed by an interrogatory, as follows:

"*Int.* 1.—Why did you not appear before the *joint* investigating committee, as required by the mandate of the subpœna served upon you the —— inst?"

To which the defaulter pleads before judgment is inflicted.

Another form is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the refusal of ——— ——— to answer the questions put to him by a member of the *joint* investigating committee, on the —— instant, and which questions were certified to the House by ——— ———, Chairman of said committee; and are now in writing, on file with the Chief Clerk of the House, be, and the same is hereby declared a contempt of this House."

Followed by the corresponding interrogatory:

"Why did you not answer the question put or propounded to you on the —— instant, by a member of the *joint* investigating committee, of which ——— ——— is Chairman?"

In case the answer is satisfactory, the offender is discharged; if otherwise, he is punished by reprimand, fine or imprisonment, or both; but such imprisonment can not extend beyond the session of the Legislature.

The report of a Committee on Investigation should consist of three parts:

1. The testimony taken;
2. A statement of the facts proven thereby, or conclusions derived therefrom;
3. Resolutions, or a bill providing for the action which the committee deem proper to be taken in the premises.

Quorums.

Whole number electable.

"Not less than fifty-four nor more than one hundred" Const., Art. IV., Sec. 2.

"One from each Assembly District." Chapter 343, Laws 1876 — (which provides for one hundred Assembly Districts).

To expel a member — 67.

"Two-thirds of all the members elected." Const., Art. IV., Sec. 8.

To do any business except to adjourn from day to day, and to compel the attendance of absent members — 51.

"A majority." Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.

To cause the ayes and nays on any question to be entered on the journal —

"One-sixth of those present." Const., Art. IV., Sec. 20.

(See table on next page.)

To pass any bill which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews any appropriation of public trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand from the State —

"A majority of three-fifths."— (31), three-fifths (60), being present. Const., Art. VIII., Sec. 8.

To adjourn from day to day —

"A smaller number" (than a majority). Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.

To compel the attendance of absent members —

"A smaller number" (than a majority). Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.

To agree to an amendment of the Constitution — 51.

"A majority of the members elected." Const., Art. XII., Sec. 1.

To recommend a Constitutional Convention —

"A majority" (present). Const., Art. XII., Sec. 2.

(See table on next page.)

To contract a public debt — 51 affirmative votes.

"A majority of all the members elected." Const., Art. VIII., Sec. 6.

To pass any bill, resolution or motion —

"A majority" (at least 26), of a quorum of 51,

(See table on next page.)

To make a call of the House — 15.

"Fifteen members." Rule 66, A.

To order the previous question — (at least 26.)

"A majority present." Rule 74, A.

(See table on next page.)

To suspend the rules — at least 34.

"Two-thirds of the members present." Rule 94, A.

(See table on next page.)

To change the order of business — (at least 34.)

"Two-thirds of the members present." Rule 94, A.

Table

Showing the number constituting a majority, one-sixth and two-thirds of a working quorum of any number.

No. present.	One-Sixth.	Two-thirds.	Majority.	No. present.	One-sixth.	Two-thirds	Majority.	No. present.	One-sixth.	Two-thirds.	Majority.
51	9	34	26	68	12	46	35	85	15	57	43
52	9	35	27	69	12	46	35	86	15	58	44
53	9	36	27	70	12	47	36	87	15	58	44
54	9	36	28	71	12	48	36	88	15	59	45
55	10	37	28	72	12	48	37	89	15	60	45
56	10	38	29	73	13	49	37	90	15	60	46
57	10	38	29	74	13	50	38	91	16	61	46
58	10	39	30	75	13	50	38	92	16	62	47
59	10	40	30	76	13	51	39	93	16	62	47
60	10	40	31	77	13	52	39	94	16	63	48
61	11	41	31	78	13	52	40	95	16	64	48
62	11	42	32	79	14	53	40	96	16	64	49
63	11	42	32	80	14	54	41	97	17	65	49
64	11	43	33	81	14	54	41	98	17	66	50
65	11	44	33	82	14	55	42	99	17	66	50
66	11	44	34	83	14	56	42	100	17	67	51
67	12	45	34	84	14	56	43	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table

RULES AND JOINT RULES.

It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the caprice of the speaker, or captiousness of the members. It is very material that order, decency, and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body. 2 *Hats.*, 149

RULES OF THE SENATE.

CALLING THE SENATE TO ORDER.

1.—The Lieutenant Governor of the State, who, by the 8th section of the 5th article of the Constitution, is constituted ex-officio President of the Senate, shall, when present, take the chair at the hour fixed for the meeting of the Senate, when he shall immediately call the Senators to order, who shall thereupon take their seats, and continue with their heads uncovered, while the Senate remains in session; the clerk shall call the roll of Senators at the opening of the session on each day.

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

2.—The President shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to Senators, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide points of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any Senator.

3.—The President shall appoint all committees, except standing committees. The standing committees shall be appointed by resolution. The president shall sign all acts, memorials, addresses and resolutions. All writs, warrants and subpœnas that may be issued by the Senate, shall be signed by him and attested by the clerk.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

4.—The Senate shall elect a President pro tempore, for the session, who shall possess all the powers and prerogatives of the President of the Senate in the absence of the President, and in the absence or inability of the President pro tem. to preside, the President shall have the right to name any Senator to perform any of the duties of the Chair temporarily, and who shall be invested, during such time, with all the powers of the President; but no Senator shall be excused from voting on any question by reason of his occupying the chair; nor shall such substitute's authority as presiding officer, except to the President pro tem., extend beyond a day's adjournment of the Senate.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

5.—Whenever the Senate determines to go into Committee of the Whole, the President shall name one of the Senators as Chairman, who shall, for the time being, be invested with all the authority of the presiding officer of the Senate.

DISTURBANCES IN THE LOBBY

6.—Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur in the lobby, the President shall have power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons except the Senators and officers of the Senate.

QUESTIONS—HOW STATED AND DECIDED.

7.—Questions may be stated by the President while sitting, but he shall rise to put a question, and shall use this form: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be) will say aye;" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of a different opinion, will say no." If the President doubt as to the voice of the majority, or a division be called for, the Senate shall divide—those in the affirmative on the question shall first rise and be counted, or, if there still be a doubt, or a *count* be called for, the President shall ap-

point two tellers, one from each side, to make the count and report the same to the President, who shall declare the same to the Senate.

QUORUMS.

8.— A majority of all the members elected to the Senate must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business; three-fifths of the Senators elected to the Senate must be present to constitute a quorum for the passage of appropriation bills, as provided by the Constitution of the State; a smaller number, however, can adjourn from time to time, and have power to compel the attendance of absent Senators.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

9.— No Senator or officer of the Senate, unless from illness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the sessions of the Senate during an entire day, without first having obtained leave of absence.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

10.—Any committee required or entitled to report upon a subject referred to them may make a majority and minority report; any member of such committee dissenting in whole or in part, from either the conclusions or the reasoning of both the majority and minority, shall be entitled to present to the Senate a brief statement of the reasons of such dissent, which, if decorous in its language, and respectful to the Senate, shall be entered on the journal in connection with the majority and minority reports.

CLERK — ELECTION OF AND DUTIES.

11.— A clerk shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Senate; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the Senate, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the journal proceedings, the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.; shall permit no records nor papers belonging to the Senate to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the President; and generally shall perform, under the direction of the President, all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

12.—A Sergeant-at-Arms shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Senate. It shall be his duty to execute all orders of the President of the Senate, and to perform all duties that may be assigned him, connected with the police and good order of the Senate Chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the Chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed, and to perform all other services pertaining to the post of Sergeant-at-Arms.

COMMITTEES.

13.— The following Standing Committees shall be elected by the Senate at such times as may be designated, unless otherwise directed; and

The Committee on Judiciary, shall consist of seven members; the Committee on Railroads shall consist of nine members, and all other standing committees shall consist of three members each:

1. On Judiciary.
2. On State Affairs.
3. On Finance, Banks and Insurance.
4. On Railroads.
5. On Education.
6. On Manufactures and Commerce.
7. On Assessment and Collection of Taxes.
8. On Incorporations and Public Improvements.
9. On Town and County Affairs.
10. On Public Lands.
11. On Military Affairs.
12. On Public Health and Safety.
13. On Privileges and Elections.
14. On Legislative Expenditures.
15. On Federal Relations.
16. On Roads and Bridges.
17. On Agriculture.
18. On Engrossed Bills.
19. On Enrolled Bills.

The following shall be joint committees, and shall be constituted as follows:

1. *On Claims.**— Three from the Senate and five from the Assembly.

2. *On Charitable and Penal Institutions.* — Three from Senate and five from the Assembly.

3. *On Printing.*†— Three from the Senate and three from the Assembly.

REPORTERS, PERSONS PRIVILEGED TO FLOOR OF SENATE.

14.— Reporters for newspapers can have seats assigned them by the President, within the bar of the Chamber, for the purpose of taking down the proceedings, but not so as to interfere with the convenience of the Senate. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Senators, Ex-Senators, and Members of Congress, Judges of any Court, Senators, and ex-members of State Legislatures, and Members of the Assembly of this State, and all editors of newspapers in the State may be admitted to seats within the bar of the Senate.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

15.— The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Call of the roll.
2. Correction of the journal.
3. Communications to the Legislature.
4. Resolutions may be offered.
5. Introduction and reference of bills.
6. Reports of Standing Committees.
7. Reports of Select Committees.
8. Executive Communications.
9. Communications from the Assembly, and action thereon.
10. Senate resolutions may be considered.
11. Bills ready for a third reading.
12. Bills on their third reading.
13. Bills ready for engrossment and third reading.
14. Bills reported by Committee of the Whole.
15. Bills not yet considered in the Committee of the Whole.

CALL TO ORDER.

16. — When any Senator is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and shall confine himself to the question under consideration, and avoid personalities.

17.— When any Senator is called to order, he shall sit down until it shall be determined whether he is in order or not, except he be permitted to explain; and if a Senator be called to order for words spoken in debate, the exceptional words shall be taken down in writing immediately.

18.— When two or more Senators happen to rise at the same time, the President shall name the Senator who is first to speak.

19.— No Senator shall speak more than twice on the same question during the same day, without the consent of the Senate.

20.— While the President is putting any question or addressing the Senate, no Senator shall walk out of or across the room, nor entertain private discourse; nor whilst a Senator is speaking, shall pass between him and the Chair. No Senator or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the ayes and noes are being called or the ballots counted.

21.— No Senator shall vote on any question in any case where he was not in the Chamber of the Senate when the question was put, unless by leave of the Senate; nor shall any Senator be counted, upon a division and count of the Senate, who shall be without the Chamber at the time. The word "chamber" shall be construed as including the lobby and gallery, and the rooms of the President, Chief Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and the post office.

EVERY SENATOR TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

22.— Every Senator who may be within the Senate Chamber when the question is put, shall give his vote, unless the Senate shall excuse him from voting. When a question is being taken, or about to be taken, it shall be competent for any Senator to call for the ayes and noes, which shall be entered on the journal. All motions to excuse a Senator from vot-

* See Secs. 106 and 117 R. S. † See Sec. 106 R. S.

ing shall be made before the call of the ayes and noes is commenced, and any Senator wishing to be excused from voting may briefly and pertinently explain his reasons therefor before the call of the ayes and noes is commenced; but when the ayes and noes are being taken, the call shall not be interrupted for any purpose whatever.

23.— When a motion is made it shall be stated by the President, or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud before debate.

24.— Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President or any Senator desire it.

25.— After a motion is stated by the President, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the Senate, but may be withdrawn or altered at any time before a decision or amendment, on leave of the Senate.

26.— When a question is under debate, no motion shall be in order, except to fix a day to which to adjourn, to adjourn, to send for papers for re-consideration, to reconsider, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to amend, to strike out the enacting clause, or postpone indefinitely; and these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they herein stand arranged. But a motion to postpone to a day certain, to strike out the enacting clause, or postpone indefinitely, shall not again be in order on the same day, or at the same stage of the proposition.

27.— A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except as restricted by the "previous question." A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, to take a recess, shall be decided without debate.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

28.— Any Senator may move the previous question. It being seconded by four Senators aside from the mover, "the previous question" shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question now be put?" It shall only be admitted when sustained by a majority of Senators present, and shall preclude amendments and further debate, until the main question shall have been disposed of. The "main question" shall be the original proposition and pending amendments. When the Senate shall have determined that the main question shall not now be put, the pending subject shall be considered as remaining under debate, and may be proceeded with and determined upon in the same manner as though the previous question had not been moved. When the Senate shall have determined that the main question shall now be put, its effect shall be to bring the Senate to a direct vote — first on pending amendments in their order, and then on the main question, without debate or further amendment. But after the previous question has been seconded, and prior to the Senate having determined that the main question shall now be put, a motion to adjourn and a call of the Senate shall each be in order, but no further motion or call shall be in order, except to receive the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms, or dispense with proceedings under the call; and all motions and proceedings authorized by this rule shall be decided without debate, whether on appeal or otherwise.

RECONSIDERATION.

29.— It shall be in order for any Senator who voted with the prevailing side on any question, to move a reconsideration of such vote, on the same or next succeeding day that the Senate shall be in session, and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to fix a day to which to adjourn, or to adjourn. A motion to reconsider having been put and determined, shall not again be in order.

DIVISION OF QUESTION.

30.— Any Senator may call for a division of the question when the same will admit of it. A motion to strike out being lost shall not preclude an amendment, nor a motion to strike out and insert.

PAPERS TO BE READ BEFORE PRESENTED.

31.— A Senator offering a resolution or an amendment to a bill, resolution or memorial, may read the same in his place before presenting it to the President; and every petition, memorial, remonstrance, resolution, bill and report of committee shall be indorsed with its appropriate title, and immediately under the indorsement, the name of the Senator presenting the same shall be written.

CALL OF THE SENATE.

32.— Any three Senators may make a call of the Senate and require absent Senators to be sent for, but a call of the Senate cannot be made after the voting has commenced; and a call of the Senate being ordered, the doors shall be closed and the absentees noted, and

no Senator permitted to leave the room until the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings in the call be suspended, or the Senate adjourn. Previous to the reception of such report, further proceedings in the call shall not be suspended, except by the vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

33.— The rules observed by the Senate shall govern as far as practicable the proceedings in Committee of the Whole, except that a Senator may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, and that a call of the ayes and noes, or for the previous question, cannot be made in committee.

34.— Amendments made in Committee of the Whole, shall be entered on a separate piece of paper, and reported to the Senate by the chairman, standing in his place on the floor of the Senate. All amendments and other propositions reported by Committee of the Whole shall be disposed of in the same manner as if proposed in the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND PAPERS.

35.— All bills, resolutions, reports and papers, when introduced, shall be indorsed with the name of the Senator, or Committee, presenting the same to the Senate.

36.— Every bill, memorial or joint resolution requiring the signature of the Governor shall receive three several readings previous to its passage. But no such bill or memorial, or joint resolution, shall receive a second and third reading on the same day.

COMMITMENTS.

37.—No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it has been twice read. If objections are raised to the bill on its first reading, the question shall be, "shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MAY CONSIDER BILLS.

38.— When a bill, joint resolution, or memorial to congress shall have received two readings, and been reported to the Senate for further action, the bill, resolution or memorial shall be placed on the calendar of bills on their engrossment and third reading. No bill or memorial shall be ordered to a third reading on the same day on which it is reported by the committee, except on the last day of the session.

COPIES TO BE PRINTED.

39.— Two hundred and fifty copies of every bill, joint resolution or memorial, of a general nature, shall be printed after the second reading, unless otherwise ordered; and all bills, resolutions and amendments, after being printed, shall remain at least one day on the files before being considered.

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS

40.— The final question upon the second reading of every bill or other paper, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "shall it be engrossed and read a third time?" And upon every such bill or paper originating in the Assembly, "shall it be ordered to a third reading?"

AMENDMENTS ON THIRD READING.

41.—After a bill has been read a third time, no amendment shall be in order, except to fill blanks, without the unanimous consent of the Senate, unless, on commitment, such amendments shall have been reported by a committee, in which case, after amendments so reported shall have been disposed of, the question shall be the same as was pending before the reference, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. A bill, resolution or memorial, may be committed at any time previous to its passage.

BILLS TO BE ENGROSSED.

42.— Every bill, joint resolution, or memorial originating in the Senate shall be carefully engrossed before being transmitted to the Assembly for concurrence.

CLERK TO TRANSMIT BILLS TO THE ASSEMBLY.

43.— Immediately after the passage of any bill or other paper, to which the concurrence of the Assembly is to be asked, it shall be the duty of the clerk to transmit the same to the Assembly, unless some member of the Senate shall make a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed said bill or other paper, in which case the Clerk shall not transmit said bill or other paper, until the motion to reconsider has been put; and on the concurrence

in any bill or other paper of the Assembly, by the Senate, or on the concurrence or disagreement in any vote of the Assembly by the Senate, it shall also be the duty of the Clerk to notify the Assembly thereof.

MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS.

44.— Memorials to Congress, to the President of the United States, or the heads of either of the departments, may be considered in Committee of the Whole before being adopted.

COMMITTEES NOT TO BE ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

45.—Committees shall not absent themselves from the Senate by reason of their appointment, unless special leave for that purpose be first obtained.

ENROLLMENT.

46.— It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

MAJORITY VOTE.

47.— When an amendment of the Constitution, or any bill requiring the concurrence of more than a majority of the members present, is under consideration, a mere majority may decide all questions arising thereon, except the final question.

AYES AND NOES TO BE CALLED AND CERTIFIED.

48.— Upon the final passage of any bill or proposition in which the concurrence of more than a majority of Senators present is required by the Constitution of this State, the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be entered at large upon the journal, and it shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk to certify on the back of every such bill or proposition, the number of Senators voting for and against the passage of the same.

PRESIDENT TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

49.— The President is authorized to administer all oaths prescribed in the foregoing rules.

HOUR OF MEETING.

50.— The standing hour for the daily meeting of the Senate shall be 10 o'clock in the morning until the Senate direct otherwise.

RESOLUTIONS TO LIE OVER.

51.— All resolutions introduced shall remain on the files one day before being considered, and all resolutions involving the expenditure of money, shall, on their introduction, be referred to an appropriate committee and reported upon before being considered.

AMENDMENTS BY SUBSTITUTE — HOW MADE.

52.— No bill or resolution shall be amended by substitute, otherwise than by striking out all after the enacting or resolving clause, and inserting the substitute without any enacting or resolving clause. And whenever a bill is amended in a manner that requires a change in the title of the bill, the title shall be amended to correspond with the amended bill at the same time.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL THE STANDARD.

53.—The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and the orders of the Senate, and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly.

CHANGING OF RULES.

54.— No standing rule of the Senate shall be rescinded, changed or suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

RULES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

MEETING, QUORUM, PRIVILEGES, ETC.

1.— The hour for the meeting of the Assembly shall be at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless a different hour shall be prescribed by resolution.

2.— Before proceeding to business, the roll of the members elected to the Assembly shall be called, and the names of those present and absent shall be entered on the journal. A majority of all the members elected must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; a smaller number, however, can adjourn from time to time, and shall have power to compel the attendance of the absent members.

3.—No member or officer of the Assembly, unless from illness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the sessions of the Assembly during an entire day, without first having obtained leave of absence.

4.— Contestants for seats shall have the privileges of the House until their respective cases are disposed of; the privileges to extend only so far as access to the Assembly Chamber, during the time occupied in settling the contest.

WHO MAY BE ADMITTED TO THE FLOOR.

5.— Persons of the following classes, and no others, shall be admitted to the floor of the House during the session thereof, viz.: The Governor and Lieutenant Governor; Members of the Senate; the State officers; the Regents of the University; Members of Congress; Judges of the Supreme and other Courts; ex-Members of the Wisconsin Legislature; all editors of newspapers within the State, and reporters for the press; such other persons as the Speaker may invite.

DISTURBANCE IN LOBBY.

6.— Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur in the lobby or gallery, the Speaker (or the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) shall have power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons, except members and officers of the Assembly.

READING NEWSPAPERS AND SMOKING PROHIBITED.

7.—No member or officer of the Assembly shall be permitted to read newspapers within the bar of the House while the Assembly is in session; nor shall any person be permitted to smoke in the Assembly room while the Assembly is in session.

OF THE OFFICERS.

8.— The Assembly shall elect, viva voce, one of its members as presiding officer, who shall be styled SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY, and he shall hold his office during one session.

DUTIES OF SPEAKER.

9.— It shall be the general duty of the Speaker—

To open the session, at the time to which the Assembly is adjourned, by taking the chair and calling the members to order;

To announce the business before the Assembly in the order in which it is to be acted upon;

To receive and submit, in the proper manner, all motions and propositions presented by the members;

To put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or which necessarily arise in the course of proceedings, and to announce the result;

To restrain the members when engaged in debate, within the rules of order;

To enforce on all occasions the observance of order and decorum among the members;

To inform the Assembly, when necessary, or when referred to for the purpose, in a point of order or practice;

To receive messages and other communications from other branches of the government and announce them to the Assembly;

To authenticate, by his signature, when necessary, all the acts, orders and proceedings of the Assembly;

To name the members — when directed to do so in a particular case, or when it is a part of his general duty by these rules — who are to serve on committees; and in general;

To represent and stand for the Assembly, declaring its will, and in all things obeying its commands. Every officer of the Assembly is subordinate to the Speaker, and, in all that relates to the prompt and correct discharge of official duty, is under his supervision.

10.— The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to others, rising from his seat for that purpose; and he shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Assembly by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once unless by leave of the Assembly. On an appeal being taken, the question shall be: "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Assembly?"— which question, and the action of the Assembly thereon, shall be entered on the journal.

11.— The Speaker may call a member to the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

12.— In the absence of the Speaker, the assembly shall elect a Speaker pro tempore, whose office shall cease on the return of the Speaker.

13.— The Speaker shall vote on a call for the yeas and nays, and his name shall be recorded with those of the other members.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

14.— A CHIEF CLERK shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the assembly; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the body, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the journals of proceedings; the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.; shall permit no records or papers belonging to the Assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker; and generally shall perform, under direction of the Speaker all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk, and shall be responsible for the official acts of his assistants.

15.— The Chief Clerk shall appoint one assistant to aid in the performance of his duties at the desk, and he shall be styled the Journal Clerk. He shall also appoint the necessary corps of assistants to act as Book-keeper, Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks.

CHIEF CLERK MAY CORRECT CERTAIN ERRORS.

16.— The Chief Clerk and his engrossing clerks, in all proper cases, shall correct any mere clerical error in any Assembly bill, memorial or resolution, such as errors in orthography, or the use of one word for another, as *affect* for "effect," *previous* for "previously," *are* for "is," *banks* for "bank," and the like; and also all mistakes for numbering the sections and references thereto, whether such errors occur in the original bill, or are caused by amendments made thereto. It shall also be competent for the Chief Clerk at any time before the passage of any Assembly bill, to insert therein an "enacting clause," when such clause has evidently been omitted through mistake or inadvertence. But no corrections, other than such as are authorized by this rule, shall be made at any time by the Clerk or his assistants, unless upon the order of the Assembly. On questions of orthography, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary shall be taken as the standard.

ACTS, ETC., TO BE SIGNED BY THE SPEAKER AND CLERK.

17.— All acts, addresses and resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker, and all writs, warrants and subpœnas issued by order of the Assembly, shall be under his hand and attested by the Clerk.

DUTIES OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

18.— A Sergeant-at-Arms shall be elected at the commencement of each session to hold his office at the pleasure of the Assembly. It shall be his duty to execute all orders of the Speaker or Assembly, and to perform all the duties they may assign to him connected with the police and good order of the Assembly Chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the Chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed; that the hall is properly ventilated, and is open for the use of the members of the Assembly from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., and to perform all other services pertaining to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms.

COMMITTEES.

19.—The standing committees of the Assembly shall consist of five members each, except the committee on Judiciary, the committee on Railroads, and the committee on Cities, which shall consist of nine members each, and the committee on State Affairs, which shall consist of seven members, and shall be as follows:

1. On Judiciary.
2. On Bills in the Third Reading.
3. On Ways and Means.
4. On Federal Relations.
5. On Education.
6. On Railroads.
7. On Insurance, Banks and Banking.
8. On State Affairs.
9. On Cities.
10. On Privileges and Elections.
11. On Incorporations.
12. On Assessment and Collection of Taxes.
13. On Lumber and Manufactures.
14. On Public Improvements.
15. On Militia.
16. On Agriculture.
17. On Town and County Organization.
18. On Roads and Bridges.
19. On Public Lands.
20. On Medical Societies.
21. On Legislative Expenditures.
22. On Engrossed Bills.
23. On Enrolled Bills.

20.—The following committees shall be joint committees, and shall be constituted as follows:

1. *On Claims.*—Five from the Assembly and three from the Senate.
2. *On Charitable and Penal Institutions.*—Five from the Assembly and three from Senate.
3. *On Printing.*—Three from the Assembly and three from the Senate.

21.—Select or special committees may be raised on motion or by resolution, designating the number and object, and, unless otherwise ordered, shall be appointed, by the Speaker.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS.

22.—In case all the members of any committee required or entitled to report on any subject referred to them cannot agree upon a report, the majority and minority of such committee may each make a separate report; and any member dissenting in whole or in part, from the reasonings or conclusions of both the majority and minority, may also present to the Assembly a statement of his reasoning and conclusion; and all reports, if decorous in language and respectful to the Assembly, shall be entered at length on the journal.

PAPERS TO LIE ON THE TABLE UNTIL REPORTS ARE PRINTED.

23.—In all cases where there shall be both majority and minority reports submitted to the Assembly, the bill, memorial, resolution or other matter reported upon, shall lie upon the table until the reports thereon shall have been printed in the journal and laid upon the desks of members.

TITLE OF BILL TO BE RECITED.

24.—Every committee, in reporting upon any bill or memorial, shall recite at length, in their report, the *title* of such bill or memorial, as well as the number thereof.

ABSENCE OF COMMITTEES.

25.—No committee shall absent themselves by reason of their appointment, during the sitting of the Assembly, without special leave, except a committee of Conference.

REVISORY COMMITTEE.

26.—The committee on bills in the third reading shall examine and correct the bills which are referred to it, for the purpose of avoiding repetition and unconstitutional provisions, insuring accuracy in the text and reference and consistency with existing statutes; provided, that any change in the sense or legal effect or any material change in the construction, shall be reported to the house as an amendment.

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

27.—Whenever an Assembly bill, which is fairly written, without interlineation or erasure, is ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, without amendment, the Committee on Engrossed Bills may report such bill back to the Assembly as the engrossed bill.

REPORT ON ENROLLED BILLS.

28.—The Committee on Enrolled Bills shall not report any bill as correctly enrolled that has any words interlined therein, or when any words have been erased therefrom.

29.— It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time, except when questions are being taken, or a Call of the House is being had.

30.— No standing or select committee, nor any member thereof, shall report any "substitute," or "amendment," for any bill, or bills, or resolution, referred to such committee, which substitute or amendment relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose than that of the original bill or resolution for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different than the title of the original bill or resolution; or any substitute, bill or resolution so reported shall be rejected whenever the Assembly is advised that the same is in violation of this rule. And this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Assembly, and shall apply to bills or resolutions originating in the Senate, as well as those originating in the Assembly.

31.— No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment, and no bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto, or incorporating therein, any other bill or resolution pending before the Assembly.

Journal and Order of Business.

THE JOURNAL.

32.— The journal of each day's proceedings shall be printed in pamphlet form and laid upon the desks of members the following morning. The journal need not be read unless ordered by the Assembly. Any member discovering an error in the journal may call the attention of the Assembly to such error and have the same corrected by the Clerk.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

33.— After an opportunity shall have been given to correct the journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Letters, petitions, memorials, accounts, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and referred.
2. Resolutions may be offered.
3. Resolutions may be considered.
4. Bills may be introduced, and notice of leave to introduce bills may be given.
5. Reports of committees may be made and considered; first, from standing committees, and next, from select committees.
6. Messages and other Executive communications.
7. Messages from the Senate.
8. Bills and resolutions from the Senate on their first and second readings.
9. Senate bills on their third reading.
10. Assembly bills ready for a third reading.
11. Bills reported by a Committee of the Whole.
12. Bills in which a Committee of the Whole has made progress, and obtained leave to sit again.
13. Bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole.

MORNING HOUR.

34— After one hour shall have been devoted to the consideration of business under the first, second and third heads, in the preceding rule, the Assembly shall proceed to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table, and the orders of the day.

PETITIONS.

35— Petitions, memorials, communications, and other papers addressed to the Assembly shall be presented by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally and indorsed thereon, together with his name, by the member introducing the same.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

36.— Any member offering a resolution in the Assembly may read the same in his place before sending it to the Chair. It shall then be read by the Clerk, and when so read shall be considered before the House; but it shall not be acted on by the House on the same day on which it is offered, without leave.

37.— All bills and resolutions offered in the Assembly by any member or committee shall be indorsed by the member or committee offering the same.

FIRST AND SECOND READING OF THE BILLS.

38.— The first reading of the bill shall be for information, and if objection be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading without further question.

BILLS NOT COMMITTED UNTIL TWICE READ.

39.— No bill or resolution that requires three readings shall be committed or amended until it shall be twice read; and all joint resolutions which will require the signature of the Governor shall take the same course as to their reading, as in the case of bills, unless otherwise ordered by the Assembly.

REFERENCE OF BILLS, ETC.

40.— On the second reading, every bill or memorial requiring three readings, shall be referred to the appropriate standing committee, which shall be announced by the Speaker, unless the Assembly, on motion, make a different order in relation thereto. And this rule shall apply as well to bills and memorials originating in the Senate, as to those originating in the Assembly, except bills reported by joint committee.

PRINTING OF BILLS.

41.— Two hundred and fifty copies of every bill shall be printed after a second reading, unless otherwise ordered. And all bills, resolutions and memorials, that shall be printed, shall remain at least one day on the files, after being printed, before being considered.

READING OF BILLS.

42.— If the Assembly shall dispense with the printing of any bill or memorial, such bill or memorial shall be read at length at least once before its final passage; and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Assembly.

43.— The second and third reading of all bills appropriating money, shall be at length, and a suspension of this rule shall not be made without the unanimous consent of the Assembly.

44.— Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its passage, but no bill shall receive its second and third readings on the same day. And no bill shall receive a third reading that has not been referred to one of the standing committees of the Assembly, or to a joint committee of the Senate and Assemby.

GENERAL FILE.

45.— Bills committed to committees and reported back by them, bills originating with and reported by committees, and bills taking no other reference shall constitute the "General File." Bills in the general file shall be arranged therein by the Clerk in the order in which they are reported, or referred thereto as aforesaid, and shall be considered in the same order unless the Assembly shall direct otherwise.

BILLS TO BE CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

46.— All bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., requiring the approval of the Governor, shall after the second reading, be considered by the House in Committee of the Whole, before they shall be taken up and considered by the Assembly.

How Business Conducted.

ADDRESSING THE SPEAKER.

47.—When a member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the Assembly, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the Chair, thus: "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

SPEAKER TO DECIDE WHO HAS THE FLOOR.

48.— When any two or more members shall arise at the same time the Speaker shall name the person who is first to speak.

CALL TO ORDER WHILE SPEAKING.

49.— When a member is called to order, he shall sit down, and shall not speak, except in explanation, until it shall have been determined whether he is in order or not; and if a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptional words shall be taken down in writing, that the Speaker and Assembly may be better able to judge.

SPEAKING MORE THAN TWICE OR OUT OF PLACE PROHIBITED.

50.— No member shall speak except in his place, nor more than twice on any question, except on leave of the Assembly.

ORDER WHILE THE SPEAKER OR A MEMBER IS SPEAKING.

51.— While the Speaker is addressing the Assembly, or putting a question, no member shall cross the floor, or leave the House; nor while a member is speaking, walk between him and the Chair.

MOTIONS.

52.—When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, except—

1. To adjourn;
2. To lay on the table;
3. For the previous queestion;
4. To postpone to a day certain;
5. To commit to a standing committee;
6. To commit to a select committee:
7. To amend;
8. To postpone indefinitely.

And these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged in this rule.

53.— A motion to strike out the enacting clause of an Assembly bill shall be considered equivalent to a motion to indefinitely postpone.

NO MEMBER TO SPEAK MORE THAN TWICE WITHOUT LEAVE.

54.— If a question depending be lost by adjournment, and revived on the succeeding day, no member who shall have spoken twice on the preceding day shall be permitted again to speak without leave of the Assembly.

MOTIONS DECIDED WITHOUT DEBATE.

55.— A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and a call for the previous question, shall be decided without debate. And all incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for either of the questions named in this rule, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

MOTIONS NOT TO BE RENEWED.

56.— A motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall not be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

MOTIONS, HOW STATED, ETC.

57.— When a motion is made, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, previous to debate. If any member require it, all motions (except to adjourn, postpone or commit) shall be reduced to writing. Any motion may be withdrawn, by consent of the Assembly, before division or amendment.

QUESTIONS, HOW PUT.

58.— All questions shall be put in this form: "Those who are of opinion (as the case may be) say, *Aye.* Those of contrary opinion say, *No.*" And in doubtful cases any member may call for a division.

AYES AND NOES, WHEN TAKEN.

59.— It shall be competent for one-sixth of the members present, when a question is taken, to order the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded by the Clerk. In recording the votes taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall record the names of those absent or not voting.

MEMBERS TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

60.— Every member present, when a question is put, or when his name is called, shall vote, unless the Assembly shall, for special cause, excuse him, but it shall not be in order for a member to be excused after the House has commenced voting.

DIVISION OF A QUESTION.

61.—Any member may call for the division of a question, which shall be divided, if it comprehend propositions, in substance so distinct, that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the Assembly. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

COMMITTAL OF PAPERS.

62.— Bills, reports and motions may be committed at the pleasure of the Assembly.

FILLING BLANKS.

63. — In filling blanks the largest sum and longest time shall first be put.

TIE VOTE.

64. — In all cases, when the Assembly is equally divided, the question shall be lost.

RECONSIDERATION.

65. — When a motion or question shall have been once determined, either in the affirmative or negative, it shall always be in order for any member of the majority, or where the Assembly is equally divided, for any member who voted in the negative, to move for a reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day. A motion to reconsider being put and lost, shall not be renewed.

NO ONE TO REMAIN BY THE CLERK'S TABLE.

66. — No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

67. — Any fifteen members may make a call of the House and require absent members to be sent for; but a call of the House cannot be made after the voting has commenced.

68. — On a call of the House being moved, the Speaker shall say: "It requiring fifteen members to order a call of the House, those in favor of the call will rise;" and if fifteen or more shall rise, the call shall be thereby ordered.

69. — A call of the House being ordered, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall close the doors, and no member shall be allowed to leave the room.

70. — The clerk shall immediately call the roll of members, and note the absentees, whose names shall be read, and entered upon the journal in such manner as to show who are absent *with* leave, and who are absent *without* leave. The Clerk shall furnish the Sergeant-at-Arms with a list of those who are absent without leave; and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall forthwith proceed to find and bring in such absentees.

71. — While the Assembly is under a call, no business shall be transacted, except to receive and act upon the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms; and no other motion shall be in order, except a motion to adjourn and a motion to suspend further proceedings under the call; which motion shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the motion to suspend further proceedings under the call shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect vote in favor thereof.

72. — Upon the Sergeant-at-Arms making a report showing that all who were absent without leave (naming them), are present, such report shall be entered on the journal, and the call shall be at an end; and thereupon the doors shall be opened, and the business or motion pending at the time the call was made shall be proceeded with.

73. — The Sergeant-at-Arms may make report of his proceedings at any time, which report may be accepted, and further proceedings under the call thereby dispensed with; but the motion to accept such report shall be determined by yeas and nays, and it shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect shall vote in favor thereof. If such report be not accepted, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall proceed to a completion of his duties, as required by rule 70.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

74. — When any bill, memorial or resolution is under consideration, any member being in order and having the floor, may move the "previous question;" but such motion shall not be deemed to be seconded unless fifteen members concur therein.

75. — The previous question being moved, the Speaker shall say, "It requiring fifteen members to second the motion for the previous question, those in favor of sustaining the motion will rise;" and if fifteen or more rise, the previous question shall be thereby seconded; and the question shall then be: "Shall the main question be now put?" — which question shall be determined by yeas and nays. The main question being ordered to be now put, its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the Assembly to a direct vote upon the pending amendments, and then upon the main question.

76. — When on taking the previous question, the Assembly shall decide that the main question shall *not* now be put, the main question shall remain as the question before the House, in the same stage of proceedings as before the previous question was moved.

77.—On motion for the previous question, and prior to the ordering of the main question, one call of the House shall be in order; but after proceedings under such call shall have been once dispensed with, or after a majority shall have ordered the main question, no call shall be in order prior to the decision of such question.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

78.—After the morning hour, any member may move that the Assembly resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole, on the general file of bills, or upon any particular bill or measure, or upon the special order. If the motion prevail, the Assembly may elect a Chairman, or the Speaker may call some member to the Chair.

BILL TO BE READ BY SECTIONS.

79.—Every bill in Committee of the Whole shall be read and considered by sections, unless the committee shall otherwise order. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments agreed to by the committee shall be attached to the bill, noting the section line, and so reported to the Assembly.

CLERICAL ERRORS MAY BE CORRECTED.

80.—Mere clerical errors in a bill may be corrected by the Chairman or Clerk, without treating them as amendments.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMORIALS AND REPORTS.

81.—All amendments made to a memorial or report committed to the Committee of the Whole shall be noted and reported as in the case of bills.

RULES IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

82.—The rules observed in the Assembly shall govern as far as practicable the proceedings in the Committee of the Whole; except that a member may speak more than twice on the same subject, and that a call for the yeas and nays, or for the previous question, cannot be made in a committee.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE ORDER.

83.—The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole shall have the same power to preserve order and decorum as the Speaker of the Assembly.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

84.—After the business upon which the Assembly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole shall be completed, the committee, without motion (or any time previous, upon motion), shall rise and report.

PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

85.—Whenever any bill, or any memorial or joint resolution requiring the signature of the governor shall have been reported to the Assembly with amendment by any standing committee, and subsequently considered by the Committee of the Whole, the action of the Committee of the Whole, on every such amendment, shall be noted by or indorsed by the chairman of such committee.

86.—No amendment to any bill, or any memorial or joint resolution, requiring the signature of the governor, which has been made or considered in Committee of the Whole, shall be read by the Speaker on resuming the chair, unless required by one or more of the members, but the Speaker shall state what action has been taken by each committee which has considered the same, or thereon indorsed or noted, and the question shall first be put upon every such amendment, and the same shall be disposed of in the same manner as if the amendment had been originally proposed in the Assembly.

The question shall first be put to the Assembly by the Speaker upon the recommendation of the standing and select committee, upon all bills, memorials or joint resolutions reported by any such committee.

87.—The final question before the third reading of every bill or other paper originating in the Assembly, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "Shall it be engrossed and read a third time?" And upon every such bill or paper originating in the Senate, "Shall it be read a third time?"

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

88.—Every Assembly bill and resolution ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, shall be re-written in a plain hand, with all amendments, before being read a third time, except as provided for in rule 27.

NO AMENDMENT ON THIRD READING.

89.—On the third reading of the bill or resolution, no amendment, except to fill blanks, shall be received, except by the unanimous consent of the members present.

RECOMMITMENT PREVIOUS TO PASSAGE.

90.—A bill or resolution may be recommitted at any time previous to its passage; if any amendment be reported upon such commitment, the question shall be upon the amendment, and the question for its engrossment and third reading may then be put.

QUESTION ON PASSAGE OF BILLS.

91.—Upon a third reading of an assembly bill, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, '*shall the bill pass?*'" Upon the third reading of the Senate bills, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, '*shall the bill be concurred in?*'"

BILLS TO BE TRANSMITTED TO THE SENATE.

92.—Each bill which passes its third reading shall be certified by the Clerk, and by him transmitted to the Senate; the day of transmission shall be entered on the bill books of the Clerk.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS.

93.—A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting; but this rule shall not authorize any member to move an adjournment when another member has the floor.

94.—Any motion or resolution relating to the organization of the Assembly, or to any of its officers, members, or committees, shall be privileged and need not lie over for consideration under rule 36.

SUSPENDING AND CHANGING RULES, ETC.

95.—No standing rule or order of the Assembly shall be rescinded or changed, without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, which motion shall embrace the proposed amendment. Nor shall any rule be suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. Nor shall the order of business as established by the rules of the Assembly be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL THE STANDARD.

96.—The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Assembly in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and the orders of the Assembly, and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly.

JOINT RULES OF SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

Of Messages.

HOW TRANSMITTED AND RECEIVED.

1.—When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the Assembly, it shall be announced at the door of the Assembly by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it may be sent.

2.—The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the Assembly to the Senate.

3.—Messages shall be sent by the Chief Clerk or his Assistant in each House.

REJECTED BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

4.—When a bill or resolution which has passed in one House shall be rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same originated.

5.—When a bill or resolution, which has been passed in one House is rejected in the other, it shall not be again brought in during the same session without a notice of five days, and leave of two-thirds of the House in which it shall be renewed.

PAPERS TO ACCOMPANY BILLS.

6.—Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

ORDER REQUESTING CONCURRENCE.

7.—When a bill, resolution, or memorial shall have passed either House, and requires the concurrence of the other, it shall be transmitted to said House without entering an order upon the journal of the House in which it passed, requesting the concurrence of the other House.

Of Joint Committees.

8.—The joint committees required by the statutes are as follows:

1. *On Claims.**—Three from the Senate and five from the Assembly.
2. *On Printing.*†—Two from the Senate and three from the Assembly.

PRINTING OF REPORTS.

9.—Whenever any report of a joint committee or other document shall be presented to both Houses of the Legislature, the first House acting on the same, if it shall be thought necessary to have it printed, shall order a sufficient number of copies for both branches, and shall immediately inform the other House of its action upon the subject.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

10.—In all cases of disagreement between the Senate and Assembly if either House shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, the other House shall appoint a similar committee. Such committees shall, at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their chairmen, meet in the conference-chamber, and state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for or against the disagreement, and confer freely thereon; and they shall be authorized to report to their respective Houses such modifications or amendments as they may think advisable. When it shall have been determined by the two Houses to appoint a committee of conference, such committee shall consist of three upon the part of the Senate, and three upon the part of the Assembly.

11.—After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, the bill or resolution shall be lost.

Acts of a General Nature.

TITLES OF BILLS.

12.—The title of every bill of a general nature shall designate the object, purpose or subject of the bill, and when such bill proposes to amend any chapter or act, the title shall read thus:

*See Secs. 106 and 117 R. S. †See Sec. 106 R. S.

"A bill relating to ——— and amendatory of section ———, of chapter ———, of the ———," filling the blanks with the proper subject, section and chapter of the revised statutes or laws, designating the same. And every bill shall recite at length every section which it proposes to amend as such section will read if amended as proposed: *provided*, such recitation shall not be required when the proposed amendment shall only *add* to such section without changing the phraseology of the original "And all bills appropriating money out of the State Treasury, or any State fund, shall expressly recite the fact in the title."

13.— The title of all bills for repealing any act, chapter or section, and which have no other object shall be as follows:

"A bill to repeal section ——— of chapter ——— of the ——— relating to ———," filling the blanks with the proper section and chapter of the revised statutes or laws, designating the same, and also the subject, object or purpose of the section or chapter repealed. And in the body of every such bill the full title of the act repealed shall be recited at length.

RETURN OF BILLS.

14.— Either House shall return any bill called for, by a resolution of the other House, if the bill is yet in the possession of the House then called upon, providing this rule shall not be operative after the time of transacting business, other than that of receiving executive messages and communications from one House to the other, shall have expired.

EACH HOUSE MAY AMEND.

15.— It shall be in the power of each House to amend any amendment made by the other to any bill, memorial, or resolution; but no standing or select committee, nor any member thereof, nor any committee of the whole, shall report any "substitute," or any "amendment," for any bill or bills, or resolutions, referred to such committee, which substitute or amendment relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose from that of the original bill or resolution for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different from the title of the original bill or resolution; and any substitute, bill or resolution, so reported, shall be rejected whenever it appears that the same is in violation of this rule, and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Senate and Assembly.

Of Bills Passed.

ENROLLMENT OF BILLS.

16.— After a bill has passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled by or under the direction of the Chief Clerk of the House in which the same originated, before it shall be presented to the Governor for his approval.

EXAMINATION OF ENROLLED BILLS.

17.— When a bill is duly enrolled, it shall be examined by the committee of the two Houses on Enrolled Bills, acting jointly, who shall carefully compare the enrolled bill with the engrossed bill as passed in the two Houses. Said committee shall correct any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bill, and make their report forthwith to the House in which the bill originated.

SIGNING OF BILLS.

18.— When a bill shall have been duly reported as correctly enrolled, it shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk of the House in which it originated, to present the bill first to the presiding officer of the House in which it originated, and next to the presiding officer of the other branch of the legislature, for signature, which duty shall be performed at as early an hour as possible, consistent with the proper discharge of his other duties as Chief Clerk.

PRESENTATION OF BILLS TO THE GOVERNOR.

19.— After a bill shall have been signed by the respective presiding officers of the two Houses, it shall be presented by the Chief Clerk of the House in which it originated to the Governor, in the Executive Chamber, for his approval, it being first indorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which House the same originated, which certificate shall be signed by the Chief Clerk of such House. In case the bill was passed by the ayes and noes being taken thereon, the number of affirmative and negative votes in each House shall be indorsed on the back of the bill.

RESOLUTIONS TO TAKE THE SAME COURSE AS BILLS.

20.— All orders, resolutions and votes, which are to be presented to the Governor for his approval, shall, also, in the same manner be previously examined, enrolled, and signed, and then presented in the same manner as is provided in the case of bills.

"A bill relating to ——— and secondary of section ——— of chapter ——— of the ———," filling the blanks with the proper subject, section and chapter of the revised statutes or laws, designating the same. And every bill shall recite at length every section which it proposes to amend as such section will read if amended as proposed; provided, such recitation shall not be required when the proposed amendment shall only add to such section without changing the phraseology of the original. "And all bills appropriating money out of the State Treasury, or any State fund, shall expressly recite the fact in the title."

13.—The title of all bills for repealing any act, chapter or section, and which have no other object shall be as follows:

"A bill to repeal section ——— of chapter ——— of the ——— relating to ———," filling the blanks with the proper section and chapter of the revised statutes or laws, designating the same, and also the subject, object or purpose of the section or chapter repealed. And in the body of every such bill the full title of the act repealed shall be recited at length.

RETURN OF BILLS.

14.—Either House shall return any bill called for, by a resolution of the other House, if the bill is yet in the possession of the House then called upon, providing this rule shall not be operative after the time of transacting business, other than that of receiving executive messages and communications from one House to the other, shall have expired.

EACH HOUSE MAY AMEND.

15.—It shall be in the power of each House to amend any amendment made by the other to any bill, memorial, or resolution; but no standing or select committee, nor any member thereof, nor any committee of the whole, shall report any "substitute," or any "amendment," for any bill or bills, or resolutions, referred to such committee, which substitute or amendment relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose from that of the original bill or resolution for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different, from the title of the original bill or resolution; and any substitute, bill or resolution, so reported, shall be rejected whenever it appears that the same is in violation of this rule, and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Senate and Assembly.

Of Bills Passed.

ENROLLMENT OF BILLS.

16.—After a bill has passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled by or under the direction of the Chief Clerk of the House in which the same originated, before it shall be presented to the Governor for his approval.

EXAMINATION OF ENROLLED BILLS.

17.—When a bill is duly enrolled, it shall be examined by the committee of the two Houses on Enrolled Bills, acting jointly, who shall carefully compare the enrolled bill with the engrossed bill as passed in the two Houses. Said committee shall correct any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bill, and make their report forthwith to the House in which the bill originated.

SIGNING OF BILLS.

18.—When a bill shall have been duly reported as correctly enrolled, it shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk of the House in which it originated, to present the bill first to the presiding officer of the House in which it originated, and next to the presiding officer of the other branch of the legislature, for signature, which duty shall be performed as as early as hour as possible, consistent with the proper discharge of his other duties as Chief Clerk.

PRESENTATION OF BILLS TO THE GOVERNOR.

19.—After a bill shall have been signed by the respective presiding officers of the two Houses, it shall be presented by the Chief Clerk of the House in which it originated to the Governor, in the Executive Chamber, for his approval, it being first indorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which House the same originated, which certificate shall be signed by the Chief Clerk of such House. In case the bill was passed by the ayes and noes being taken thereon, the number of affirmative and negative votes in each House shall be indorsed on the back of the bill.

RESOLUTIONS TO TAKE THE SAME COURSE AS BILLS.

20.—All orders, resolutions and votes, which are to be presented to the Governor for his approval, shall, also, in the same manner be previously examined, enrolled, and signed, and then presented in the same manner as is provided in the case of bills.

A BOOK FOR ENROLLED BILLS TO BE KEPT BY EACH HOUSE.

21.—It shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk of each House to keep a Senate and Assembly book of enrolled bills in which shall be accurately minuted the exact time at which each bill or resolution (indicating it by its number) was presented to the presiding officer of each House for signature, and to the Governor for his approval. Such books shall always be open for inspection, and shall be deposited with the Secretary of State, to be preserved by him, at the close of the session. The books shall be substantially in the following form:

SENATE BILLS PRESENTED FOR SIGNATURE AND APPROVAL.

No. of Bill.	Presented to President.		Presented to Speaker.		Presented to Governor.	
	Date.	Hour.	Date.	Hour.	Date.	Hour.
No. 1, S.	Feb. 14.	9, A. M.	Feb. 15.	10, A. M.	Feb. 15.	2, P. M.

And a like book for bills originating in the Assembly shall be kept by the Chief Clerk thereof.

Of Claims.

ACCOUNTS TO BE VERIFIED.

22.—No account presented shall be acted upon, unless verified by affidavit of the person in whose favor the same may be.

ALL PAPERS CLAIMING MONEY TO BE PRESERVED.

.—All petitions, claims, bills, accounts, or demands asking for an appropriation of money, shall be preserved by the committee to whom the same may be referred; and such committee shall indorse on every such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, whether they report in favor of allowing or disallowing the same; and if in favor of allowing a part thereof, only, then the sum so reported. After such committee shall have reported upon the same, such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, and every one of them shall be delivered to the Chief Clerk of the House to which the same was first presented, to be filed by such clerk, and delivered, at the close of the session, to the Secretary of State.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.

23.—In Joint Committees, standing or select, the chairman of the Senate Committee shall be chairman of the Joint Committee.

Joint Convention.

24.—Whenever there shall be a Joint Convention of the two Houses, the proceedings shall be entered at length upon the journal of each House. The Lieutenant-Governor or President of the Senate shall preside over such Joint Convention, and the Chief Clerk of the Assembly shall act as Clerk thereof, assisted by the Chief Clerk of the Senate; *provided*, that the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act in said convention except as the presiding officer, and in no case shall have the right to give the casting vote.

CHANGING OR SUSPENDING RULES.

25.—No joint rules of the two Houses shall be repealed, amended or suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of each House.

26.—The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Joint Convention of the Senate and Assembly in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly.

ADJOURNMENT.

27.—Neither House shall adjourn during any session thereof, without the consent of the other, for a longer period than three days.

No. of Bill.	Presented to Print.		Presented to Speaker.		Presented to Governor.	
	Date.	Hour.	Date.	Hour.	Date.	Hour.
No. 1, S.	Feb. 14	8, P. M.	Feb. 15	10, A. M.	Feb. 15	2, P. M.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Chapter VIII, R. S. 1878

SECTION 90. Senators in Congress shall hereafter be elected as provided by the statutes of the United States. The meeting of the Senate and Assembly in joint convention shall be held in the hall of the Assembly. Each member shall vote viva voce upon a call of the roll, and such votes shall be entered upon the journal of the convention. The President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly shall cause a statement in duplicate of the result of such election to be made under their hands, certifying who has been chosen such Senator; one of which statements they shall deliver to the Governor, to be filed and recorded in the executive office, and the other they shall deliver to the Secretary of State, who shall file and record the same in his office. In case the President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly, or either of them, shall neglect or refuse to execute and deliver such statement, the Chief Clerk of the Senate or of the Assembly, respectively, shall make and deliver, as aforesaid, such statement in duplicate, setting forth the whole number of votes given on the final ballot and the number thereof received by each person then voted for.

SECTION 91. Immediately thereafter, the Governor shall certify the election of such Senator under the Great Seal to the President of the Senate of the United States, and the Secretary of State shall countersign such certificate.

STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES RELATIVE TO ELECTION OF SENATORS.

(*Title II, Chapter* 1, *Rev. Stat. U. S.*)

SECTION 14. The Legislature of each State which is chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent such State in Congress shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator in Congress.

SECTION 15. Such election shall be conducted in the following manner: Each House shall openly, by a viva voce vote of each member present, name one person for Senator in Congress from such State, and the name of the person so voted for, who receives a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each House, shall be entered on the journal of that House by the Clerk or Secretary thereof; or if either House fails to give such majority to any person on that day, the fact shall be entered on the journal. At twelve o'clock meridian of the day following that on which proceedings are required to take place as aforesaid, the members of the two Houses shall convene in joint assembly, and the journal of each House shall then be read, and if the same person has received a majority of all the votes in each House, he shall be declared duly elected Senator. But if the same person has not received a majority of the votes in each House, or if either House has failed to take proceedings as required by this section, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a viva voce vote of each member present, a person for Senator; and the person who receives a majority of all the votes of the joint assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both Houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected. If no person receives such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock meridian of each succeeding day during the session of the Legislature, and shall take at least one vote until a Senator is elected.

SECTION 16. Whenever, on the meeting of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy exists in the representation of such state in the Senate, the Legislature shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after meeting and organization, to elect a person to fill such vacancy, in the manner prescribed in the preceding section for the election of a Senator for a full term.

SECTION 17. Whenever, during the session of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy occurs in the representation of such State in the Senate, similar proceedings to fill such vacancy shall be had on the second Tuesday after the Legislature is organized and has had notice of such vacancy.

SECTION 18. It shall be the duty of the Executive of the State from which any Senator has been chosen, to certify his election, under the seal of the State, to the President of the Senate of the United States.

SECTION 19. The certificate mentioned in the preceding section shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State of the State.

PART II

HISTORICAL.

PART II

HISTORICAL

AN OUTLINE HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

The state of Wisconsin is situated between latitude 42 degrees 27 minutes and 47 degrees 08 minutes north, and between longitude 86 degrees 53 minutes and 92 degrees 53 minutes west of Greenwich, near London, England. It is bounded on the north by Lake Superior, on the east by Michigan and Lake Michigan, on the south by Illinois, and on the west by Iowa and Minnesota. It has an average length of about 260 miles, breadth 215 miles, and an area of 56,000 square miles, or 35,840,000 acres. Deducting from this the surface occupied by lakes and rivers, there remain 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres of land.

The tract of country from which Wisconsin was taken, was first claimed by the French, who exercised protectorate power over it until the close of the French and Indian war, after which, by the treaty of Paris, in 1763, it went formally and absolutely to Great Britain. It became part of the United States territory at the close of the revolutionary war, by the treaty of 1783, confirmed by the treaty of 1795. In the meantime Virginia and other states ceded to the government their claims to the territory northwest of the Ohio river; and congress, by the "ordinance of 1787," provided for its government. It was enacted that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory," and that there should be formed from such territory, as the population should justify, "not less than three nor more than five states."

Nearly all of what is now Wisconsin, was afterwards included in Indiana territory, which was organized in 1800; then the Illinois territory, organized in 1809; and in 1818, when Illinois was admitted into the Union as a state, it was attached to the territory of Michigan. In 1823, Wisconsin was made part of a separate judicial circuit, and in 1836 was organized as a territory, with Henry Dodge as governor. The first legislature met at Belmont, now in La Fayette county, October 25, 1836, and the next session was convened at Burlington, now in the state of Iowa, November 6, 1837. In 1836, the seat of government was permanently located at Madison, where the legislature met for the first time November 26, 1838.

In April, 1846, the people voted in favor of a state government. On the 16th of December, a constitution was adopted in convention, which was rejected by a vote of the people. February 4, 1848, a second constitution was adopted in convention, which was ratified by the people on the 13th of March, in that year, and on the 29th day of May Wisconsin became a state in the Union, being the seventeenth admitted, and the thirtieth in the list of states.

Following are salient features of Wisconsin history briefly stated in chronological order:

1634. The country was explored by Jean Nicolet, from Lake Michigan for a considerable distance up the Fox river.

1658. Sieur Radisson and Sieur des Groseilliers, two French fur-traders, visited the Green Bay region and wintered among the Pottawattomies.

1659. Radisson and Groseilliers went up Fox river, in the spring, and spent four months in explorations along Wisconsin streams. It is thought that they descended the Wisconsin river and saw the Mississippi.

1661. Radisson and Groseilliers arrived at Chequamegon bay in the early winter and built a stockade near where Ashland now is. They spent the winter in wandering through northwest Wisconsin and northeastern Minnesota. In the spring of 1662, they built another fort on Oak Point, on Chequamegon bay.

1665. Claude Allouez, an eminent pioneer missionary, established a mission at La Pointe, on Lake Superior.

1669. Father Allouez established a mission on the shores of Green Bay, locating at De Pere, in 1671.

1670. Father Allouez made a voyage up the Fox river to the present limits of Green Lake county.

1671. In this year, the French took formal possession of the whole Northwest, confirmed in 1689.

1673. Louis Joliet, accompanied by Father James Marquette, discovered the upper Mississippi, at Prairie du Chien.

PART II

HISTORICAL

AN OUTLINE HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

The state of Wisconsin is situated between latitude 42 degrees 27 minutes and 47 degrees 08 minutes north, and between longitude 86 degrees 53 minutes and 92 degrees 53 minutes west of Greenwich, near London, England. It is bounded on the north by Lake Superior, on the east by Michigan and Lake Michigan, on the south by Illinois, and on the west by Iowa and Minnesota. It has an average length of about 260 miles, breadth 215 miles, and an area of 56,000 square miles, or 35,840,000 acres. Deducting from this the surface occupied by lakes and rivers, there remain 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres of land.

The tract of country from which Wisconsin was taken, was first claimed by the French, who exercised protectorate power over it until the close of the French and Indian war, after which, by the treaty of Paris, in 1763, it went formally and absolutely to Great Britain. It became part of the United States territory at the close of the revolutionary war, by the treaty of 1783, confirmed by the treaty of 1795. In the meantime Virginia and other states ceded to the government their claims to the territory northwest of the Ohio river; and congress, by the "ordinance of 1787," provided for its government. It was enacted that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory," and that there should be formed from such territory, as the population should justify, "not less than three nor more than five states."

Nearly all of what is now Wisconsin, was afterwards included in Indiana territory, which was organized in 1800; then the Illinois territory, organized in 1809; and in 1818, when Illinois was admitted into the Union as a state, it was attached to the territory of Michigan. In 1823, Wisconsin was made part of a separate judicial circuit, and in 1836 was organized as a territory, with Henry Dodge as governor. The first legislature met at Belmont, now in La Fayette county, October 25, 1836, and the next session was convened at Burlington, now in the state of Iowa, November 6, 1837. In 1836, the seat of government was permanently located at Madison, where the legislature met for the first time November 26, 1838.

In April, 1846, the people voted in favor of a state government. On the 16th of December, a constitution was adopted in convention, which was rejected by a vote of the people. February 4, 1848, a second constitution was adopted in convention, which was ratified by the people on the 13th of March, in that year, and on the 29th day of May Wisconsin became a state in the Union, being the seventeenth admitted, and the thirtieth in the list of states.

Following are salient features of Wisconsin history briefly stated in chronological order:

1634. The country was explored by Jean Nicolet, from Lake Michigan for a considerable distance up the Fox river.

1658. Sieur Radisson and Sieur des Groseilliers, two French fur-traders, visited the Green Bay region and wintered among the Pottawattomies.

1659. Radisson and Groseilliers went up Fox river, in the spring, and spent four months in explorations along Wisconsin streams. It is thought that they descended the Wisconsin river and saw the Mississippi.

1661. Radisson and Groseilliers arrived at Chequamegon bay in the early winter and built a stockade near where Ashland now is. They spent the winter in wandering through northwest Wisconsin and northeastern Minnesota. In the spring of 1662, they built another fort on Oak Point, on Chequamegon bay.

1665. Claude Allouez, an eminent pioneer missionary, established a mission at La Pointe, on Lake Superior.

1669. Father Allouez established a mission on the shores of Green Bay, locating at De Pere, in 1671.

1670. Father Allouez made a voyage up the Fox river to the present limits of Green Lake county.

1671. In this year, the French took formal possession of the whole Northwest, confirmed in 1689.

1673. Louis Joliet, accompanied by Father James Marquette, discovered the upper Mississippi, at Prairie du Chien.

1673. Sieur Raudin, representing La Salle, visited the western extremity of Lake Superior, to open the fur trade.

1674. Father Marquette coasted Lake Michigan, from Green Bay, by Milwaukee, to the site of the present city of Chicago.

1679. "The Griffin," a schooner built by La Salle, and the first to make a voyage of the lakes above Niagara, arrived at the mouth of Green Bay. La Salle made a canoe voyage along the Wisconsin shore of Lake Michigan, from Green Bay to Chicago, via the Sturgeon Bay portage.

1679. Daniel Grayson du Lhut (Duluth) ascended St. Louis river, held a council, and concluded a peace with the natives west of Lake Superior.

1680. Du Lhut voyaged from Lake Superior, to the Mississippi river, by ascending the Bois Brulé and descending the St. Croix.

1680. Father Louis Hennepin ascended the Mississippi to the Falls of St. Anthony, returning, in company with Du Lhut, over the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, to Green Bay.

1681. Marquette's journal and map of his travels and explorations in the Northwest were published in France.

1683. Le Sueur made a voyage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers to the Mississippi.

1685. Nicholas Perrot, who had been at Green Bay as early as 1669, was appointed "commandant of the West." He proceeded over the Fox-Wisconsin-rivers route to the Upper Mississippi, spending the winter at a point near the present village of Trempealeau. In 1686 and in later years he established posts on Lake Pepin and at the mouth of the Wisconsin.

1689. Baron la Hontan claimed to have penetrated the Wisconsin wilds, this year, by the Fox-Wisconsin route, and to have made extensive discoveries on the upper Mississippi.

1692. A military post was established at La Pointe by Le Sueur.

1695. Le Sueur built a fort on an island in the Mississippi, below the St. Croix.

1699. Father St. Cosme voyaged along the Wisconsin shore of Lake Michigan. He visited the site of Milwaukee, Oct. 7.

1716. Le Louvigny's battle with the Fox Indians at Butte des Morts.

1719. Francis Renalt explored the upper Mississippi with two hundred miners.

1721. Previous to this date a French fort had been established at Green Bay, on the present site of Fort Howard.

1727. A trading post, called Fort Beauharnois, was established on the north side of Lake Pepin.

1727. The French established a fort on Lake Pepin, with Sieur de Laperriere commandant.

1728. There was a great flood in the Mississippi, and Fort Beauharnois was submerged.

1728. A French expedition under De Lignery, from Michilimackinac, punished the Sacs and Foxes.

1734. A battle took place between the French, and the Sacs and Foxes.

1754. Sieur Marin, in command at Green Bay, made a peace with the Indians.

1761. Capt. Belfour and Lieut. Gorrell, with English troops, took possession of Green Bay.

1763. The English, under Lieut Gorrell, abandoned Green Bay in consequence of the Indian war under Pontiac.

1763. Treaty of Paris, by which all the territory of New France, including Wisconsin, was surrendered to the English.

1766. By this year white traders and others settled permanently at Green Bay—first permanent settlement in Wisconsin.

1774. A civil government was established over Canada and the Northwest by the celebrated "Quebec Act."

1777. Indians from Wisconsin, under Langlade and Gautier, join the British against the Americans.

1779. Capt. Robertson, of the British sloop, Felicity, made a voyage of reconnoissance around Lake Michigan, inducing traders and Indians to support the English.

1781. Lieut.-Gov. Patrick Sinclair, of Canada, purchased Green Bay, Prairie du Chien etc., from the Indians, which purchase was not confirmed.

1781. The settlement of Prairie du Chien was commenced by Bazil Giard, Augustin Ange, and Pierre Antaya.

1788. Julian Dubuque explored the lead region of the Upper Mississippi.

1788. There was an Indian council at Green Bay. Permission to work the lead mines was given to Dubuque.

1769. Jean Baptiste Mirandeau is alleged to have settled at Milwaukee.

1733. Lawrence Barth built a cabin at the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and engaged in the carrying trade.
1795. Jacques Vieau established trading posts at Kewaunee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Milwaukee.
1796. The western posts were surrendered by the English to the United States, and the ordinance of 1787 extended over the whole Northwest.
1800. Indiana territory organized, including Wisconsin.
1804. Indian treaty at St. Louis; a portion of southern Wisconsin purchased.
1805. Michigan territory organized.
1809. Thomas Nuttall, the botanist, explored Wisconsin.
1809. Illinois territory was organized, including nearly all the present state of Wisconsin.
1812. Indians assembled at Green Bay to join the English.
1814. Gov. Clark took possession of Prairie du Chien.
1814. Fort Shelby, at Prairie du Chien, surrendered to the British.
1815. United States trading post established at Green Bay.
1816. Indian treaty confirming that of 1804.
1816. United States troops took possession of Prairie du Chien, and commenced the erection of Fort Crawford.
1816. Col. Miller commenced the erection of Fort Howard, at Green Bay.
1818. Illinois was admitted into the Union; Wisconsin attached to Michigan territory.
1818. Brown, Crawford and Michillimackinac counties were organized in the territory of Michigan, which embraced in their boundaries besides other territory, the whole of the present state of Wisconsin
1818. Solomon Juneau arrived at Milwaukee.
1820. United States Commissioners adjusted land claims at Green Bay.
1822. The New York Indians purchase lands east of Lake Winnebago.
1822. James Johnson obtained from the Indians the right to dig for lead with negro slaves from Kentucky.
1823. January. Counties of Brown, Crawford and Michillimackinac made a separate judicial district by Congress.
1823. First steamboat on the upper Mississippi with Major Taliafero and Count Beltrami.
1823. Lieut. Bayfield, of the British navy, made a survey of Lake Superior.
1823. An Episcopal mission established near Green Bay.
1824. October 4. First term of United States circuit court held at Green Bay; Jas. D. Doty, judge.
1826. First steamboat on Lake Michigan.
1827. A rush of speculators to the lead mines, and leases by government to miners.
1827. Difficulty with Winnebago Indians. Troops sent to settle it.
1827. August 11. Treaty with the Menomonee Indians at Butte des Morts.
1828. Fort Winnebago built at "the portage."
1828. Indian treaty at Green Bay; the lead regions purchased.
1828. Lead ore discovered at Mineral Point and Dodgeville.
1829. A Methodist mission established at Green Bay.
1830. May. The Sioux killed seventeen Sacs and Foxes near Prairie du Chien.
1832. Public lands in the lead region surveyed by Lucius Lyons and others.
1832. Black Hawk War. June 16, battle with the Sac Indians on the Pecatonica. July 21, battle of Wisconsin Heights on the Wisconsin River. August, battle at mouth of Bad Axe; Black Hawk defeated.
1833. September 26. Indian treaty at Chicago; lands south and west of Milwaukee ceded to the government.
1833. American settlement began at Milwaukee in the fall of this year.
1833. December 11. First newspaper, "Green Bay Intelligencer," published.
1834. Land offices established at Mineral Point and Green Bay.
1834. Census taken, population 4,795.
1835. June 17. First steamboat landed at Milwaukee.
1835. Public lands at Milwaukee surveyed by William A. Burt.
1836. Meeting in Milwaukee to ask legislature to grant a charter for a railway from Lake Michigan to Mississippi River.
1836. January 9. The legislative council of so much of Michigan Territory as was not to be included in the new state of Michigan, met at Green Bay.
1836. April 30. Henry Dodge appointed Governor by President Andrew Jackson.
1836. July 4. Territory of Wisconsin organized.
1836. July 14. "Milwaukee Advertiser" published at No. 371 Third street.

1836. First school opened in Milwaukee at No. 371 Third Street.
1836. United States land office opened at Milwaukee.
1837. September 29. Sioux treaty; lands east of the Mississippi ceded.
1838. Congress appropriated $2,000 for surveying a railroad route from Milwaukee to the Mississippi River.
1839. Indian (Sioux and Chippewa) battle; 200 killed.
1840. July. First brew of beer at Milwaukee.
1842. February. C. C. P. Arndt shot in council chamber by James R. Vineyard.
1844. May. Originators of the Wisconsin Phalanx settle at Ceresco, now Ripon.
1846. A vote of the people in favor of a state government.
1846. August. Act of Congress authorizing a state government.
1847. First railroad charter in Wisconsin granted to the Milwaukee & Waukesha Company.
1848. May 29. Wisconsin admitted as a state.
1848. June 5. First state legislature convenes.
1848. June 7. First state officers sworn in.
1848. First United States Senators, Henry Dodge and Isaac P. Walker, elected.
1848. June 12. Andrew J. Miller, first judge United States District Court, appointed.
1849. First earth moved for a railroad in Wisconsin, at Milwaukee.
1849. March 31. Legislature, by joint resolution, instructed United States Senator, Isaac P. Walker, to resign.
1849. January 17. First telegram received at Milwaukee—"Chicago and Milwaukee united."
1849. Cholera epidemic.
1849. "Gold fever" took many settlers to California.
1850. March 4. Liquor riot at Milwaukee. Mob attacked and partly wrecked residence of John B. Smith, for introducing, while in the legislature, a bill called the "blue liquor law." Smith being absent, escaped injury.
1851. February. First railroad train run between Milwaukee and Waukesha.
1851. April. Catholics of Milwaukee mobbed Mr. Leahy, a former Catholic, for delivering anti-Catholic lectures.
1853. January 26. Charges lodged against Levi Hubbell, alleging malfeasance in office as judge of second judicial district. He was acquitted.
1854. February 28. Meeting held at Ripon, called by A. E. Bovay, Jediah Bowen and others to organize the Republican party. Name "Republican" then suggested by Mr. Bovay.
1854. Beginning of contest between federal and state authorities over fugitive slave law, by arrest of Joshua Glover, a negro, at Racine, and his forcible liberation at Milwaukee.
1854. July 13. First Republican mass convention, held in Capitol Park, at Madison. Three thousand persons participated. Name "Republican" formally adopted.
1856. January 7. Coles Bashford took oath of office as governor, and began proceedings to oust Wm. A. Barstow, on the ground that Barstow was wrongfully "counted" in by means of fictitious and fraudulent "supplemental" returns from unpeopled districts in the north part of the state.
1856. March 8. Barstow's counsel—M. H. Carpenter, Harlow S. Orton and Jonathan E. Arnold—withdrew from the case. The supreme court found Barstow to be an usurper, counted in upon fraudulent returns from Spring Creek, Gilbert's Mills and other places.
1856. March 21. Barstow abandoned the office, and Lieut. Gov. McArthur assumed the executive chair for four days. Was succeeded by Bashford.
1856. September 24. Steamer Niagara burned off Port Washington; John R. Macy, pioneer member of congress, one of the lost.
1857. April 15. First railway reached Mississippi river, at Prairie du Chien.
1859. November 1. Excursion train celebrating opening of what is now C. & N. W. R. R., between Fond du Lac and Chicago, wrecked at Johnson's Creek, Jefferson county. Fourteen killed, seven wounded.
1860. September 8. Steamer Lady Elgin, with 600 excursionists, sunk in collision off Racine; 225, mostly from Third ward of Milwaukee, drowned.
1861. April 10. Report received that Beauregard had bombarded Fort Sumter.
1861. April 15. Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteer troops issued.
1861. April 16. Governor Randall issued call for the one regiment required of Wisconsin.

1861. April 23. Light Guard and Union Rifles of Milwaukee go into camp as part of First Regiment, ready for orders.
1861. May 17. First Regiment mustered into the United States service.
1861. June 7. First Regiment received marching orders.
1861. June 9. First Regiment departed for Harrisburg, Pa.
1861. June 24. Bank riot at Milwaukee. Mitchell's bank attacked; inmates, including Mr. Mitchell, escaped, but building damaged. Militia called out.
1861. July 2. George C. Drake, Co. A, 1st Inf., first Wisconsin soldier killed in the rebellion, at skirmish of Falling Waters, Va.
1862. April 10. Gov. L. P. Harvey started south to note the wants of Wisconsin soldiers.
1862. April 19. Gov. Harvey accidentally drowned in the Tennessee river.
1862. April. About 700 Confederate prisoners received at Camp Randall, Madison.
1862. May. Call for 75,000 troops by the President.
1862. July. Call for 300,000 troops by the President.
1862. August. Secretary Stanton issued the stay-at-home order to prevent those liable to draft from going to foreign countries.
1862. November 10. Draft made to fill the Wisconsin quota of troops.
1863. August 5. Democratic state convention at Madison adopt the "Ryan Address," denouncing the war and attacking the Federal government.
1863. September 17. "War Democrats" held mass convention at Janesville, to protest against the "Ryan Address," and pledge the support of Wisconsin to the government in its struggle with treason.
1863. October 17. Call issued by Lincoln for 300,000 volunteers. November. Draft made to complete the Wisconsin quota.
1864. February 1. Lincoln called for 300,000 troops. March. Lincoln called for 200,000 troops.
1864. Soldiers "veteranize" by re-enlistment from old organizations.
1864. July 4. Lincoln called for 500,000 troops.
1864. November. Draft made to fill the Wisconsin quota.
1865. June 6. First volunteer organization mustered out of U. S. service.
1865. June 28. Cyclone at Viroqua, Vernon county; seventeen persons killed, 150 wounded and many buildings demolished.
1866. May 28. Fourth Regiment Cavalry mustered out after service of five years and one day, longest term on record of a volunteer organization.
1866. James R. Doolittle requested by the Wisconsin Legislature to resign from the United States Senate for siding with the South.
1868. Medical properties of Waukesha spring water discovered by Richard Dunbar.
1868. April 8. Sea Bird burned on Lake Michigan; all lost but two.
1871. October 8. Great fires in Door, Oconto, Shawano, Outagamie, Brown and Manitowoc counties. One thousand persons perished and three thousand were beggared.
1873. September 14. Steamer Ironsides wrecked between Milwaukee and Grand Haven; twenty-eight people lost.
1873. July 4. Hurricane on Green Lake, Green Lake county. Eleven persons drowned.
1874. Potter railroad law enacted.
1874. April 29. Alex. Mitchell and Albert Keep issued proclamations directed to the governor defying the Potter law and announcing that they should operate their railroads without regard for its provisions.
1874. May. Gov. Taylor issued a proclamation demanding obedience to the Potter law.
1875. April 28. Oshkosh burned.
1875. First cotton made in Wisconsin, at Janesville.
1876. January. Supreme Court rejected the application of Miss Lavinia Goodell, for admission to the bar of Wisconsin.
1877. Legislature enacted law giving women the right to practice law.
1877. Cyclone at Pensaukee, Oconto county.
1878. Tramp war.
1878. June. Mineral Point cyclone; from eleven to sixteen persons killed.
1880. October 19. Death of Chief Justice E. G. Ryan.
1881. February 24. Death of Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter.
1881. Strike of all the cigar-makers of Milwaukee.
1881. September. "Saw-dust war" at Eau Claire. Striking men threatened to destroy mills. Militia called out.
1881. September. Milwaukee Industrial Exposition opened.

1883. January 10. Newhall House, Milwaukee, burned; between seventy and eighty persons perished.
1883. March 25. Death of Timothy O. Howe.
1883. November 8. South wing of the capitol extension, during process of erection, fell, killing seven workmen.
1883. Cyclone at Racine; thirteen persons killed.
1884. December 1. Science Hall — of the State University — burned.
1886. May 1. Workmen in Milwaukee struck to enforce the adoption of the eight-hour day.
1886. May 3-5. Strikers became riotous at Bay View and Milwaukee, and, refusing to obey the proclamations of the authorities, were fired upon by the militia. Seven killed and several wounded.
1886. October. "Limited Express" on C., M. & St. P. R. R. wrecked and burned at East Rio; from eleven to fifteen persons burned or killed.
1887. Culmination of the Gogebic iron stocks craze.
1888. Collapse of the Gogebic iron stocks

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN.

GOVERNORS.

Henry Dodge,	from July 4, 1836, to October 5, 1841
James Duane Doty,	from Oct. 5, 1841, to September 16, 1844
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge,	from September 16, 1844, to May 13, 1845
Henry Dodge,	from May 13, 1845, to June 7, 1848

SECRETARIES.

John S. Horner,	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	May 6, 1836
William B. Slaughter,	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	Feb. 16, 1837
Francis J. Dunn,	appointed by Martin Van Buren,	Jan. 25, 1841
A. P. Field,	appointed by John Tyler,	Apr. 23, 1841
George R. C. Floyd,	appointed by James K. Polk,	Oct. 30, 1843
John Catlin,	appointed by James K. Polk,	Feb. 24, 1846

SUPREME COURT.

Charles Dunn, C. J.	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	Aug. 1836
William C. Frazer, A. J.,	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	July, 1836
David Irvin, A. J.,	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	Sept. 1836
Andrew G. Miller, A. J.,	appointed by Martin Van Buren,	Nov. 1838

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Henry S. Baird,	appointed by Governor Dodge,	Dec. 7, 1836
Horatio N. Wells,	appointed by Governor Dodge,	Mar. 30, 1839
Mortimer M. Jackson,	appointed by Governor Dodge,	Jan. 26, 1842
William Pitt Lynde,	appointed by Governor Tallmadge,	Feb. 22, 1845
A. Hyatt Smith,	appointed by Governor Dodge,	Aug. 4, 1845

CLERKS OF THE COURT.

John Catlin,	appointed at December Term,	1836
Simeon Mills,	appointed at July Term,	1839
La Fayette Kellogg,	appointed at July Term,	1840

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

William W. Chapman,	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	1836
Moses M. Strong,	appointed by Martin Van Buren,	1838
Thomas W. Sutherland,	appointed by John Tyler,	1841
William Pitt Lynde,	appointed by James K. Polk,	1845

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURES.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION, 1836.

Convened at Belmont, Iowa county, Oct. 25, and adjourned Dec. 9, 1836.

COUNCIL.

President — Henry S. Baird, of Brown. *Secretary* — Edward McSherry. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — William Henry.

Brown — Henry S. Baird. John P. Arndt.
Iowa — Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard.
Dubuque — Thomas McCraney, John Foley, Thomas McKnight.
Crawford — [Had no member of the Council.*]
Milwaukee — Alanson Sweet, Gilbert Knapp.
Des Moines — Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingraham.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque. *Chief Clerk* — Warren Lewis. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Jesse M. Harrison.

Des Moines — Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, John Box, George W. Teas, David R. Chance, Warren L. Jenkins, Eli Reynolds.
Crawford — James H. Lockwood, James B. Dallam.
Milwaukee — William B. Sheldon, Madison W. Cornwall, Charles Durkee.
Iowa — William Boyles, George F. Smith, Daniel M. Parkison, Thomas McKnight, Thomas Shanley, James P. Cox.
Dubuque — Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, Hosea T. Camp, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley.
Brown — Ebenezer Childs, Albert G. Ellis, Alexander J. Irwin.†

SECOND SESSION, 1837-1838.

Convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, Nov. 6, 1837, and adjourned Jan. 20, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President — Arthur B. Ingraham, of Des Moines. *Secretary* — George Beatty. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Levi Sterling.

Brown — John P. Arndt, Joseph Dickinson.‡
Iowa — Ebenezer Brigham, John H. Terry, James R. Vineyard.
Milwaukee — Alanson Sweet, Gilbert Knapp.
Dubuque — John Foley, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney.
Des Moines — Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingraham.
Crawford — [Had no member of the Council.]

REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker — Isaac Leffler, of Des Moines. *Chief Clerk* — John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — William Morgan.

Brown — Ebenezer Childs, George McWilliams, Charles C. Sholes.
Iowa — William Boyles, Thomas McKnight, Thomas Shanley, James P. Cox, George F. Smith, Daniel M. Parkison.
Crawford — Ira B. Brunson.§ Jean Brunet.‖
Des Moines — Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, John Box, George W. Teas, David R. Chance, Warren L. Jenkins, John Reynolds.

*Thomas P. Burnett claimed a seat, but was rejected by a vote of the Council, as the appointment of members belonged exclusively to the Executive of the Territory.
†Seat successfully contested by George McWilliams.
‡ In place of Henry S. Baird, resigned. Mr. Dickinson's seat was contested and vacated; replaced by Alexander J. Irwin.
§ In place of James B. Dallam.
‖ In place of James H. Lockwood.

Dubuque — Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley,* Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, Alexander McGregor.†
Milwaukee — William R. Sheldon, Charles Durkee, Madison W. Cornwall.

SPECIAL SESSION, 1838.

Convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, June 11, 1838, and adjourned June 25, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President — Arthur B. Ingraham, of Des Moines. *Secretary* — George Beatty. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — George W. Harris.

(Officers elected by Resolution.)

Brown — Alexander J. Irwin, John P. Arndt.
Iowa — Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard.
Milwaukee — Gilbert Knapp, Alanson Sweet.
Dubuque — John Foley, Thomas McCraney, Thomas McKnight.
Des Moines — Arthur B. Ingraham, Joseph B. Teas, Jeremiah Smith, Jr.
Crawford — [Had no member of the Council.]

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — William B. Sheldon, of Milwaukee. *Chief Clerk* — John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — William Morgan.
Brown — George McWilliams, Charles C. Sholes, Ebenezer Childs.
Iowa — William Boyles, Thomas McKnight, Daniel M. Parkison, Thomas Shanley, James P. Cox, James Collins. ‡
Milwaukee — Wm. B. Sheldon, Charles Durkee, Madison W. Cornwall.
Dubuque — Peter Hill Engle, Hardin Nowlin, Patrick Quigley, Lucius H. Langworthy, § Loring Wheeler.
Des Moines — Isaac Leffler, Warren L. Jenkins, Thomas Blair, John Reynolds, George W. Teas, John Box, David R. Chance.
Crawford — Ira B. Brunson, Jean Brunet.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION, 1838.

Convened at Madison, November 26, 1838, and adjourned December 22, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President — William Bullen, of Racine. *Secretary* — George Beatty. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Stephen N. Ives.
Iowa — James Collins, Levi Sterling.
Grant — James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.
Rock and Walworth — James Maxwell.
Milwaukee and Washington — Daniel Wells, Jr., William A. Prentiss.
Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson — Ebenezer Brigham.
Racine — William Bullen, Marshall M. Strong.
Brown — Alexander J. Irwin, Morgan L. Martin.
Crawford — George Wilson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — John W. Blackstone, of Iowa. *Chief Clerk* — John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Thomas Morgan.
Brown — Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackleford, Jacob W. Conroe.
Racine — Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristam C. Hoyt.
Crawford — Alexander McGregor.

* Mr. Quigley resigned his seat on the 17th of January, 1838, for cause arising out of McGregor's case, wherein he felt his dignity as a member overlooked and unsupported by the House.
† Mr. McGregor was elected in place of Hosea T. Camp, deceased. Was charged with having accepted a bribe at this session, and resigned his seat while the investigation was pending; but by a resolution of the House, at its June session, he was declared "unworthy of confidence," by a vote of the House.
‡ In place of George F. Smith, resigned.
§ In place of A. McGregor, resigned.

Grant—Thomas Cruson, Nelson Dewey, Ralph Carver, Joseph H. D. Street.
Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson—Daniel S. Sutherland.
Rock and Walworth—Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.
Milwaukee and Washington—Lucius I. Barber, William Shew, Henry C. Skinner, Ezekiel Churchill, Augustus Story.
Iowa—Russell Baldwin, John W. Blackstone, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins.

SECOND SESSION, 1839.

Convened at Madison, January 21, 1839, and adjourned March 11, 1839.

COUNCIL.

President—James Collins, of Iowa. *Secretary*—George Beatty. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—Stephen N. Ives.
Brown—Morgan L. Martin, Alexander J. Irwin.
Racine—William Bullen, Marshall M. Strong.
Rock and Walworth—James Maxwell.
Grant—James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.
Milwaukee and Washington—Daniel Wells, Jr., William A. Prentiss.
Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson—Ebenezer Brigham.
Iowa—James Collins, Levi Sterling.
Crawford—George Wilson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—Lucius I. Barber, of Milwaukee. *Chief Clerk*—John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—Thomas J. Moorman.
Brown—Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackleford, Jacob W. Conroe.
Milwaukee and Washington—Lucius I. Barber, William Shew, Henry C. Skinner, Ezekiel Churchill, Augustus Story.
Racine—Tristam C. Hoyt, Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman.
Grant—Thomas Cruson, Nelson Dewey, Ralph Carver, Joseph H. D. Street.
Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson—Daniel S. Sutherland.
Crawford—Alexander McGregor, Ira B. Brunson.
Rock and Walworth—Edward V. Whiton, Othni Beardsley.
Iowa—Russell Baldwin, John W. Blackstone, Thomas Jenkins, Henry M. Billings. Charles Bracken.

THIRD SESSION, 1839-40.

Convened at Madison, December 2, 1839, and adjourned January 13, 1840.

COUNCIL.

President—James Collins, of Iowa. *Secretary*—George Beatty. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—Thomas J. Noyes.
Brown—Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.
Racine—William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.*
Rock and Walworth—James Maxwell.
Milwaukee and Washington—William A. Prentiss, Daniel Wells, Jr.
Grant—James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.
Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson—Ebenezer Brigham.
Iowa—James Collins, Levi Sterling.
Crawford—Joseph Brisbois.†

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—Edward V. Whiton, of Rock. *Chief Clerk*—Jahn Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—James Durley.
Brown—Ebenezer Childs, Jacob W. Conroe, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackleford.
Milwaukee and Washington—Augustus Story, Adam E. Ray, William R. Longstreet, William Shew, Horatio N. Wells.
Rock and Walworth—Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.
Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson—Daniel S. Sutherland.
Iowa—Russel Baldwin, Charles Bracken, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins, John W. Blackstone.
Grant—Thomas Cruson, Joseph H. D. Street, Nelson Dewey, Jonathan Craig.
Crawford—Ira B. Brunson, Alexander McGregor.
Racine—Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristam C. Hoyt.

* In place of Marshall M. Strong, resigned.
† In place of Geo. Wilson, resigned.

FOURTH (EXTRA) SESSION, 1840.

Convened at Madison, August 3, 1840, and adjourned August 14, 1840.

COUNCIL.

President — William A. Prentiss, of Milwaukee. *Secretary* — George Beatty. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Gilbert Knapp.

Brown — Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.
Racine — William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.
Rock and Walworth — James Maxwell.
Milwaukee and Washington — William A. Prentiss, Daniel Wells, Jr.
Grant — James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.
Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson — Ebenezer Brigham.
Iowa — Levi Sterling, James Collins.
Crawford — Charles J. Learned.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — Nelson Dewey, of Grant. *Chief Clerk* — John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — D. M. Whitney.

Brown — Ebenezer Childs, Barlow Shackleford, Charles C. Sholes, Jacob W. Conroe.
Milwaukee and Washington — Adam E. Ray, William Shew, Horatio N. Wells, Augustus Story, William R. Longstreet.
Rock and Walworth — Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.
Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson — Daniel S. Sutherland.
Iowa —Russel Baldwin, Charles Bracken, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins, John W. Blackstone.
Grant — Thomas Cruson, Joseph H. D. Street, Nelson Dewey, Jonathan Craig.
Crawford — Ira B. Brunson, Alexander McGregor.
Racine —Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristam C. Hoyt.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION, 1840-1.

Convened at Madison, December 7, 1840, and adjourned February 19, 1841.

COUNCIL.

President — James Maxwell, of Walworth. *Secretary*—George Beatty. *Sergeant-at-Arms*— Miles M. Vineyard.

Brown, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc and Sheboygan — Charles C. P. Arndt, Morgan L. Martin.
Milwaukee and Washington — Jonathan E. Arnold, Don A. J. Upham.
Racine — Willian Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.
Rock and Walworth — James Maxwell.
Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson — Ebenezer Brigham.
Iowa — Levi Sterling, James Collins.
Grant — John H. Rountree, James R. Vineyard.
Crawford and St. Croix — Charles J. Learned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — David Newland, of Iowa. *Chief Clerk* — John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Francis M. Rublee.

Racine — George Batchelder, Thomas E. Parmelee, Reuben H. Deming.
Rock and Walworth — John Hackett, Hugh Long, Jesse C. Mills, Edward V. Whiton.
Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson — Lucius I. Barber, James Sutherland.
Brown, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc and Sheboygan —William H. Bruce,† Mason C. Darling, David Giddings.
Milwaukee and Washington — Joseph Bond, Jacob Brazelton, Adam E. Ray, John S. Rockwell, William F. Shephard.
Iowa — Francis J. Dunn, Ephraim F. Ogden, Daniel M. Parkison, David Newland.
Grant — Daniel R. Burt, Nelson Dewey, Neely Gray.
Crawford and St. Croix — Alfred Brunson,‡ Joseph R. Brown.

* In place of Joseph Brisbois, resigned.
† Seat successfully contested by Albert G. Ellis.
‡ Seat contested by Theophilus La Chappelle, and Joseph R. Brown appointed Commissioner to take testimony and report.

SECOND SESSION, 1841-2.

Convened at Madison, December 6, 1841, and adjourned February 19, 1842.

COUNCIL.

President — James Collins, of Iowa. *Secretary* — George Beatty. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Ebenezer Childs.

Brown, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Portage and Sheboygan — Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.*

Milwaukee and Washington — John H. Tweedy,† Don A. J. Upham.

Racine — William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.

Rock and Walworth — James Maxwell.

Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk —Ebenezer Brigham.

Iowa — James Collins, Moses M. Strong.

Grant — John H. Rountree, James R. Vineyard.‡

Crawford and St. Croix — Charles J. Learned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — David Newland, of Iowa. *Chief Clerk* — John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Thomas J. Moorman.

Brown, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Portage and Sheboygan — Mason C. Darling, Albert G. Ellis, David Giddings.

Racine — George Batchelder, Jonathan Eastman, Thomas E. Parmelee.§

Crawford and St. Croix — Joseph R. Brown, Alfred Brunson.‖

Milwaukee and Washington — Joseph Bond, Adam E. Ray, William F. Shephard, John S. Rockwell, Jacob Brazelton.

Rock and Walworth — John Hackett, Jesse C. Mills, Edward V. Whiton, James Tripp.¶

Iowa — Thomas Jenkins,** David Newland, Ephraim F. Ogden, Daniel M. Parkison.

Grant — Daniel R. Burt, Neely Gray, Nelson Dewey.

Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk — Lucius I. Barber, James Sutherland.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION, 1842-43.

The two Houses organized on the 5th of December, 1842, but the Governor (J. D. Doty) refused to communicate with them, as a body legally assembled, according to the act of Congress, as no appropriation for that object had been previously made by Congress. The Houses continued in session until the 10th day of December, when they adjourned until the 30th of January, 1843, when they again met, and continued in session until February 1843, when they adjourned until March 6, 1843,on which latter day they again convened, as well in pursuance of their vote of adjournment, as in pursuance of the Governor's Proclamation calling them together as of a special session, on that day. Of this intention of the Governor, they had been apprised by resolutions referring to his Proclamation, introduced by one of their members at their first session. The Houses continued in session subsequently until the 25th day of March, when they adjourned without day. Both Houses again assembled on the 27th day of March, as of the second session, and adjourned on the 17th of April 1843. The session was held at Madison. Officers the same in both sessions.

COUNCIL.

President — Moses M. Strong, of Iowa [resigned March 18th, and Morgan L. Martin, of Brown, elected to fill vacancy]. *Secretary* — John V. Ingersol [Mr. Ingersol resigned March 31, 1843, and John P. Sheldon appointed for balance of the session.] *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Charles C. Brown.

Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan, and Winnebago — Morgan L. Martin.

* Killed by James R. Vineyard, Feb. 11, 1842.
† In place of Jonathan E. Arnold, resigned.
‡ Resignation sent to Council, Feb. 14, which was refused to be accepted, and a vote expelling him from the Council was passed.
§ Elisha S. Sill claimed a seat as an additional member, but was not admitted. Mr. Parmelee afterwards resigned.
‖ Seat contested and awarded to Theophilus La Chappelle.
¶ In place of Hugh Long, resigned.
** In place of Francis J. Dunn, resigned.

Racine — Consider Heath.* Peter D. Hugunin.*
Rock and Walworth — Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.
Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk — Lucius I. Barber.
Grant — John H. Rountree, Nelson Dewey.
Milwaukee and Washington — Hans Crocker, Lemuel White, David Newland.
Iowa — Moses M. Strong.
Crawford and St. Croix — Theoph. LaChapelle.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — Albert G. Ellis, of Portage. *Chief Clerk* — John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — William S. Anderson.
Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago — Albert G. Ellis, Mason C. Darling, David Agry.
Walworth and Rock — John Hopkins, James Tripp, John M. Capron, Wm. A. Bartlett.
Milwaukee and Washington — Andrew E. Elmore, Benjamin Hunkins, Thomas H. Olin, Jonathan Parsons, Jared Thompson, George H. Walker.
Iowa — Robert M. Long, Moses Meeker, William S. Hamilton.
Crawford and St. Croix — John H. Manahan.
Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk — Isaac H. Palmer, Lyman Crossman, Robert Masters.
Racine — Philander Judson, John T. Trowbridge, Peter Van Vliet.
Grant — Franklin Z. Hicks, Alonzo Platt, Glendower M. Price.

SECOND SESSION, 1843-4.

Convened at Madison, December 4, 1843, and adjourned January 31, 1844.

COUNCIL.

President — Marshall M. Strong, of Racine. *Secretary* — Benjamin C. Eastman. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — G. C. S. Vail.
Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago — Morgan L. Martin.
Rock and Walworth — Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.
Milwaukee and Washington — Lemuel White, Hans Crocker, David Newland.
Iowa — Moses M. Strong.
Crawford and St. Croix — Theoph. La Chappelle.
Grant — John H. Rountree, Nelson Dewey,
Racine — Michael Frank, Marshall M. Strong.
Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk — Lucius I. Barber.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — George H. Walber, of Milwaukee. *Chief Clerk* — John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — J. W. Trowbridge.
Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago — Albert G. Ellis, David Agry, Mason C. Darling.
Crawford and St. Croix — John H. Manahan.
Iowa — Moses Meeker, George Messersmith, Robert M. Long.
Milwaukee and Washington — Andrew E. Elmore, Benjamin Hunkins, Thomas H. Olin, Jonathan Parsons, Jared Thompson, George H. Walker.
Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk — Robert Masters, Lyman Crossman, Isaac H. Palmer.
Rock and Walworth — John M. Capron, William A. Bartlett, John Hopkins, James Tripp.
Grant — Alonzo Platt, Glendower M. Price, Franklin Z. Hicks.
Racine — John T. Trowbridge, Levi Grant, Ezra Birchard.

THIRD SESSION, 1845.

Convened at Madison, January 6th, 1845, and adjourned February 24, 1845.

COUNCIL.

President — Moses M. Strong, of Iowa. *Secretary* — Benjamin C. Eastman. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Charles H. Larkin.
Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago — Randall Wilcox.

*These Councilmen did not take their seats until March 6, 1843.

Grant — Nelson Dewey, John H. Rountree.
Rock and Walworth — Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.
Iowa — Moses M. Strong.
Milwaukee and Washington — Adam E. Ray, James Kneeland, Jacob H. Kimball.
Crawford and St. Croix — Wiram Knowlton.
Racine — Michael Frank, Marshall M. Strong.
Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk — John Catlin.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — George H. Walker, of Milwaukee. *Chief Clerk* — La Fayette Kellogg. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Chauncy Davis.
Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago — Mason C. Darling, Abraham Brawley, William Fowler.*
Rock and Walworth — Stephen Field, Jesse C. Mills, Salmon Thomas, Jesse Moore.
Crawford and St. Croix — James Fisher.
Racine — Robert McClellan, Orson Sheldon, Albert G. Northway.
Milwaukee and Washington — Charles E. Brown, Pitts Ellis, Byron Kilbourn, Benjamin H. Mooers, William Shew, George H. Walker.
Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk — Charles S. Bristol, Noah Phelps, George H. Slaughter.
Iowa — James Collins, Robert C. Hoard, Solomon Oliver.
Grant — Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruson, Franklin Z. Hicks.

FOURTH SESSION, 1846.

Convened at Madison, January 5th, and adjourned February 3, 1846.

COUNCIL.

President — Nelson Dewey, of Grant. *Secretary* — Benjamin C. Eastman.† *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Joseph Brisbois.
Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago — Randall Wilcox.
Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe — Wiram Knowlton.
Milwaukee and Washington — Curtis Reed, Jacob H. Kimball, James Kneeland.
Iowa — Moses M. Strong.
Grant — Nelson Dewey, John H. Rountree.
Rock and Walworth — Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.
Racine — Michael Frank, Marshall M. Strong.
Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk — John Catlin.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — Mason C. Darling, of Fond du Lac. *Chief Clerk* — La Fayette Kellogg. *Sergeant at-Arms* — David Bonham.
Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago — Abraham Brawley, Mason C. Darling, Elisha Morrow.
Racine — Andrew B. Jackson, Orson Sheldon, Julius Wooster.
Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe — James Fisher.
Grant — Armstead C. Brown, Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruson.
Walworth — Caleb Croswell, Warren Earl, Gaylord Graves.
Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk — Mark R. Clapp, William M. Dennis, Noah Phelps.
Milwaukee and Washington — Samuel H. Barstow, John Crawford, James Magone, Benjamin H. Mooers, Luther Parker, William H. Thomas.
Iowa — Henry M. Billings, Robert C. Hoard, Charles Pole.
Rock — Ira Jones.

*Brothertown Indian. † Mr. Eastman resigned Jan. 19, and Wm. R. Smith elected.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION, 1847.

Convened at Madison, January 4, and adjourned February 11, 1847.

COUNCIL.

President — Horatio N. Wells, of Milwaukee. *Secretary* — Thomas McHugh. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — John Bevins.
Brown, Columbia, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage and Winnebago — Mason C. Darling.
Milwaukee — Horatio N. Wells.
Racine — Frederick S. Lovell, Marshall M. Strong.
Walworth — Henry Clark.
Rock — Andrew Palmer.
Iowa and Richland — William Singer.
Waukesha — Joseph Turner.
Crawford — Benjamin F. Manahan.
Grant — Orris McCartney.
Dane, Green and Sauk — Alexander L. Collins.
Dodge and Jefferson — John E. Holmes.
Washington and Sheboygan — Chauncy M. Phelps.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — William Shew, of Milwaukee. *Chief Clerk* — La Fayette Kellogg. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — E. R. Hugunin.
Racine — Uriah Wood, Elisha Raymond.
Walworth — Charles A. Bronson, Palmer Gardiner.
Milwaukee — William Shew, Andrew Sullivan, William W. Brown.
Iowa and Richland — Timothy Burns, James D. Jenkins, Thomas Chilton.
Grant — Armstead C. Brown, William Richardson.
Dane, Green and Sauk — Charles Lum, William A. Wheeler, John W. Stewart.
Sheboygan and Washington — Harrison C. Hobart.
Dodge and Jefferson — George W. Green, John T. Haight, James Giddings.
Rock — Jared G. Winslow, James M. Burgess.
Waukesha — Joseph Bond, Chauncey F. Heath.
Crawford — Joseph W. Furber.
Brown, Columbia, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage and Winnebago — Elisha Morrow, Hugh McFarlane.

SPECIAL SESSION, 1847.

Convened October 18, and adjourned October 27, 1847.

COUNCIL.

President — Horatio N. Wells, of Milwaukee. *Secretary* — Thomas McHugh. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Edward P. Lockhart.
Racine — Frederick S. Lovell, Philo White.
Rock — Andrew Palmer.
Iowa, La Fayette and Richland — Ninian E. Whitesides.
Washington and Sheboygan — Chauncy M. Phelps.
Walworth — Henry Clark.
Grant — Orris McCartney.
Dane, Green and Sauk — Alexander L. Collins.
Milwaukee — Horatio N. Wells.
Waukesha — Joseph Turner.
Jefferson and Dodge — John E. Holmes.
Crawford, St. Croix, Chippewa and La Pointe — Benjamin F. Manahan.
Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage and Winnebago — Mason C. Darling.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — Isaac P. Walker, of Milwaukee. *Chief Clerk* — La Fayette Kellogg. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — E. R. Hugunin.
Racine — G. F. Newell, Dudley Cass.
Walworth — Eleazer Wakeley, George Walworth.
Iowa, La Fayette and Richland — Timothy Burns, M. M. Cothren, Charles Pole.
Milwaukee — Isaac P. Walker, James Holliday, Asa Kinney.
Grant — Noah H. Virgin, Daniel R. Burt.
Dane, Green and Sauk — E. T. Gardner, Alexander Botkin, John W. Stewart.
Jefferson and Dodge — Levi P. Drake, Horace D. Patch, James Hanrahan.
Crawford, St. Croix, Chippewa and La Pointe — Henry Jackson.
Washington and Sheboygan — Benjamin H. Mooers.
Waukesha — George Reed, L. Martin.
Rock — Daniel C. Babcock, George H. Williston.
Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage and Winnebago — Moses S. Gibson, G. W. Featherstonhaugh.

SECOND SESSION, 1848,

Convened February 7, and adjourned March 13, 1848.

COUNCIL.

President — Horatio N. Wells, of Milwaukee. *Secretary* — Thomas McHugh. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Edward P. Lockhart.
Iowa, La Fayette and Richland — Ninian E. Whitesides.
Waukesha — Joseph Turner.
Dodge and Jefferson — John E. Holmes.
Chippewa, Crawford. La Pointe, and St. Croix — Benjamin F. Manahan.
Racine — Frederick S. Lovell, Philo White.
Walworth — Henry Clark.
Rock — Andrew Palmer.
Grant — Orris McCartney.
Dane, Green and Sauk — Alexander L. Collins.
Milwaukee — Horatio N. Wells.
Sheboygan and Washington — Chauncy M. Phelps.
Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage and Winnebago — Mason C. Darling.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — Timothy Burns, of Iowa. *Chief Clerk* — La Fayette Kellogg. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — John Mullanphy.
Iowa, La Fayette and Richland — Timothy Burns, Charles Pole, M. M. Cothren.
Grant — Noah H. Virgin, Daniel R. Burt.
Sheboygan and Washington — Benj. H. Mooers.*
Dane, Green and Sauk — E. T. Gardner, John W. Stewart, Alexander Botkin.
Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage and Winnebago — G. W. Featherstonaugh, Moses S. Gibson.
Racine — G. F. Newell, Dudley Cass.
Walworth — Eleazer Wakeley, George Walworth.
Rock — Daniel C. Babcock, George H. Williston.
Milwaukee — Isaac P. Walker, James Holliday, Asa Kinney.
Waukesha — George Reed, Leonard Martin.
Dodge and Jefferson — Levi P. Drake, Horace D. Patch, James Hanrahan.
Chippewa, Crawford, La Pointe and St. Croix — Henry Jackson.

* Resigned his seat because a bill in relation to Washington County was rejected.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

FIRST CONVENTION.

The first Constitutional Convention assembled at Madison on the 5th day of October, 1846, and adjourned on the 16th day of December, 1846, having framed a Constitution, which was submitted to a vote of the people on the first Tuesday in April, 1847, and the same was rejected.

The convention was composed of the following gentlemen:

President — Don A. J. Upham, of Milwaukee. *Secretary* — La Fayette Kellogg.

Brown — David Agry, Henry S. Baird.

Calumet — Lemuel Goodell.

Columbia — Jeremiah Drake, La Fayette Hill.

Crawford — Peter A. R. Brace.

Dane — John Y. Smith, Abel Dunning, Benjamin Fuller, George B. Smith, Nathaniel F. Hyer, John M. Babcock.

Dodge — William M. Dennis, Stoddard Judd, Hiram Barber, Benjamin Granger, Horace D. Patch, John H. Manahan.

Fond du Lac — Warren Chase, Lorenzo Hazen, Moses S. Gibson.

Grant — Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruson, Lorenzo Bevans, Neeley Gray, J. Allen Barber, James Gilmore, Franklin Z. Hicks, Daniel R. Burt, James R. Vineyard.

Green — Davis Bowen, Noah Phelps, William C. Green, Hiram Brown.

Iowa — William R. Smith, Moses M. Strong, Daniel M. Parkison, Thomas Jenkins, William J. Madden, Ninian E. Whitesides, Joshua L. White, Thomas James, Andrew Burnside, Moses Meeker, Elihu B. Goodsell.

Jefferson — Patrick Rogan, Theodore Prentiss, Aaron Rankin, Elihu L. Attwood, Samuel T. Clothier, Peter H. Turner, George Hyer.

La Pointe — James P. Hays.

Marquette — Samuel W. Beall.

Manitowoc — Evander M. Soper.

Milwaukee — Don A. J. Upham, Francis Huebschmann, Wallace W. Graham, Garret Vliet, John Crawford, Asa Kinney, Garret M. Fitzgerald, John Cooper, John H. Tweedy, James Magone, Horace Chase, Charles E. Browne.

Portage — Henry C. Goodrich.

Racine — Edward G. Ryan, Marshall M. Strong, Frederick S. Lovell, Elijah Steele, Stephen O. Bennett, Nathaniel Dickinson, Daniel Harkin, Chauncey Kellogg, Haynes Finch, Chatfield H. Parsons, Victor M. Willard, James H. Hall, James B. Cartter, T. S. Stockwell.*

Rock — A. Hyatt Smith, David Noggle, Sanford P. Hammond, James Chamberlain, Joseph S. Pierce, George B. Hall, David L. Mills, John Hackett, Joseph Kinney, Jr., Israel Inman, Jr.

Richland — Edward Coumbe.

Sauk — Wm. H. Clark.

St. Croix — William Holcombe.

Sheboygan — David Giddings.

Washington — Bostwick O'Connor, Edward H. Janssen, Patrick Toland, Charles J. Kern, Hopewell Coxe, Joel F. Wilson.

Waukesha — Andrew E. Elmore, Pitts Ellis, George Reed, Elisha W. Edgerton, Rufus Parks, William R. Hesk, Barnes Babcock, Charles Burchard,† James M. Moore Benjamin Hunkins, Alexander W. Randall.

Walworth — Solmous Wakeley, Joseph Bowker, Charles M. Baker, John W. Boyd, William Bell, Lyman H. Seaver, Sewall Smith, Josiah Topping, William Berry, M. T. Hawes.‡

Winnebago — James Duane Doty.

* This gentleman never took his seat.
† Seat unsuccessfully contested by Matthias J. Bovee.
‡ This gentleman never took his seat.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

SECOND CONVENTION.

This Convention assembled at Madison, on the 15th of December, 1847, and adjourned on the 1st of February, 1848, having framed a Constatution which was submitted to a vote of the people on the second Monday in March following, and the same was adopted. The Convention was constituted as follows: Messrs. Samuel W. Beall, Warren Chase, Stoddard Judd, Theodore Prentiss, Garret M Fitzgerald and Frederick S. Lovell, being the only members of the first Convention who were elected to the second; the members of the first, in almost every county, declining a re-election.

President—Morgan L. Martin, of Brown. *Secretary*—Thomas McHugh.

Brown—Morgan L. Martin.

Calumet—G. W. Featherstonhaugh.

Chippewa and Crawford—Daniel G. Fenton.

Columbia—James T. Lewis.

Dane—Charles M. Nichols, William A. Wheeler, William H. Fox.

Dodge—Stoddard Judd, Samuel W. Lyman, Charles H. Larrabee.

Fond du Lac—Samuel W. Beall, Warren Chase.

Grant—George W. Lakin, John H. Rountree, Alexander D. Ramsay, Orsamus Cole, William Richardson.

Green—James Biggs, William McDowell.

Iowa—Stephen P. Hollenbeck, Charles Bishop, Joseph Ward.

Jefferson—Theodore Prentiss, Milo Jones, Abram Vanderpool, Jonas Folts.

La Fayette—Charles Dunn, Allen Warden, John O'Connor.

Marquette and Winnebago—Harrison Reed.

Milwaukee—Byron Kilbourn, Rufus King, Charles H. Larkin, John L. Doran, Garret M. Fitzgerald, Moritz Schœffler, Albert Fowler.

Portage—William H. Kennedy.

Racine—Theodore Secor, Samuel R. McClellan, Horace T. Sanders, Frederick S. Lovell, Stephen A. Davenport, Andrew B. Jackson, Albert G. Cole, James D. Reymert.

Rock—Almerin M. Carter, Ezra A. Foot, Edward V. Whiton, Paul Crandall, Joseph Colley, Louis P. Harvey.

St. Croix—George W. Brownell.

Sheboygan and Manitowoc—Silas Steadman.

Walworth—James Harrington, Augustus C. Kinne, George Gale, Experience Estabrook, Hollis Latham, Ezra A. Mulford.

Washington—Patrick Pentony, James Fagan, Harvey G. Turner.

Waukesha—Peter D. Gifford, George Scagel, Squire S. Case, Alfred L. Castleman, Emulous P. Cotton, Eleazer Root.

STATE GOVERNMENT OF WISCONSIN.

* From its Organization.

Note.—The regular terms of all elective state officers commence the first Monday in January of the odd numbered years. Previous to the present time, the terms began in the even numbered years.

GOVERNORS.

Nelson Dewey,	Lancaster,	from June 7, 1848, to Jan. 5, 1852
Leonard J. Farwell,	Madison,	from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854
Wm. A. Barstow,	Waukesha,	from Jan. 2, 1854, to Mar. 21, 1856
Arthur McArthur,	Milwaukee,	from Mar. 21, 1856, to Mar. 25, 1856
Coles Bashford,	Oshkosh,	from Mar. 25, 1856, to Jan. 4, 1858
Alex W. Randall,	Waukesha,	from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 6, 1862
Louis P. Harvey,	Shopiere,	from Jan. 6, 1862, to Apr. 19, 1862
Edward Salomon,	Milwaukee,	from Apr. 19, 1862, to Jan. 4, 1864
James T. Lewis,	Columbus,	from Jan. 4, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1866
Lucius Fairchild,	Madison,	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1872
C. C. Washburn,	La Crosse,	from Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 5, 1874
William R. Taylor,	Cottage Grove,	from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 3, 1876
Harrison Ludington,	Milwaukee,	from Jan. 3, 1876, to Jan. 7, 1878
Wm. E. Smith,	Milwaukee,	from Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1882
Jeremiah M. Rusk,	Viroqua,	from Jan. 2, 1882, to Jan. 7, 1889
William D. Hoard,	Ft. Atkinson,	from Jan. 7, 1889, to .....

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

John E. Holmes,	Jefferson,	from June 7, 1848, to Jan. 7, 1850
Samuel W. Beal,	Taycheedah,	from Jan. 7, 1850, to Jan. 5, 1852
Timothy Burns,	La Crosse,	from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854
James T. Lewis,	Columbus,	from Jan. 2, 1854, to Jan. 7, 1856
Arthur McArthur,	Milwaukee,	from Jan. 7, 1856, to Jan. 4, 1858
E. D. Campbell,	La Crosse,	from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 2, 1860
Butler G. Noble,	Whitewater,	from Jan. 2, 1860, to Jan. 6, 1862
Edward Salomon,	Milwaukee,	from Jan. 6, 1862, to Apr. 19, 1862
Gerry W. Hazelton,*	Columbus,	from Sep. 10, 1862, to Sep. 25, 1862
Wyman Spooner,	Elkhorn,	from Jan. 14, 1863, to Jan. 3, 1870
Thaddeus C. Pound,	Chippewa Falls,	from Jan. 3, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1872
Milton H. Pettit,	Kenosha,	from Jan. 1, 1872, to Mar. 23, 1873
Charles D. Parker,	Pleasant Valley,	from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1878
James M. Bingham,	Chippewa Falls,	from Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1882
Sam S. Fifield,	Ashland,	from Jan. 2, 1882, to Jan. 3, 1887
Geo. W. Ryland,	Lancaster,	from Jan. 3, 1887, to .....

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Thos. McHugh,	Delavan,	from June 7, 1848, to Jan. 7, 1850
Wm. A. Barstow,	Waukesha,	from Jan. 7, 1850, to Jan. 5, 1852
C. D. Robinson,	Green Bay,	from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854
Alex T. Gray,	Janesville,	from Jan. 2, 1854, to Jan. 7, 1856
David W. Jones,	Belmont,	from Jan. 7, 1856, to Jan. 2, 1860
Louis P. Harvey,	Shopiere,	from Jan. 2, 1860, to Jan. 6, 1862
James T. Lewis,	Columbus,	from Jan. 6, 1862, to Jan. 4, 1864
Lucius Fairchild,	Madison,	from Jan. 4, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1866
Thomas S. Allen,	Mineral Point,	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 3, 1870
Llywelyn Breese,	Portage,	from Jan. 3, 1870, to Jan. 5, 1874
Peter Doyle,	Prairie du Chien,	from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1878
Hans. B. Warner,	Ellsworth,	from Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1882
Ernst G. Timme,	Kenosha,	from Jan. 2, 1882, to .....

* Ex-officio, as President of Senate.

STATE TREASURERS.

Jarius C. Fairchild,	Madison,	from Jan. 7, 1848, to Jan. 5, 1852
Edward H. Janssen,	Cedarburg,	from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 7, 1856
Charles Kuehn,	Manitowoc,	from Jan. 7, 1856, to Jan. 4, 1858
Samuel D. Hastings,	Trempealeau,	from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 1, 1866
William E. Smith,	Fox Lake,	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 3, 1870
Henry Bætz,	Manitowoc,	from Jan. 3, 1870, to Jan. 5, 1874
Ferdinand Keuhn,	Milwaukee,	from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1878
Richard Guenther,	Oshkosh,	from Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1882
Edward C. McFetridge,	Beaver Dam,	from Jan. 2, 1882, to Jan. 3, 1887
Henry B. Harshaw,	Oshkosh,	from Jan. 3, 1887, to .....

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

James S. Brown,	Milwaukee,	from June 7, 1848, to Jan. 7, 1850
S. Park Coon,	Milwaukee,	from Jan. 7, 1850, to Jan. 5, 1852
Experience Estabrook,	Geneva,	from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854
George B. Smith,	Madison,	from Jan. 2, 1854, to Jan. 7, 1856
William R. Smith,	Mineral Point,	from Jan. 7, 1856, to Jan. 4 1858
Gabriel Bouck,	Oshkosh,	from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 2, 1860
James H. Howe	Green Bay,	from Jan. 2, 1860, to Oct. 7, 1862
Winfield Smith,	Milwaukee,	from Oct. 7, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1866
Charles R. Gill,	Watertown,	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 3, 1870
Stephen S. Barlow,	Dellona,	from Jan. 3, 1870, to Jan. 5, 1874
A. Scott Sloan,	Beaver Dam,	from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1878
Alexander Wilson,	Mineral Point,	from Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1882
Leander F. Frisby,	West Bend,	from Jan. 2, 1882, to Jan. 3, 1887
Charles E. Estabrook,	Manitowoc,	from Jan. 3, 1887, to .....

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS.

(Office created August 16, 1848.)

Eleazer Root,	Waukesha,	from Jan. 1, 1849, to Jan. 5, 1852
Azel P. Ladd,	Shullsburg,	from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854
Hiram A. Wright,	Prairie du Chien,	from Jan. 2, 1854, to May 29, 1855
A. Constantine Barry,	Racine,	from June 23, 1855, to Jan. 4, 1858
Lyman C. Draper,	Madison,	from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 2, 1860
Josiah L. Pickard,	Platteville,	from Jan. 2, 1860, to Sep. 30, 1874
John G. McMynn,	Racine,	from Oct. 1, 1874, to Jan. 6, 1868
Alexander J. Craig,	Madison,	from Jan. 6, 1868, to July 6, 1870
Samuel Fallows,	Milwaukee,	from July 6, 1870, to Jan. 4, 1874
Edward Searing,	Milton,	from Jan. 4, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1878
William C. Whitford,	Milton,	from Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1882
Robert Graham,	Oshkosh,	from Jan. 2, 1882, to Jan. 3, 1887
Jesse B. Thayer,	River Falls,	from Jan. 3, 1887, to .....

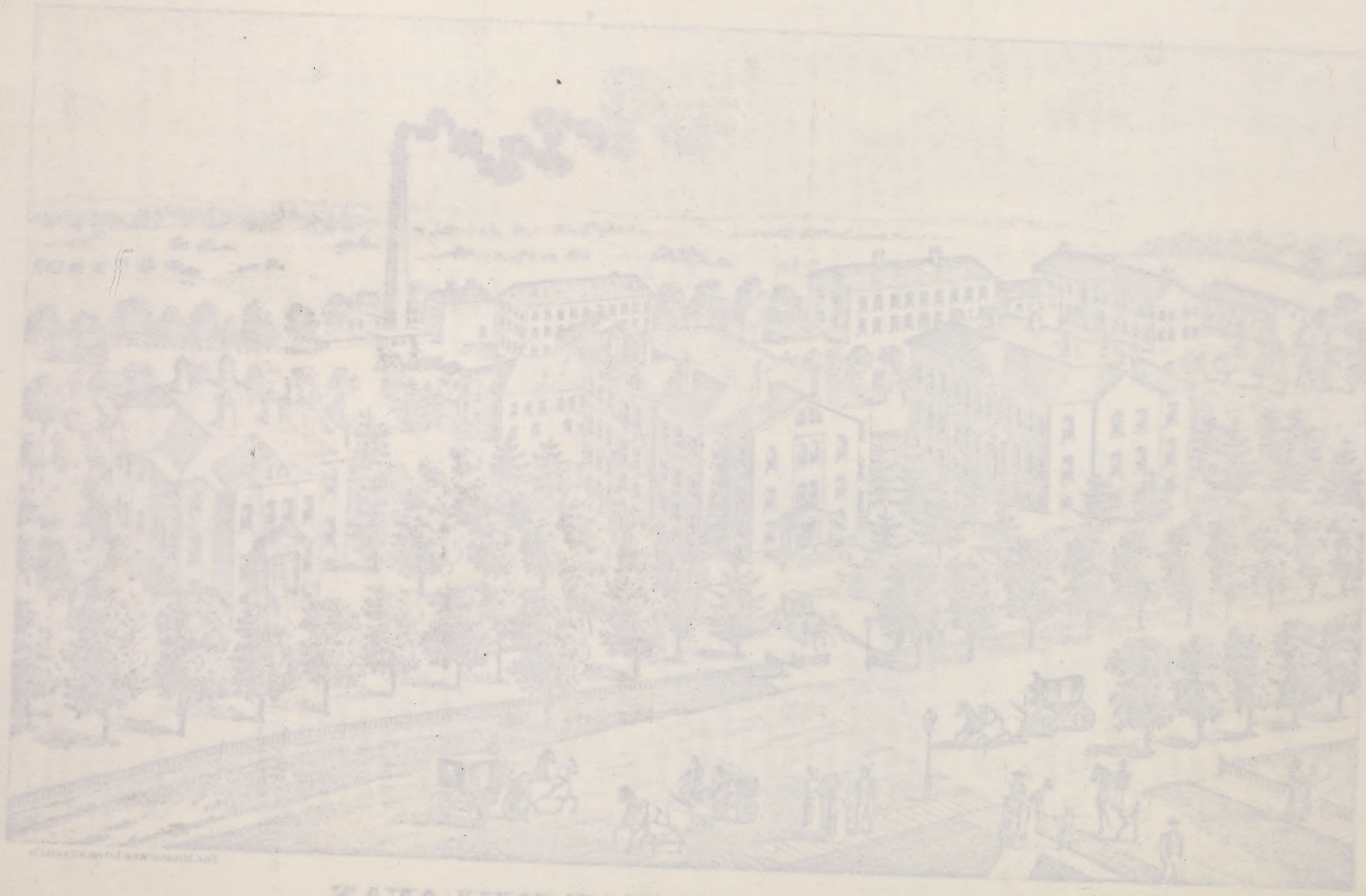
BANK COMPTROLLERS.

(Office created by Chapter 479, Laws 1852 — Abolished January 3, 1870, Chapter 28, Laws of 1868.)

James S. Baker,	Green Bay,	from Nov. 20, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854
William M. Dennis,	Watertown,	from Jan. 2, 1854, to Jan. 4, 1858
Joel C. Squires,	Mineral Point,	from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 2, 1860
Gysbert Van Steenwyk,	Kilbourn City,	from Jan. 2, 1860, to Jan. 6, 1862
William H. Ramsey,	Ozaukee,	from Jan. 6, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1866
Jeremiah M. Rusk,	Viroqua,	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 3, 1870

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, DELAWARE.

THE MILWAUKEE LITHO & ENGR'G CO



STATE PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

(Office created by Chapter 24, Laws of 1853 — Abolished January 4, 1874, by Chapter 193 Laws of 1873.)

John Taylor,	Waupun,	from Mar. 28, 1853, to Apr. 2, 1853
Henry Brown,	Fond du Lac,	from Apr. 2, 1853, to Jan. 2, 1854
Argalus W. Starks,	Baraboo.	from Jan. 2, 1854, to Jan. 7, 1856
Edward McGarry,	Milwaukee,	from Jan. 7, 1856, to Jan. 4, 1858
Edward M. MacGraw,	Sheboygan,	from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 2, 1860
Hans C. Heg,	Waterford,	from Jan. 2, 1860, to Jan. 6, 1862
Alexander P. Hodges,	Oshkosh,	from Jan. 6, 1862, to Jan. 4, 1864
Henry Cordier,	Waupun,	from Jan. 4, 1864, to Jan. 3, 1870
George F. Wheeler,	Springvale,	from Jan. 3, 1870, to Jan. 4, 1874

STATE COMMISSIONERS OF IMMIGRATION.

(Office created by Chap. 155, Laws of 1871 — Abolished January 3, 1876, by Chap. 238, Laws of 1874.)

Ole C. Johnson,	Beloit,	from April 3, 1871, to Jan. 5, 1874
Martin J. Argard,	Eau Claire,	from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 3, 1876

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

(Office created by Section 8 of Chapter 273, Laws of 1874; made elective by Chapter 300, Laws of 1881.)

John W. Hoyt,	Madison,	from April 29, 1874, to March 10, 1876
Geo. H. Paul,	Milwaukee,	from April 29, 1874, to March 10, 1876
Joseph H. Osborn,	Oshkosh,	from April 29, 1874, to March 10, 1876
Dana C. Lamb,	Fond du Lac,	from March 10, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1878
A. J. Turner,	Portage,	from Feb. 1, 1878, to Feb. 15, 1882
N. P. Haugen	River Falls	from Feb. 15, 1882, to Jan. 3, 1887
Atley Peterson	Soldiers' Grove	from Jan. 3, 1887, to .....

INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS.

(By Chapter 56, Section 32, General Laws of 1867, the Secretary of State was Commissioner of Insurance *ex-officio* until the passage of Chapter 214, Laws of 1878, creating the office of Insurance Commissioner, which office was made elective by Chapter 300, Laws of 1881.)

Philip L. Spooner, Jr.,	Madison,	from April 1, 1878, to Jan. 3, 1887
Philip Cheek, Jr,	Baraboo,	from January 3, 1887 to .....

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(The Supreme Court was not separately organized until 1853, previous to which the Judges of the Circuit Court were *ex-officio* Justices of the Supreme Court.)

Name.	Circuit.	Date oath of office.	Exp'n of term.
Alex. W. Stow, C. J.,	4th	August 28, 1848,	to Jan. 1, 1851
Edward V. Whiton, A. J.,	1st	August 28, 1848,	to June 1, 1853
Levi Hubbell, A. J.,*	2d	August 28, 1848,	to June 1, 1853
Charles H. Larrabee, A. J.,	3d	August 28, 1848,	to June 1, 1853
Mortimer M. Jackson, A. J.,	5th	August 28, 1848,	to June 1, 1853
Timothy O. Howe, A. J.,	4th	January 1, 1851,	to June 1, 1853
Wiram Knowlton, A. J.,	6th	August 6, 1850,	to June 1, 1853

* Elected Chief Justice June 18, 1851.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Name.	Title.	Date.	Exp'n of term.
Edward V. Whiton,	C. J.	June 1, 1853, to April 12,	1859
Luther S. Dixon,	C. J.	April 20, 1859, to June 17,	1874
Edward G. Ryan,	C. J.	June 17, 1874, to Oct. 19,	1880
Orsamus Cole,	C. J.	Nov. 11, 1880, to 1st M. Jan.	1892
Samuel Crawford,	A. J.	June 1, 1853, to June 19,	1855
Abram D. Smith,	A. J.	June 1, 1853, to June 21,	1859
Orsamus Cole,	A. J.	June 19, 1855, to Nov. 11,	1880
Byron Paine,	A. J.	June 21, 1859, to Nov. 15,	1864
Jason Downer,	A. J.	Nov. 15, 1864, to Sept. 11,	1867
Byron Paine,	A. J.	Sept. 11, 1867, to Jan. 13,	1871
William P. Lyon,	A. J.	Jan. 20, 1871, to 1st M. Jan.	1894
David Taylor,	A. J.	April 18, 1878, to 1st M. Jan.	1896
Harlow S. Orton,	A. J.	April 18, 1878, to 1st M. Jan.	1898
John B. Cassoday,	A. J.	Nov. 11, 1880, to 1st M. Jan.	1890

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

J. R. Brigham,	Appointed August Term,	1848
Samuel W. Beale,	Appointed December 12,	1851
La Fayette Kellogg,	Appointed June 1,	1853
Clarence Kellogg,	Appointed June 11,	1878

MEMBERS OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATURES,

FROM 1848 TO 1889 INCLUSIVE.

SENATORS.

NAMES.	Post-office Address.	Sessions.
Abert, George A	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1877, 78, b.
Abrams, Wm. J	Green Bay, Brown	1868, 69, b.
Ackley, Henry M	Oconomowoc, Waukesha	1882, 83.
Adams, Benjamin F	Door Creek, Dane	1862, 72.
Adams, Henry	Monticello, Green	1866, 67, 68, 69, b.
Adams, John	Black Earth, Dane	1882, 83, b.
Adams, John Q	Fall River, Columbia	1854, 55, 56, b.
Alban, James S	Plover, Portage	1852, 53.
Allen, Benjamin	Hudson, St. Croix	1853, 54.
Anderson, Matthew	Cross Plains, Dane	1878, 79, 80, 81, b.
Andrews, Abram D	River Falls, Pierce	1878, 79.
Arnold, Alexander A	Galesville, Trempealeau	1877, 78, b.
Avery, Frank	Baraboo, Sauk	1889, b.
Bacon, Orrin	Monticello, Green	1872, 73, b.
Bailey, Dana R	Baldwin, St. Croix	1878, 79.
Baker, Robert H	Racine, Racine	1873, 75, 76.
Baldwin, George	Chilton, Calumet	1870, 71, b.
Barber, J. Allen	Lancaster, Grant	1856, 57, b.
Barden, Levi W	Portage, Columbia	1875, 76, 77, 78, b.
Barlow, Stephen S	Delton, Sauk	1868, 69, b.
Barnes, S. W	Waterloo, Jefferson	1856, 57.
Barney, John A	Mayville, Dodge	1875, 76.
Burnum, George S	Waukau, Winnebago	1865, 66, b.
Barron, Henry D	St. Croix Falls, Polk	1874, 75, 76, b.
Bartlett, M. D	Durand, Pepin	1862, 63.
Bartlett, Oscar F	East Troy, Walworth	1860, 61.
Bashford, Coles	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1853, 54, 55.
Bean, Samuel C	Lake Mills, Jefferson	1857, 58, 61, 62.
Belden, Philo	Rochester, Racine	1871, 72, b.
Bennett, Alden I	Beloit, Rock	1858, 59, 60, 61.
Bennett, George	Kenosha, Kenosha	1860, 61.
Bennett, Joseph B.[1]	Watertown, Jefferson	1879, 80.
Bennett, Stephen O	Raymond, Racine	1851, 52, b.
Bennett, Van S	Rockton, Vernon	1882, 83, b.
Bentley, John A	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1865, 66.
Billings, Henry M	Highland, Iowa	1848, b.
Black, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1874, 75, b.
Blackstone, John W	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1880, 81.
Blake, Edward R	Port Washington, Ozaukee	1883, 85, b.
Blair, Andrew M	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1853, 54.
Blair, William	Waukesha, Waukesha	1864, 65, 72, 73, 76, 77.
Bleekman, Adelbert E	Tomah, Monroe	1874, 75, b.
Bohan, John R	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1863, 64, b.
Bones, Thomas A	Racine, Racine	1877, 78.
Botkin, Alexander	Madison, Dane	1849, 50, b.
Bovee, Marvin H	Waukesha, Waukesha	1853.
Bowen, Ezra B	Mayville, Dodge	1854, 55.
Bowen, Thomas S	Waupun, Dodge	1882, 83.
Bowman, Jonathan	Kilbourn City, Columbia	1863, 64, 65, 66, b.
Boyd, John W	Geneva, Walworth	1848, 49, 58, 59.
Bragg, Edward S	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1868, 69.
Briggs, John R., Jr.[2]	Beloit, Rock	1853.
Brown, Orlando	Modena, Buffalo	1872, 73, b.
Browne, Edward L	Waupaca, Waupaca	1861, 62, 67, 68.

b. See list of members of Assembly.
1 Elected January 21, 1879, to fill vacancy caused by death of C. H. Phillips, of Lake Mills.
2 Contested seat of L. P. Harvey, but did not prevail.

MEMBERS OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATURES,

FROM 1848 TO 1899 INCLUSIVE.

SENATORS.

Name.	Post-office Address.	Sessions

SENATORS—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office Address.	Sessions.
Bryant, George E.	Madison, Dane	1875, 76.
Buckstaff, Geo. H.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1887, 89, b.
Budlong, S. W.	Waterloo, Jefferson	1865, 66.
Bugh, Samuel G.	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1851, 52.
Bull, Benjamin	Prairie du Chien, Crawford	1866, 67.
Bull, Hiram C.	Madison, Dane	1857.
Burchard, Samuel D.	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1870, 71, 73, 74.
Burdick, Zebulon P.	Janesville, Rock	1859, 60, b.
Burrows, George B.	Madison, Dane	1877, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82.
Butt, Cyrus M.	Viroqua, Vernon	1869, 70.
Cameron, Angus	La Crosse, La Crosse	1863, 64, 71, 72, b.
Campbell, Archibald	Middlebury, Iowa	1878, 79.
Campbell, Francis.	Gratiot, La Fayette	1873, 74, 75, 76.
Carey, John	Osman, Manitowoc	1883, b, 85, 87.
Carter, Benjamin F.	Sherwood, Calumet	1880, 81, b.
Cary, John W.	Racine, Racine	1853, 54, b.
Cary, Luther H.	Greenbush, Sheboygan	1861, 62, b.
Case, Jerome I.	Racine, Racine	1865, 66.
Cate, N. S.	De Soto, Vernon	1862.
Cavanaugh, Daniel	Osceola, Fond du Dac	1876, 77, b.
Chandler, John A.	Sparta, Monroe	1865, 66.
Chandler, Williard H.	Windsor, Dane	1863, 64, 65, 66, b.
Chappel, William	Watertown, Jefferson	1858, 59, b.
Chase, C. S.	Racine, Racine	1857, 58.
Chase, Enoch.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1882, 83, b.
Chase, Warren	Ceresco, Fond du Lac	1848, 49.
Chipman, William E.	Burlington, Racine	1879, 80.
Clapp, J. D.	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson	1863, 64.
Clark, Satterlee.	Horicon, Dodge	1862, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, b.
Clark, Temple.	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1857, 58.
Clawson, P. J.	Monroe, Green	1889.
Clement, Charles.	Racine, Racine	1855, 56.
Cobb, Amasa.	Mineral Point, Iowa	1855, 56, b.
Cole, Samuel	Gratiot, La Fayette	1861, 62, 65, 66, b.
Colladay, William M.	Stoughton, Dane	1871, 72, b.
Colman, Edward	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1882, 83.
Comstock, Cicero.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1859, 60.
Comstock, Noah D.	Arcadia, Trempealeau	1883, 85, b.
Conkey, Theodore.	Appleton, Outagamie	1851, 52, b.
Conklin, James.	Madison, Dane	1885, 87.
Cook, E. Fox.	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1857, 58.
Cooper, H. A.	Racine, Racine	1887, 89.
Copp, William J.	Prescott, Pierce	1868, 69.
Cothren, Montgomery M.	Mineral Point, Iowa	1849, 50.
Cottrill, J. P. C.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1883, 85.
Cotzhausen, Frederick W.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1873, 74.
Cox, Charles P.	River Falls, Pierce	1860, 61.
Crane, H. O.	Neenah, Winnebago	1861.
Crosby, Charles F.	Wausau, Marathon	1881, 82.
Cunning, Hugh.	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1861, 62.
Curtis, Henry W.	Delton, Sauk	1859, 60.
Davis, Horatio N.	Beloit, Rock	1873, 74, 75, 76.
Davis, Moses M.	Portage City, Columbia	1857, 58, 59, 60, b.
Davis, Romanzo E.	Middleton, Dane	1870, 71*, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77.
Day, C. W.	De Pere, Brown	1887.
Dean, Eliab B., Jr.	Madison, Dane	1851, 52.
Decker, Edward.	Kewaunee, Kewaunee	1860, 61.
DeGroff, John W.	Alma, Buffalo	1887, 89, b.
Delaney, Arthur K.	Mayville, Dodge	1881, 82, b.
Dennis, William M.	Watertown, Jefferson	1848, 49, b.
Dering, Charles L.	Columbus, Columbia	1879, 80.
Deuster, Peter V.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1870, 71, b.
Dewey, Nelson.	Lancaster, Grant	1854, 55.
Dexter, George E.	Monroe, Green	1856, 57.
Douglas, Mark	Melrose, Jackson	1876, 77, b.
Downs, Daniel L.	Richland Center, Richland	1876, 77, b.
Dunn, Charles.	Belmont, La Fayette	1853, 54, 55, 56.
Dyson, T. A.	La Crosse, La Crosse	1887, 89.
Earnest, James H.	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1863, 64, 67, 68, b.

b See list of members of Assembly. * Seat unsuccessfully contested by Levi B. Vilas.

SENATORS — Continued.

Names.	Post-office Address.	Sessions.
Eastman, Enos	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1875, 76, b.
Eastman, J. A.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1850, 1851.
Eaton, Henry L.	Lone Rock, Richland	1872, 73, b.
Eagan, Michael J.	Franklin, Milwaukee	1860, 61, b.
Eldredge, Charles A.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1854, 55.
Ellis, Frederick S.	Green Bay, Brown	1864, 65, b.
Ellis, William A.	Peshtigo, Oconto	1881, 82.
Elwood, G. De Witt	Princeton, Green Lake	1865, 66.
Erwin, Charles K.	Tomah, Monroe	1882, 83, 85, 87.
Farr, Asahel	Kenosha, Kenosha	1876, 77, b.
Fenton, Daniel G.	Prairie du Chien	1848.
Ferguson, Benjamin	Fox Lake, Dodge	1860, 61.
Field, R. C.	Osseo, Trempealeau	1874, 75, b.
Fifield, Sam S.	Ashland, Ashland	1877, 80, 81, b.
Finkelnburg, Augustus	Fountain City, Buffalo	1881, 82, b.
Fisher, Ira W.	Menasha, Winnebago	1869, 70.
Fisher, James	Eastman, Crawford	1849, 50, b.
Fitch, George	Berlin, Green Lake	1887, 89.
Fitzgerald, John	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1856.
Flint, Edwin	La Crosse, La Crosse	1862.
Flint, Rockwell J	Menomonie, Dunn	1876, 77, 82, 83, b.
Flint, Waldo S.	Princeton, Green Dake	1871, 72, b.
Foot, Ezra A.	Footville, Rock	1861, 62, b.
Foster, James H.	Koro, Winnebago	1871, 72, b.
Fratt, Nicholas D.	Racine, Racine	1859, 60.
Fritz, Theodore	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1887, 89.
Frost, Geo. L.	Mineral Point, Iowa	1863, 64, b.
Fulton, Marcus A.	Hudson, St. Croix	1866, 67, b.
Gale, George	Elkhorn, Walworth	1850, 51.
Gardner, E. T.	Monroe, Green	1848, 49.
Gary, George	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1856, b.
Gernon, Edward	Genesee, Waukesha	1856, 57.
Gibson, Thomas K.	Benton, La Fayette	1848.
Gibson, William J	Black River Falls, Jackson	1855, 56, b.
Giddings, James	Chester, Dodge	1850, 51.
Giles, Hiram H.	Stoughton, Dane	1855, 56, 57, 58, b.
Gill, Bolivar G.	Grafton, Ozaukee	1855, 56.
Ginty, Geo. C.	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1885, 87, b.
Gill, Charles R.	Watertown, Jefferson	1860, 61.
Goodell, Lemuel[1]	Stockbridge, Calumet	1849, 50, b.
Graham, Hiram P.	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1874, 75.
Grant, Levi	Kenosha, Kenosha	1854.
Gray, Hamilton H.[2]	Darlington, La Fayette	1869, 70, b.
Greene, Walter S.	} Milford, Jefferson	1873, 74, b.
	} Fort Atkinson, Jefferson	1887, 89.
Greulich, Augustus	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1857, 58, b.
Griffin, Michael	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1880, 81, b.
Grimmer, George	Kewaunee, Kewaunee	1877, 78, 79, 80.
Griswold, William M.	Columbus, Columbia	1869, 70, 71, 72, b.
Haben, Andrew	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1879, 80, b.
Habich, Carl	Madison, Dane	1868, 69.
Hadley, Jackson	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1855, 56, b.
Hall, John C.	Monroe, Green	1870, 71.
Hamilton, J. B.	Neenah, Winnebago	1862, 63, 81, 82.
Hanchett, Luther	Plover, Portage	1857, 58, 59, 60.
Harris, Joseph	Sturgeon Bay, Door	1864, 65.
Harvey, Louis P.[3]	Shopiere, Rock	1854, 55, 56, 57.
Hathaway, Oscar C.	Bectown, Grant	1876, 77, 78, 79.
Hay, Samuel M.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1862, b.
Hazelton, George C.	Boscobel, Grant	1868, 69, 70, 71.
Hazelton, Gerry W.	Columbus, Columbia	1861, 62.
Head, Orson S.	Kenosha, Kenosha	1851.
Herrick, Charles	Racine, Racine	1874.
Hicks, Edward	Green Bay, Brown	1862, 63, b.
Hilgen, Frederick	Cedarburg, Ozaukee	1860.
Hill, James	Warren, St. Croix	1882, 83, b.
Hiner, William H.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1872, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77.
Hixon, Gideon C.	La Crosse, La Crosse	1873, 74, b.
Hobart, Harrison C.	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1848.

1 Seat unsuccessfully contested by H. E. Eastman.
2 Seat unsuccessfully contested by A. A. Townsend.
3 Seat contested in 1854 by John R. Briggs, Jr., on constitutional grounds, but unsuccessfully.
4. See lists of members of Assembly.

SENATORS — Continued.

Names.	Post-office Address.	Sessions.
Holloway, John C.	Lancaster, Grant	1872, 73, 74, 75, b.
Hood, Thomas	Madison, Dane	1864, 65.
Hopkins, Benjamin F	Madison, Dane	1862, 63, b.
Horn, Frederick W	Cedarburg, Ozaukee	1848, 49, 50, b.
Hotchkiss, Robert H	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1859, 60, 68, b.
Houghton, Horace E	Durand, Pepin	1879, 80, b.
Howell, Daniel	Jefferson, Jefferson	1854, 55.
Hoyt, J. W	Chaseburg, Vernon	1885, 87.
Hudd, Thomas R.†	Appleton, Outagamie	1862, 63.
	Green Bay, Brown	1876, 77, 78, 79, 82, 83, 85, b.
Huebschmann, Francis	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1851, 52, 62*, 71, 72.
Hulbert, David B	Logansville, Sauk	1885, 87, b.
Humphrey, Herman L	Hudson, St. Croix	1862, 63, b.
Hunt, George F	West Bend, Washington	1881, 82.
Hunter, Ed. M.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1853, 54.
Hutchinson, Buel E	Prairie du Chien, Crawford	1860, 61, b.
Hyde, Edwin	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1879, 80, b.
Hyer, George	Waukesha, Waukesha	1851, b.
Irish, Joseph E.	New Richmond, St. Croix	1872, 73.
Ives, Edward H	Trimbelle, Pierce	1870, 71, b.
Jacobs, William H	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1875, 76.
James, Norman L.	Richland Center, Richland	1885, 87, b.
Jenkins, George A.	Charlestown, Calumet	1862, b.
Johnson, John A	Madison, Dane	1873, 74, b.
Joiner, Lemuel W.	Wyoming, Iowa	1857, 58, 61, 62, 69, 70, b.
Joiner, R. L.	Wyoming, Iowa	1889.
Jonas, Charles	Racine, Racine	1883, 85, b.
Jones, Evan W.	Cambria, Columbia	1873, 74.
Jones, John H.	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1871, 72.
Judd, Stoddard	Fox Lake, Dodge	1866, 67, b,
Kellogg, John A	Wausau, Marathon	1879, 80.
Kelly, David M	Green Bay, Brown	1880, 81, b.
Kelsey, Charles S.	Montello, Marquette	1861, 62, 63, 64, b.
Kelsey, Edwin B	Montello, Marquette	1855, 56, b.
Kempf, John J	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1889.
Kennedy, William	Appleton, Outagamie	1885, 87, 89.
Keogh, Edward	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1862, 63, b.
Kershaw, William J	Big Springs, Adams	1869, 70 b.
Kecham, William	Richland City, Richland	1864, 65, 68, 69.
Kidd, Edward I	Millville, Grant	1885, 87, 89, b.
Kimball, Alanson M.	Pine River, Waushara	1863, 64.
Kimball, M. L	Berlin, Green Lake	1857, 58.
Kingston, John T	Necedah, Juneau	1857, 59, 61, 82, 83, b.
Kinney, Asa	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1848, 49.
Klotz, Ignatius	Campbellsport, Fond du Lac	1885, 87, b.
Kreiss, George	Appleton, Outagamie	1872, 73, b.
Kroeger, Herm	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1889.
Krouskop, George	Richland Center, Richland	1870, 71, 74, 75.
Kusel, Frederick	Watertown, Jefferson	1881, 82.
Lakin, George W	Platteville, Grant	1848, 49.
Lander, H. W	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1868, 69.
Larkin, Charles H.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1866, 67, 68, 69, b.
Lawrence, William A	Janesville, Rock	1863, 64, 65, 66, b.
Leahy, John E	Wausau, Marathon	1887, 89, b.
Lewis, James T	Columbus, Columbia	1853, b.
Lincoln, Wyman L.	Avoca, Iowa	1865, 66, b.
Lindsley, Myron P	Green Bay, Brown	1872, 73.
Lins, John A	Eagle, Waukesha	1885, 87, b.
Little, Francis	Mineral Point, Iowa	1871, 72, 73, 74, b.
Littlejohn, N. M.	Whitewater, Walworth	1864, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69.
Lochen, Peter	Newberg, Washington	1887, 89.
Loper, Alonzo A	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1878, 79, b.
Lord, Simon L	Edgerton, Rock	1883, 85, b.
Lovejoy, A. P.	Janesville, Rock	1887, 89.
Loy, Joseph F.	De Pere, Brown	1854, 55.
Lynde, William Pitt	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1869, 70, b.
Magoon, Henry S	Darlington, La Fayette	1871, 72.
Main, Willet S.	Madison, Dane	1889.

b. See list of members of Assembly.
* Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of Charles Quentin.
† Elected to Congress to fill vacancy caused by death of Hon. Joseph Rankin.

SENATORS — Continued.

Names.	Post-office Address.	Sessions.
Mann, Curtis	Oconomowoc, Waukesha	1868, 69.
Manz, Baltus	Meeker, Washington	1854.
Martin, Morgan L.	Green Bay, Brown	1858, 59, b.
Masters, E. D	Jefferson, Jefferson	1859, 60.
Maxon, Densmore E	Cedar Creek, Washington	1858, 59, 60, 61, b
Maxwell, Walter S	Kenosha, Kenosha	1885, 87, b.
McClellan, Samuel R.	Wilmot, Kenosha	1858, 59.
McCord, Myron H.	Shawano, Shawano	1873, 74, b.
McCurdy, Robert	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1873, 74.
McDill, Alexander S.	Plover, Portage	1863, 64, b.
McDonald, Donald A.	La Crosse, La Crosse	1883, 85, b.
McFarland, David	Highland, Iowa	1875, 76, b.
McFetridge, Edward C.	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1879, 80, b.
McGarry, Edward	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1854, 55, b.
McGrew, Joseph B.	Richland Centre, Richland	1880, 81, b.
McKeeby, Gilbert E.	Lodi, Columbia	1881, 82.
McLane, George R	Summit, Waukesha	1853, 54.
Mead, M. C	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1889.
Meade, Matt J.	Green Bay, Brown	1866, 67.
Mears, Daniel	Osceola Mills, Polk	1858, 59.
Meffert, William C.	Arena, Iowa	1882, 83.
Merrill, Geo. F	Ashland, Ashland	1887, 89.
Merrill, Henry	Fort Winnebago	1848, 49.
Messinger, R. N	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1848.
Miller, Ezra	Beloit, Rock	1853, 54.
Miller, Wm	Rusk, Dunn	1889.
Mills, Jesse C.	Elkhorn, Walworth	1856, 57.
Mills, Simeon	Madison, Dane	1848.
Miner, Eliphalet S.	Necedah, Juneau	1871, 72, b.
Minor, Edward S.	Sturgeon Bay, Door	1883, 85, b.
Mitchell, George W.	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1862, 63.
Mitchell, John L.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1872, 73, 76, 77.
Montgomery, Edwin	Farmington, Jefferson	1861, 62, b.
Moore, G. De G.	Prairie du Sac, Sauk	1850, 51.
Moore, Harvey T.	Brodhead, Green	1874, 75.
Morgan, Lyman	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1865, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 79, 80.
Morris, T. D	Whitesville, ———	1863, 64.
Mumbrue, Henry C.	Waupaca, Waupaca	1877, 78, b.
Murphy, Dennis[1]	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1849, 50.
Nash, Wm. F.	Two Rivers, Manitowoc	1889.
Nason, Joel F.	St. Croix Falls, Polk	1885, 87.
Nelson, William	Viroqua, Vernon	1872, 73.
Nevins, Sylvester L.	La Crosse, La Crosse	1875, 76.
Newman, Alfred W.	Trempealeau, Trempealeau	1868, 69, b.
Norton, Otis W.	Milton, Rock	1848, 49, 50.
O'Neill, Edward	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1856, 57, b.
O'Rourk, Patrick H.	Cascade, Sheboygan	1873, 74.
Paddock, Francis	Salem, Kenosha	1855.
Palmer, Andrew	Janesville, Rock	1851, 52.
Palmer, Henry L.[2]	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1867, 68, b.
Palmetier, Charles	Lake Geneva, Walworth	1882, 83.
Parry, William T.	Portage, Columbia	1883, 85, b.
Paul, George H.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1878, 79, 80, 81.
Persons, E. W.	De Pere, Brown	1889.
Pettibone, C. A.	Juneau, Dodge	1887, 89.
Pettit, Milton H.	Kenosha, Kenosha	1870, 71.
Phillips, Albert L.	Racine, Racine	1881, 82, b.
Phillips, Charles H.[3]	Lake Mills, Jefferson	1879, b.
Phillips, E. S	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1860, 61.
Pier, Edward	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1856, 57, 58, 59.
Pingel, John L	Appleton, Outagamie	1882, 83.
Pinkney, Bertine	Rosendale, Fond du Lac	1852, 53, b.
Pond, L. E.	Westfield, Marquette	1887, 89.
Pope, Carl C.	Black River Falls, Jackson	1864, 65, b.
Potter, Robert L. D.	Wautoma, Waushara	1873, 74, 75, 76.
Pratt, George C	Waukesha, Waukesha	1862, 63.
Pratt, Samuel	Spring Prairie, Walworth	1870, 71, 72, 73, b.

b See list of members of Assembly.
1 Died Jan. 1, 1879, and J. B. Bennett elected to fill vacancy.
2 Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of Jackson Hadley.
3 Resigned his seat having been postmaster when elected.

SENATORS—Continued.

Names.	Post-office Address.	Sessions.
Prentice, Judson	Watertown, Jefferson	1852, 53.
Price, H. H	Black River Falls, Jackson	1889.
Price, William T	Black River Falls, Jackson	1857, 70, 71, 78, 79, 80, 81, b.
Proudfit, Andrew	Madison, Dane	1858, 59.
Proudfit, James K	Madison, Dane	1866, 67.
Purdy, William S	Viroqua, Vernon	1863.
Quarles, Joseph V	Kenosha, Kenosha	1880, 81, b.
Quentin, Charles[1]	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1861, 62.
Quimby, John B	Sauk City, Sauk	1872, 73, 74, 75.
Randall, Archibald N	Brodhead, Green	1882, 83.
Rankin, Joseph	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1877, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, b.
Ranney, Joel W	West Salem, La Crosse	1867, 68.
Reed, John M	Kewaunee, Kewaunee	1874, 75, b.
Reed, Duncan C	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1850, 51, 52, 53.
Reed, George	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1865, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70.
Reed, Myron	Waupaca, Waupaca	1871, 72.
Reed, Orson	Summit, Waukesha	1866, 67, b.
Reed, William W	Jefferson, Jefferson	1875, 76, 77, 78, 83, 85, b.
Reynolds, J. C	Lake Geneva, Walworth	1889.
Reymert, James D	Denson, ———	1854, 55, b.
Reynolds, Benoni O	Geneva, Walworth	1878, 79, b.
Reynolds, H. P	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1864, 65.
Rice, John A	Merton, Waukesha	1870, 71, 74, 75, 78, 79.
Rich, Joel	Juneau, Dodge	1862, 63.
Richardson, Hamilton	Janesville, Rock	1877, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, b.
Richmond, George N	Appleton, Outagamie	1878, 79, b.
Ring, M. C.*	Neillsville, Clark	1885. b.
Ringle, John	Wausau, Marathon	1883, 85, b.
Ritch, William G	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1868.
Rittenhouse W	Monroe, Green	1850, 51.
Rodolf, Charles G	Orion, Richland	1859, 60, b.
Rolfe, James	Jackson, Washington	1855.
Rose, Solomon L	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1856, 57, b.
Rounds, William P	Menasha, Winnebago	1875, 76, b.
Rountree, John H	Platteville, Grant	1850, 51, 66, 67, b
Rust, William A	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1887, 89.
Ryan, James	Appleton, Outagamie	1876, 77.
Ryland, George W	Lancaster, Grant	1880, 81, 82, 83.
Sacket, Hobart S	Berlin, Green Lake	1877, 78, 79, 80, b.
Sanderson, Robert B	Poynette, Columbia	1867, 68, b.
Schantz, Adam	Addison, Washington	1868, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, b.
Schlichting, Reinhard	Chilton, Calumet	1874, 75.
Schmidt, Carl H	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1871, 72, 73, 74, b.
Schneider, Philip	Barton, Washington	1877, 78, b.
Scofield, Edward	Oconto, Oconto	1887, 89.
Schuette, John	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1875, 76.
Schulteis, H. J	Port Washington, Ozaukee	1857, 58.
Scott, Thomas B	Grand Rapids, Wood	1873, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82.
Seaton, James W.[2]	Potosi, Grant	1853, b.
Seeley, M. W	Marquette, Green Lake	1859, 60.
Sessions, Milan H	Waupaca, Waupaca	1865, 66, b.
Sharpstein, John R	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1852, 53, b.
Sherman, Benjamin F	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1883, 85, b.
Sholes, Charles C	Kenosha, Kenosha	1866, 67, b.
Sholes, C. Latham	Racine, Racine	1848, 49.
	Kenosha, Kenosha	1856, 57, b.
Silverman, Lion	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1859.
Silverthorn, Willis C	Wausau, Marathon	1875, 76, b.
Simpson, Edward B	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1881, 82, b.
Simpson, Philemon B	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1857, 58, 59, 60, b.
Smith, Augustus L	Appleton, Outagamie	1866, 67.
Smith, Horatio N	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1853, 54, b.
Smith, John B	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1849, 50.
Smith, Patrick H	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1880, 81, 82, 83.
Smith, Perry H	Appleton, Outagamie	1856, 57, b.
Smith, William E	Fox Lake, Dodge	1858, 59, 64, 65, b.
Spooner, Wyman	Eagleville, ———	1849, 50.
Sprague, Fred A	Elkhorn, Walworth	1862, 63, b.
Squires, Joel C.[3]	Lancaster, Grant	1852, 53, b.
Stanchfield, S. B	Fond du Lac	1889. b.

[1] Died May 3, 1862, and Dr. F. Huebschman elected to fill vacancy, and served at special session in September.
[2] Elected to fill vacancy caused by resignation of J. C. Squires.
[3] Resigned May 5, 1853.
[b] See list of members of Assembly.
[*] Elected to fill vacancy caused by resignation of C. M. Webb.

SENATORS — Continued.

Names.	Post-office Address.	Sessions.
Stanley, William S., Jr.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1883, 85, b.
Starks, Argalus W.	Baraboo, Sauk	1866, 67, b.
Steele, Elijah	Pike, Kenosha	1850.
Sterling, Levi	Mineral Point, Iowa	1851, 52, 53, 54, b.
Stevens, Henry	Caledonia Center, Racine	1867, 68, 69, 70, b.
Stewart, Alva	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson	1852, 53, b.
Stewart, John W	Monroe, Green	1860, 61.
Strong, Bennett U.	Spring Green, Sauk	1870, 71.
Sutherland, George E.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1880, 81.
Sutherland, James	Janesville, Rock	1855, 56, 57, 58.
Swain, George W.	Chaseburg, Vernon	1878, 79.
Sweat, John B.	Black Earth, Dane	1860, 61, b.
Sweet, Benjamin J.	Chilton, Calumet	1861.
Tate, J. Henry	Viroqua, Vernon	1876, 77, b.
Taylor, Chas. S.	Barron	1889, b.
Taylor, David	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1855, 56, 69, 70, b.
Taylor, H. A.	Hudson, St. Croix	1889.
Taylor, William R.	Cottage Grove, Dane	1859, 60, b.
Thomas, John E.	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1863, 64, b.
Thomas, Ormsby B.	Prairie du Chien, Crawford	1880, 81.
Thorn, Gerrit T.	Jefferson, Jefferson	1867, 68, b.
Thorp, Frederick O.	West Bend, Washington	1862, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67.
Thorp, Hermon S.	Cypress, Kenosha	1862, 63, b.
Thorp, Joseph G.	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1866, 67, 72, 78.
Thurber, Samuel H.	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1859, 60.
Todd, S. J.	Beloit, Rock	1867, 68.
Torrey, Return D.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1877, 78.
Town, Hiram S.	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1870, 71.
Treat, Joseph B.	Monroe, Green	1876, 77, 78, 79.
Tucker, William H.	La Crosse, La Crosse	1858, 59.
Turner, Harvey G.	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1851, 52.
Turner, Joseph	Prairieville, ——	1848.
Turner, Peter H.	Palmyra, Jefferson	1850, 51.
Utley, William L.	Racine, Racine	1861, 62, b.
Van Schaick, Isaac W.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1877, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82.
Van Steenwyck, Gysbert	La Crosse, La Crosse	1879, 80, b.
Van Wyck, Anthony	Kenosha, Kenosha	1864, 65, 68, 69.
Vilas, Joseph, Jr.	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1863, 64.
Virgin, Noah H.	Platteville, Grant	1858, 59, 60, 61.
Vittum, David S.	Baraboo, Sauk	1853, 54.
Waddington, J. S.	Argyle, La Fayette	1885, 87.
Wagner, Joseph	Calvary, Fond du Lac	1872, 73, 74, 75, b.
Wakeley, Eleazer	Whitewater, Walworth	1852, 53, 54, 55, b.
Walker, Lyman	Ahnapee, Kewaunee	1870, 71, b.
Wall, Thomas	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1883, 85, b.
Walsh, Patrick	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1858, 59, b.
Ware, Jas. F.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1885, 87, b.
Waring, George D.	Berlin, Green Lake	1869, 70.
Warner, Clement E.	Windsor, Dane	1867, 68, b.
Warner, Hans B.	Ellsworth, Pierce	1883, 85.
Warren, John H.	Albany, Green	1858, 59.
Washburn, G. W.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1859, 60.
Weaver, Richard	Sussex, Waukesha	1880, 81, b.
*Webb, Charles M.	Grand Rapids, Wood	1869, 70, 83.
Webb, Henry G.	Wautoma, Waushara	1865, 66, 67, 68, b.
Wechselberg, Julius	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1885, 87.
Weeks, Thompson D.	Whitewater, Walworth	1874, 75, b.
Weil, Baruch S.	West Bend, Washington	1853, 56, 57, b.
Welch, David E.	Baraboo, Sauk	1876, 77, 78, 79, b.
Wescott, Walter S.	Monroe, Green	1864, 65, b.
West, E. B.	Waukesha, Waukesha	1852.
West, Edmund A.	Monroe, Green	1862, 63, b.
West, Francis H.	Monroe, Green	1854, 55, b.
Wheeler, Edwin	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1857, 58.
Wheeler, George F.	Nanaupa, Fond du Lac	1864, 65, 66, 67.
White, Philo	Racine, Racine	1848.
Whitman, Joel	Dodgeville, Iowa	1867, 68.
Whittlesey, T. T.	Madison, Dane	1853, 54.
Widule, Christian	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1887, 80, b.
Wiley, James F.	Hancock, Waushara	1881, 82, 83, 85.
Wilson, Smith S.	Prairie du Sac, Sauk	1862, 63, 64, 65.

b See list of members of Assembly. * Resigned.

SENATORS — Continued.

Names.	Post-office Address.	Sessions.
Willard, Victor M.	Waterford, Racine	1849, 50.
Williams, Charles G.	Janesville, Rock	1869, 70, 71, 72.
Williams, Charles H.	Fox Lake, Dodge	1877, 78.
Williams, M. B.	Watertown, Jefferson	1848, 49.
Williams, Nelson	Stoughton, Dane	1869, 70, b.
Wilmot, Gilead J.	West Bend, Washington	1875, 76.
Wilson, DeWitt C.	Sparta, Monroe	1868, b.
Wilson, William	Menomonie, Dunn	1857.
Wilson, William K.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1863, 64, 65, 66, b.
Wing, Merrick P.	La Crosse, La Crosse	1877, 78, 81, 82.
Wolf, Louis	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1878, 79, b.
Woodman, Edwin E.	Baraboo, Sauk	1880, 81.
Woodman, William W.	Farmington, Jefferson	1869, 70, 71, 72, b.
Worthington, Denison	Summit, Waukesha	1855, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, b
Wright, Hiram A.	Prairie du Chien, Crawford	1851, 52, b.
Young, Austin H.	Prescott, Pierce	1864, 65.
Young, Milas K.	Glen Haven, Grant.	1862, 63, 64, 65, b.
Young, Van Eps	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1867.
Young, William	Medina, Outagamie	1868, 69.

b See list of members of Assembly.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Abbott, Chauncey	Madison, Dane	1850.
Abbott, Samuel G	Verona, Dane	1855
Abbott, Simeon W	Spring Valley, Rock	1852
Abell, Alfred H	Geneva, Walworth	1877.
Abert, George	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1861, '62, '63, '68, '69, '70, '72.
Abert, George A	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1882, '83 b.
Abrams, Delos	Bloomington, Grant	1875.
Abrams, William J	Green Bay, Brown	1864, '65, '66, '67 b.
Adam, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1887.
Adams, Ebenezer	Yorkville, Racine	1855.
Adams, George H	Danville, Dodge	1864.
Adams, Henry	Monticello, Green	1848 b.
Adams, Henry C	Madison, Dane	1883, '85.
Adams, Isaac	Door Creek, Dane	1867, '75.
Adams, James M	Oconto, Oconto	1870.
Adams, John	Black Earth, Dane	1869, '70, '72 b.
Adams, John Q	Fall River, Columbia	1853, 1863 b.
Adams, Michael	Danville, Dodge	1872, '83.
Adamson, Wm. A	Eldorado Mills, Fond du Lac	1880.
Adland, Knud[1]	North Cape, Racine	1879.
Agry, David	Green Bay, Brown	1848.
Ahlhauser, Anthony	Saukville, Ozaukee	1860.
Aken, Robert	Richland, Richland	1856.
Albers, Wilhelm T	Hika, Manitowoc	1883.
Alcott, Denison	Spring Valley, Rock	1863.
Alden, Albert	Delafield, Waukesha	1849, '58, '60.
Alden, Alvin B	Portage, Columbia	1858.
Alden, Levi	Janesville, Rock	1856.
Aldrich, Alma M	Spring Prairie, Walworth	1878.
Aldrich, William	Two Rivers, Manitowoc	1859.
Allan, James, Jr	Adell, Sheboygan	1879.
Allen, Ahaz F	Gilmanton, Buffalo	1871.
Allen, Anson C	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1879.
Allen, Dwight S	Lake Geneva, Walworth	1889.
Allen, Fayette	Durand, Pepin	1864, '67, '69.
Allen, George	Linn, Walworth	1855.
Allen, George R	Genoa Junction, Walworth	1880.
Allen, Gideon W	Sturgeon Bay, Door	1872.
Allen, Henry	Port Washington, Washington	1848.
Allen, James H	Sparta, Monroe	1873.
Allen, Joseph	New California, Grant	1867.
Allen, Lucius	East Troy, Walworth	1864.
Allen, Philip	Browntown, Green	1889.
Allen, Thomas S	Mineral Point, Iowa	1857.
Allen, William C	Delavan, Walworth	1866, '67.
Allen, William P	Sharon, Walworth	1854.
Alling, Alexander M	Saukville, Ozaukee	1858.
Allison, William	Durand, Pepin	1880.
Altenhofen, Mathias	Kewaskum, Washington	1860.
Anderson, Andrew J	Argyle, La Fayette	1877.
Anderson, Canute	Grantsburg, Burnett	1878, '83.
Anderson, John	Apple River (Ill.), La Fayette	1875.
Anderson, J. S	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1889.
Anderson, Mathew	Cross Plains, Dane	1871 b.
Anderson, Nels	Scandinavia, Waupaca	1880.
Anderson, Ole	Esofea, Vernon	1875.
Anderson, Thomas W	Stevens Point, Portage	1876.
Anunson, John	Winchester, Winnebago	1856, '57.
Apple, Adam	North Cape, Racine	1882, '83, '85, '87.
Armstrong, Charles	Baraboo, Sauk	1853.
Armstrong, John	Wiota, La Fayette	1866.
Armstrong, William H	Darlington, La Fayette	1873.
Arnold, Alexander H	Galesville, Trempealeau	1871, '80 b.
Arnold, Aloysius	New Coeln, Milwaukee	1877.
Arnold, Douglas	Williamsburg, Trempealeau	1869.
Arnold, Fayette P	South Grove, Walworth	1862.
Arnold, Josiah	Portage, Columbia	1878.
Arnot, William L	Plover, Portage	1877.
Ashley, Oliver	Fox Lake, Dodge	1863, '66.
Ashley, Yates	Pardeeville, Columbia	1863, '64.
Aspinwall, Delatus M	Farmington, Jefferson	1857.

b See list of Senators

1 Prevented by sickness from taking his seat.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Atherton, G. F. A	Emerald, Grove, Rock	1848.
Atherton, George R	Clinton, Rock	1857.
Atwater, Allen H	Oak Grove, Dodge	1854, 71, 72.
Atwood, David	Madison, Dane	1861.
Ausman, Henry	Elk Mound, Dunn	1879.
Austin, William J	Leon, Monroe	1881.
Averbeck, Maximilian	Emmet, Dodge	1852.
Avery, Frank	Baraboo, Sauk	1887, b.
Ayers, Almon P	Quincy, Adams	1858.
Ayres, D. Cooper	Fort Howard, Brown	1868, 71, 72.
Ayres, Maurice L	Burlington, Racine	1849.
Babcock, Alexander O	East Troy, Walworth	1850.
Babcock, Ezekiel	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1882.
Babcock, J. W	Necedah, Juneau	1889.
Babcock, Oscar	Dacotah, Waushara	1865, 66.
Bachuber, Andrew	Knowles, Dodge	1885.
Bachhuber, Max	Farmersville, Dodge	1860, 64, 75.
Bacon, Orrin	Monticello, Green	1871, b.
Bacon, Winchel D	Waukesha, Waukesha	1853.
Bailey, Alexander	Salem, Kenosha	1870.
Bailey, Elias P	Menomonie, Dunn	1872.
Bailey, Elihu	Mill Creek, Richland	1861, 71, 77, 79.
Bailey, S. J	Menomonie, Dunn	1889.
Bainbridge, Thomas	Benton, Ca Fayette	1872, 81.
Baker, James	East Troy, Walworth	1858.
Baker, John A	Waupun, Fond du Lac	1871.
Baker, P. O	Mt. Vernon, Dane	1889.
Baker, Samuel H	Bristol, Dane	1854.
Baker, Thomas	Prairie du Sac, Sauk	1875.
Baker, William Y	Tomah, Monroe	1878.
Balch, Albert V	Weyauwega, Waupaca	1870.
Baldwin, Asa L	Baldwin's Mills, Waupaca	1877.
Baldwin, George	Chilton, Calumet	1866, b.
Baldwin, Lewis L	Racine, Racine	1860.
Baldwin, Phineas	Oregon, Dane	1872, 77.
Ball, Hiram J	Palmyra, Jefferson	1871, 78.
Ballach, William	Yorkville, Racine	1859.
Ballantine, George	Patch Grove, Grant	1860.
Bancroft, Darius L	Waupun, Dodge	1852, 74.
Bannester, John	Beloit, Rock	1851, 62.
Barber, Hiram	Oak Grove, Dodge	1849.
Barber, J. Allen	Lancaster, Grant	1852, 53, 63, 64, b.
Barber, Silas	Waukesha, Waukesha	1868, 75.
Barber, William A	Warren Mills, Monroe	1882.
Barden, Levi W	Portage, Columbia	1865, b.
Barden, Marcus	Pardeeville, Columbia	1880, 75.
Bardwell, Sherman	Plainfield, Waushara	1873.
Barlass, Andrew	Emerald Grove, Rock	1874, 75, 76.
Barlow, Frederic G	Rock Falls, Dunn	1878.
Barlow, Stephen S	Elkhorn, Walworth	1852, b.
	Delton, Sauk	1867, b.
Barnard, Henry C	Avoca, Iowa	1870, 71.
Barnes, Dwight B	Delavan, Walworth	1880, 81.
Barnes, Harry	Middleton, Dane	1853, 54.
Barnes, Henry W	Wiota, La Fayette	1857, 70, 71.
Barnes, Horace W	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1862, 68.
Barnes, S. K.[1]	——— ———, Fond du Lac	1859.
Barnes, William P	Barton, Washington	1853.
Barnett, Morris S	Eldorado, Fond du Lac	1851, 57.
Barney, Benj. F	Mayville, Dodge	1854, 56.
Barney, J. A	Mayville, Dodge	1889.
Barnum, George S	Waukau, Winnebago	1860, 64, b.
Barnes, Caleb P	Burlington, Racine	1850, 55.
Barrett, James M	Trempealeau, Trempealeau	1878.
Barron, Henry D	St. Croix Falls, Polk	1863, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 72, 73, b.
Barron, Quartus H	Fox Lake, Dodge	1857, 62.
Barron, Warren C. S	Lloyd, Richland	1868.
Barrows, Augustus R	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1878.
Barry, A. Constantine	Sylvania, Kenosha	1864.
Barry, James	Pepin, Pepin	1879.
Barry, Thomas	Erin, Washington	1862.
Barter, Samuel	Markesan, Green Lake	1879.

1 Died before taking his seat, and O. Hugo Petters elected to fill vacancy.
b. See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Barth, John	Kiel, Manitowoc	1870.
Bartholf, J. C	Milton, Rock	1885, 87.
Bartholomew, G. M	Lodi, Columbia	1857.
Bartlett, Frederick K	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1857.
Bartlett, James O	Racine, Racine	1866.
Bartlett, Oscar F	East Troy, Walworth	1853, 54.
Bartlett, William B	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1882.
Bartlett, William P	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1860, 73.
Bartran, William H	Flintville, Brown	1873, 74.
Basford, Luther	Glen Haven, Grant	1859, 70.
Bassett, Reuben L	Wilmot, Kenosha	1862.
Bassinger, Samuel H	Prairie du Sac, Sauk	1858.
Bate, Arthur	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1882.
Bate, James A	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1871.
Bates, Allen C	Janesville, Rock	1862, 63, 66.
Bates, Richard B	Racine, Racine	1872.
Baxter, John B. G	Black River Falls, Jackson	1869.
Beach, Carmi W	Pardeeville, Columbia	1870.
Beach, Horace	Prairie du Chien, Crawford	1864.
Beach, Wood R	Beetown, Grant	1864.
Beach, Zenas	Eastman, Crawford	1875.
Bean, David R	Waukau, Winnebago	1862, 80.
Bear, John	Plain, Sauk	1861.
Beard, John F	Warren (Ill.), La Fayette	1874.
Beardsley, James W	Prescott, Pierce	1862.
Beath, John	Verona, Dane	1860.
Beattie, Thomas	Stoughton, Dane	1880.
Beaumont, Eph	Hartland, Waukesha	1889.
Becher, John A	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1873.
Beck, Jacob	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1859.
Beck, William	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1852.
Becker, Moritz N	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1872, 73.
Beckman, Charles	Watertown, Jefferson	1874.
Beckwith, Abijah	Lone Rock, Sauk	1882.
Beckwith, George W	Omro, Winnebago	1859.
Beckwith, Nelson F.[1]	Omro, Winnebago	1872.
Beebe, M. P	Wausau, Marathon	1889.
Beecroft, Henry	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1854.
Beger, Charles	Port Washington, Ozaukee	1856.
Belden, Philo	Rochester, Racine	1853, 64, 66, b.
Belding, Henry K	Black Earth, Dane	1858.
Bell, Charles J	Johnson's Creek, Jefferson	1854.
Bell, John	La Fayette, Walworth	1853.
Bemis, Kiron W	Janesville, Rock	1858.
Bennett, Alvery A	Glen Haven, Grant	1866, 67.
Bennett, George	Kenosha, Kenosha	1859.
Bennett, Isaac M	Evansville, Rock	1870.
Bennett, James	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1855.
Bennett, Jesse	Fountain City, Buffalo	1859.
	Sparta, Monroe	1869.
Bennett, Joseph[2]	Dodgeville, Iowa	1876.
Bennett, Michael J	Pine Knob, Iowa	1887.
	Clyde, Iowa	1889.
Bennett, Steven O	Raymond, Racine	1850, b.
Bennett, Van S	Rockton, Vernon	1869, 70, b.
Benson, Lewis M	Lowell, Dodge	1868.
Benson, Schuyler W	Genoa Junction, Walworth	1861.
Bentley, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1863, 78, 79, 80.
Beonaer, Edward	Ashford, Fond du Lac	1854.
Berg, Frederick R	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1858.
Bernhard, Theodore	Watertown, Jefferson	1854.
Berry, James	Springville, Vernon	1865.
Bertram, Henry	Watertown, Dodge	1870.
Bettis, Benjamin H	Ladoga, Fond du Lac	1860, 61, 69, 81.
Biddlecome, William R	Potosi, Grant	1851.
Billinghurst, Charles	Juneau, Dodge	1848.
Billings, Henry M	Constance, Iowa	1858, b.
Bingham, James M	Palmyra, Jefferson	1863, 64, 69, 70.
	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1874.
Birchard, Matthew	Fennimore, Grant	1868.
Bird Augustus A	Madison, Dane	1851, 56.
Bird, Ira W	Madison, Dane	1849.
Bird, Joseph N. P	Wautoma, Waushara	1869.
Bishop, Benjamin P	Brownsville, Dodge	1882.

1 Seat unsuccessfully contested by Russell, J. Judd. 2 Successfully contested the seat of Ansley Gray, of Avoca.
b See List of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Bishop, George W.	Wonewoc, Juneau	1882, 83.
Bishop, John C.	LeRoy, Dodge	1859.
Bjornson, Gabriel	Perry, Dane	1851.
Black, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1872, b.
Black, Samuel	Menomonie, Dunn	1877.
Blackman, William W.	Stoughton, Dane	1859, 60, 64.
Blackstock, Thomas	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1869.
Blackstone, John W.	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1879.
Blake, Edward R.	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1874, b.
Blake, Lucius S.	Racine, Racine	1871.
Blakeslee, Albert P.	Johnstown, Rock	1848.
Blakeslee, Chauncy	Sparta, Monroe	1877.
Blakeslee, Ephriam	Ironton, Sauk	1880, 81.
Blanchard, Caleb S.	East Troy, Walworth	1880.
Blanshan, Jacob	Scott, Sheboygan	1870.
Blazer, Henry	Mequon River, Ozaukee	1855.
Bleekman, Adelbert E.	Tomah, Monroe	1873, b.
Bliss, Albert	Reedstown, Vernon	1864, 67.
Bliss, Charles F.	Racine, Racine	1874, 75.
Bliss, George W.	Mineral Point, Iowa	1870.
Block, Hyman E.	Potosi, Grant	1853.
Blodgett, Dudley C.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1852.
Blood, Ira	Mukwanago, Waukesha	1859.
Blout, Jere A.	Janesville, Rock	1876.
Bly, George W.	Waupun, Dodge	1861.
Blyton, Willliam H.	Sparta, Monroe	1883, 85, 89.
Bock, Joseph	Lancaster, Grant	1870, 77.
Bodden, Jacob	Theresa, Dodge	1861, 66, 74.
Bodenstab, Julius	Howard's Grove, Sheboygan	1873, 74.
Bogan, W. H. P.[1]	Appleton, Outagamie	1866, 67.
Bohan, John R.	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1859, 72, b.
Bohne, Johan H.	Memee, Manitowoc	1868, 69.
Bolender, John	Monroe, Green	1882, 83.
Bond, Joseph	Mukwonago, Waukesha	1848, 55.
Bonney, James H.	Bellefontaine, Columbia	1861.
Bonniwell, W. T., Jr.	Cedarburg, Ozaukee	1864, 65.
Boomer, Edward J.	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1874.
Boorse, Washington	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1880.
Booth, Charles E.	Elroy, Juneau	1876.
Borchardt, Francis J.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1882.
Bostedo, Louis[2]	Weyauwega, Waupaca	1856.
Bostwick, Perry	Beloit, Rock	1864.
Bosustow, John	Yorkville, Racine	1880.
Botkin, Alexander	Madison, Dane	1852, b.
Bottum, Henry C.	West Rosendale, Fond du Lac	1868, 69, 79.
Bouck, Gabriel	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1860, 74.
Bouffleur, Philip	Springville, Vernon	1885.
Boutin, Nelson	Kewaunee, Kewaunee	1864.
Bovay, Alvan E.	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1859, 60.
Bow, Orrin W.	Kingston, Green Lake	1860, 78, 83.
Bowen, Jedediah	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1871.
Bowles, Thomas J.	Elo, Winnebago	1881, 82.
Bowman, Jonathan	Kilbourn City, Columbia	1862, 74, b.
Bowron, Joseph[3]	Hudson, St. Croix	1848, 49.
Boyce, Abram A.	Lodi, Dane	1851, 65.
Boyce, Hilton W.	Geneva, Walworth	1862.
Boyd, John[4]	Calumet, Fond du Lac	1855, 60, 62, 70.
Boyd, Thomas	Calumet, Fond du Lac	1865.
Boyden, Philo Q.	Hudson, St. Croix	1875, 76.
Brace, Henry C.	Fall River, Columbia	1872, 73.
Bracken, Charles	Mineral Point, La Fayette	1858.
Brackett, Joseph W.	Brookfield, Waukesha	1848.
Bradford, Ira B.	Augusta, Eau Claire	1880, 81.
Bradford, Simeon S.	Union Grove, Racine	1861.
Bradley, John	Bangor, La Crosse	1875, 76, 79, 80, 81.
Bradley, Wm. T.	Leeds, Columbia	1851.
Brand, Frederick C. G.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1883.
Brandon, William	Smelser's Grove, Grant	1862, 65.
Brannan, Samuel S.	Portage, Columbia	1873.
Brayton, Lorentus J.	Marquette, Green Lake	1865, 85.

1 Seat successfully contested in 1866 by Henry Turner.
2 Successfully contesting the seat held by William Brunquest of Waupaca.
3 Successfully contesting the seat held by William R. Marshall, of St. Croix Falls, in 1848.
4 Unsuccessfully contesting seat in senate, of Hiram S. Town, of Ripon, in 1871.
b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Brazeau, Alexander	Oconto, Oconto	1873.
Brazelton, Reed C	Scott, Sheboygan	1856.
Bredemeyer, John	Edwards, Sheboygan	1861.
Bremner, George	Union Grove, Racine	1871.
Brennan, Maurice B	Morrison, Brown	1881.
Brick, Nathan	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1870.
Briggs, Andrew	Bad Ax, Bad Ax	1852, 56.
Briggs, Darius W	Mt. Sterling, Crawford	1871.
Briggs, John R	Beloit, Rock	1850.
Briggs, Melancthon J	Dodgeville, Iowa	1881.
Briggs, Perry R	Manston, Juneau	1871.
Briggs, Robert M	Beetown, Grant	1849, 51.
Briggs, Suel	New Amsterdam, La Crosse	1878.
Brigham, Ebenezer	Blue Mounds, Dane	1848.
Brigham, J. R	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1857.
Brimi, Syver E	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1887.
Brindley, John	Boscobel, Grant	1879, 80.
Brinkerhoff, John H	Waupun, Fond du Lac	1865.
Britton, William B	Janesville, Rock	1883.
Brock, George H	Potosi, Grant	1869.
Brockway, Eustace L	Black River Falls, Jackson	1872.
Broderick, George	Hazel Green, Grant	1859.
Bronson, Selden M	Menasha, Winnebago	1881.
Brooks, Wolcott T	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1860, 1877.
Brost, Lambert	Hinesburg, Fond du Lac	1876, 77.
Brown, Armstead C	Potosi, Grant	1848.
Brown, Charles	Brookfield Center, Waukesha	1872.
Brown, Daniel	Elm Grove, Waukesha	1866.
Brown, Elida W	Weyauwega, Waupaca	1883.
Brown, George	Woodman, Grant	1876.
Brown, George W	Brookfield Center, Waukesha	1862.
Brown, Isaac	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1856.
Brown, James T	Clifton, Grant	1856.
Brown, Jedediah	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1848, 49.
Brown, Orlando	Gilmantown, Buffalo	1862, b.
Brown, Samuel	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1850.
Brown, William G	Skinner, Green	1858.
Brown, William W	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1848.
Brownson, John W	Sharon, Walworth	1882.
Bruemmer, Lewis	Kewaunee, Kewaunee	1883.
Brunquest, William[1]	Waupaca, Waupaca	1856.
Bryant, Edwin E	Madison, Dane	1878.
Bryant, Gustavus H	Lake Mills, Jefferson	1867.
Bryant, Oliver B	Rutland, Dane	1850.
Buchan, Alfred L	Racine	1883.
Buck, Erastus J	Westfield, Marquette	1861.
Buckbee, Francis A	Springfield, Walworth	1867, 74.
Buckstaff, George H	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1881, 82, b.
Buell, Chas. E	Sun Prairie, Dane	1885.
Bugh, Jacob S	Wautoma, Waushara	1860, 83.
Bugh, William A	Berlin, Green Lake	1866.
Bullen, Winslow	Poynette, Columbia	1870.
Bullock, John D	Johnson's Creek, Jefferson	1878, 79, 80, 81.
Bump, Menzus R	Rock Falls, Dunn	1876.
Bunker, Nathaniel M	Troy Center, Walworth	1875.
Bunn, Romanzo	Galesville, Trempealeau	1860.
Burbank, Jerome	Brodhead, Rock	1864.
Burchard, Charles	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1856.
Burdge, Richard J	Beloit, Rock	1879, 80.
Burdick, Burrows	Edgerton, Rock	1866.
Burdick, Joseph C	Berlin, Green Lake	1870.
Burdick, Perez C	Albion, Dane	1853.
Burdick, Zebulon P	Janesville, Rock	1858, 72, 75, b.
Burgess, D. L	Salem, Kenosha	1889.
Burgess, John	Maxville	1865.
Burgess, Lathrop	Salem, Kenosha	1852, 57.
Burgit, William	East Troy, Walworth	1870, 74.
Burnett, Ellsworth	River Falls, Pierce	1877.
Burnham, Charles T	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1878.
Burnham, Jonathan L	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1852.
Burnham, Miles	Danville, Dodge	1867.
Burns, David M	Fort Howard, Brown	1878.
Burns, Timothy	Dodgeville, Iowa	1849.

1 Seat successfully contested by Louis Postedo, Weyauwega. b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Names.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Burr, Benjamin	Stevens Point, Portage	1868.
Burroughs, Nelson	Waukesha, Waukesha	1863.
Burt, James W	Mackford, Green Lake	1860.
Burtch, Albert	Mayville, Dodge	1863.
Burtch, Henry S	Farmersville, Dodge	1870.
Burton, Samuel S	La Crosse, La Crosse	1864.
Bushnell, Allen R	Lancaster, Grant	1872.
Bushnell, Milo C	Omro, Winnebago	1867, 68.
Butler, Ammi R. R	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1866.
Butler, Thomas	Mt. Pleasant, Racine	1862.
Lutterfield, Henry L	Waupun, Dodge	1856.
Button, Ralza W	City Point, Jackson	1883.
Button, Seth W	Trempealeau, Trempealeau	1873.
Buxton, Luther	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1868, 69.
Byers, F. W	Monroe, Green	1885.
Cabanis, George E	Big Patch, Grant	1872.
Cabanis, James H	Georgetown, Grant	1881, 82.
Cadby, John N	Merton, Waukesha	1865.
Cady, Charles A	Dell Prairie, Adams	1873, 74, 79.
Cahill, James	Franklin, Manitowoc	1862, 63.
Cain, Charles	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1852.
Cairncross, George	Pewaukee, Waukesha	1857.
Caldwell, Columbus	Lind, Waupaca	1873, 74.
Caldwell, Geo. F	Augusta, Eau Claire	1889.
Caldwell, William	Barton, Washington	1848.
Calkins, George H.	Waupaca, Waupaca	1875.
Callahan, Jonathan G	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1875.
Callis, John B	Lancaster, Grant	1874.
Calwell, Sylvester	Cascade, Sheboygan	1869.
Cameron, Angus	La Crosse, La Crosse	1866, 67, b.
Cameron, Dugald D	La Crosse, La Crosse	1856, 57.
Cameron, Duncan E	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1858.
Cameron, John E	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1850.
Campbell, Alexander[1]	——, Iowa	1862.
Campbell, James	Albany, Green	1861.
Campbell, James M	Stevens Point, Portage	1848.
Campbell, Robert	Glendale, Monroe	1880.
Campion, James	Mackville, Outagamie	1883.
Cance, Robert	Ettrick, Trempealeau	1883.
Cannon, Lucius	Pepin, Pepin	1858.
Cantwell, Michael J	Madison, Dane	1885, * 87.
Carbys, William	Mequon River, Ozaukee	1876.
Carel, John	Kewaunee, Kewaunee	1879.
Carey, John	Osman, Manitowoc	1879, 80, b.
Carey, Robert T	Beloit, Rock	1848.
Carlisle, Richard	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1853.
Carmichael, Thomas	Eau Elaire, Eau Claire	1874, 77, 82, 83.
Carney, Joseph	Wauwatosa, Milwaukee	1858.
Carpenter, Elisha L	Beloit, Rock	1859.
Carpenter, Joel R	Oconomowoc, Waukesha	1864.
Carpenter, Newton F	De Soto, Vernon	1866.
Carr, Egbert E	Monroe, Green	1866.
Carr, Solomon C	Milton Junction, Rock	1865, 74.
Carr, Warner C	Crystal Lake, Waupaca	1859.
Carrol, John P	Adell, Sheboygan	1866.
Carter, Almerin M	Johnstown, Rock	1868.
Carter, Benjamin F	Sherwood, Calumet	1874, 77, b.
Carter, Jarvis W	New London, Waupaca	1868.
Carter, William E	Platteville, Grant	1877, 78, 79.
Carthew, John	Rockville, Grant	1867, 70.
Cary, Alfred L	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1874.
Cary, Benjamin F	Johnstown, Rock	1861.
Cary, John W	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1872, b.
Cary, Luther H	Greenbush, Sheboygan	1855.
	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1867, b.
Case, John H	Eagle Corners, Richland	1880, 81.
Cash, William H. H	New Lisbon, Juneau	1877.
Caskey, La Fayette	Potosi, Grant	1875.
Cassoday, John B	Janesville, Rock	1865, 77.
Caswell, Lucien B	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson	1863, 72, 74.
Caswell, Napoleon B	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1874.
Caswell, Oliver A	Mount Sterling, Crawford	1872.
Cate, George W	Amherst, Portage	1852, 53.

1 Seat successfully contested by Robert Wilson, of Dodgeville. b See list of Senators.
* Elected in 1885 to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Wm. F. Vilas.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Cathcart, Hugh	Madison, Dane	1867.
Catlin, Horace	Cassville, Grant	1856.
Catton, James	Burlington, Racine	1852, 57, 62.
Cavanaugh, Daniel	Osceola, Fond du Lac	1870, b.
Caverno, Charles	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1861.
Caverny, Patrick	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1851.
Challoner, Frank	Omro, Winnebago	1885, 87.
Chamberlain, A. O	Darlington, La Fayette	1881, 82.
Chamberlain, Charles E	Grafton, Washington	1853.
	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1873.
Chamberlin, George H	Rock Falls, Dunn	1881.
Chambers, George H	Bloomington, Grant	1871.
Champagne, Peter B	Merrill, Lincoln	1883.
Chandler, Willard H	Windsor, Dane	1861, 62, 70, b.
Chapin, William D	Bloomfield, Walworth	1856.
Chapman, Horace N	Racine, Racine	1850.
Chapman, James F	Potosi, Grant	1863.
Chapman, Samuel E	Waterford, Racine	1848, 61.
Chappell, William	Watertown, Jefferson	1856, 57 b.
Charleton, William	Verona, Dane	1866.
	Madison, Dane	1876.
Chase, Enoch	Lake, Milwaukee	1849, 50.
	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1851, 53, 70, b.
Chase, George H	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1887.
Chase, Henry	Chaseburg, Vernon	1868.
Chase, Henry A	Viroqua, Vernon	1871, 72.
Chase, Horace	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1848.
Chase, Leroy S	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1875, 76.
Chase, Reuben	Wauwautosa, Milwaukee	1855.
Chase, Seth A	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1868.
Cheever, Dustin G	Clinton, Rock	1872, 73.
Cheeves, Patrick G	North Cape, Racine	1856, 78.
Cheney, David D	Sparta, Monroe	1871.
Cheney, Rufus, Jr	Whitewater, Rock	1850.
Chesak, Jos	Poniatowski, Marathon	1889.
Child, James	East Troy, Walworth	1860.
Child, John	Lima, Rock	1856.
Chipman, William F	Warren, ——	1856.
Christiaansen, Geo	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1889.
Church, Francis R	Menomonie, Dunn	1865.
Cirkel, William F	Seymour, Outagamie	1885.
Clapp, Harvey S	New Richmond, St. Croix	1874.
Clark, Charles B	Neenah, Winnebago	1885.
Clark, George F	Bugle, Fond du Lac	1866.
Clark, Isaac	Galesville, Trempealeau	1870.
Clark, Samuel	Randolph Center, Columbia	1887.
Clark, John G	Lancaster, Grant	1861.
Clark, Kendall P	Portland, Jefferson	1857.
Clark, Lyman	Kildare, Juneau	1864.
Clark, Samuel R	Brushville, Waushara	1878, 79, 85.
Clark, Saterlee, Jr	Green Lake, Marquette	1849.
Clark, Saterlee	Horicon, Dodge	1873, b.
Clark, John C	Wausau, Marathon	1882.
Clasen, Henry	Brookfield, Waukesha	1874.
Clason, George W	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1867.
Clements, David R	Stevens Point, Portage	1873, 1874.
Clemmons, Noah	Platteville, Grant	1852.
Clifford, Patrick	Marinette, Marinette	1889.
Clise, Samuel F	Ellenboro, Grant	1860.
Clise, William H	Lancaster, Grant	1873.
Clothier, Samuel T	Cold Spring, Jefferson	1851.
Coates, Benjamin M	Boscobel, Grant	1869, 75.
Coates, Kearton	Linden, Iowa	1875, 76.
Cobb, Amasa	Mineral Point, Iowa	1860, 61 b.
Cobb, Nathan	Neenah, Winnebago	1865.
Cochran, Robert	Westfield, Marquette	1864.
Coe, Edwin D	Whitewater, Walworth	1878, 79.
Colburn, Albert T	Cataract, Monroe	1876.
Colby, Charles L	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1880.
Coldwell, Samuel J	Mazomanie, Dane	1881.
Cole, Luther A	Watertown, Jefferson	1859.
Cole, Samuel	Gratiot, La Fayette	1851, 60, 64, 68, b.
Cole, William	Beetown, Grant	1855.
Coleman, Charles B	Greenbush, Sheboygan	1853.
Coleman, David M	Lowell, Dodge	1875.
Coleman, James	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1866, 67.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Coleman, Orrin D	Marcellon, Columbia	1853.
Coles, Milo[1]	——, Milwaukee	1860.
	Bovina, Outagamie	1862.
Colladay, William M	Stoughton, Dane	1856, 65, b.
Colley, Samuel G	Beloit, Rock	1849, 54, 55.
Collins, Edward	Root Creek, Milwaukee	1863.
Collins, Samuel	Yorkville, Racine	1858.
Colman, Elihu	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1872.
Colomy, George W	Alderly, Dodge	1868.
Colwell, Otis	Southport, Racine	1849.
Coombs, Chester D	North Royalton, Waupaca	1861, 62.
Comdohr, Fred. N	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1883.
Comstock, John	Hudson, St. Croix	1861.
Comstock, Noah D	Arcadia, Trempealeau	1872, 74, 75, 76, b.
Condit, Frederick T.	Merrillan, Jackson	1879.
Condit, James D	Sparta, Monroe	1858, 78, 79.
Cone, Sterling M	Waterloo, Jefferson	1861.
Cone, William A	New Berlin, Waukesha	1851.
Conger, David B	Greenbush, Sheboygan	1852.
	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1868.
Conkey, Theodore	Appleton, Outagamie	1857, b.
Conklin, Edgar	Green Bay, Brown	1857, 58.
Conklin, Sylvester J	Waterloo, Jefferson	1859, 69.
Conley, John	Clinton, Rock	1882, 83.
Conner, Edward	Woodville, St. Croix	1889.
Conner, Henry	Port Andrew, Richland	1853.
Connor, Lawrence	Fox Lake, Dodge	1856, 68.
Connor, Robert	Auburndale, Wood	1889.
Converse, Henry	Wyocena, Columbia	1857.
Cook, Bernard F	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1876.
Coolidge, Evan	Waupaca, Waupaca	1889.
Coons, Henry B	Potosi, Grant	1871.
Cooper, Joel H	Spring Prairie, Walworth	1852.
Copp, William J	Prescott, Pierce	1866.
Corbett, C. A	Greenbush, Sheboygan	1889.
Corbett, Thomas M	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1881.
Cornick, Edward P	Delavan, Walworth	1859.
Corning, William W	Portage, Columbia	1872.
Cornwell, Almon D	Salem, Kenosha	1858.
Cornwell, Hiram H	Verona, Dane	1873.
Corson, Dighton	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1858.
Cory, Jerome B	Patch Grove, Grant	1872.
Cory, Jonathan	Footville, Rock	1863.
Costigan, William	Marshall, Waukesha	1864.
Cotton, Zelotus A	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1849.
Cottrell, Daniel	Oconomowoc, Waukesha	1861.
Cotzhausen, Alexander	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1858.
Coughlin, Cornelius	West Bend, Washington	1878.
Cousins, Henry	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1871.
Cowie, George	Glencoe, Buffalo	1872.
Cox, Charles B	River Falls, Pierce	1863, b.
Cox, George G	Mineral Point, Iowa	1879, 80, 85, 87.
Coxe, Hopewell	Hartford, Washington	1857.
Craig, Alexander J	Palmyra, Jefferson	1859.
Craig, Samuel A	Ft. Atkinion, Jefferson	1880, 81, 83, 85.
Craite, Isaac	Mishicott, Manitowoc	1887, 89.
Cram, Eliphalet	Racine, Racine	1856.
Cramond, James	Manchester, Calumet	1852, 56.
Crandall, Daniel B	Utica, Dane	1858.
Crandall, Paul	Lima, Rock	1849.
Crary, Leonard P	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1848.
	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1850.
Cravath, Prosper	Whitewater, Walworth	1848.
Crawford, Henry	Wauwatosa, Milwaukee	1856.
Crawford, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1854.
Crawford, John C	Monroe, Green	1849.
Crocker, John R	Belleville, Dane	1870.
Crockett, Samuel	Westfield, Marquette	1877.
Crosby, George H	Beloit, Rock	1875.
Crosby, John B.	Palmyra, Jefferson	1892.
Cross, James B	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1849, 50, 55.
Cross, William S	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1859.
Crosse, Charles G	Sun Prairie, Dane	1880.
Crosswell, Caleb	Baraboo, Sauk	1850.
Cunningham, Thomas	Clark's Mills, Manitowoc	1857.

1 Successfully contesting seat of Andrew Elbe in 1860.

b. See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

Names.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Cunningham, Thomas J.	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1887.
Curley, Thomas	Belle Center, Crawford	1883, 85.
Curtis, David W.	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson	1876.
Curtis, Dexter	Madison, Dane	1883.
Curtis, Joseph S.	Green Bay, Brown	1869, 71, 73.
Curtis, Mark	Hebron, Jefferson	1889.
Curtis, Truman H.	Wauwatosa, Milwaukee	1866.
Daane, Peter, Jr.	Oostburg, Sheboygan	1873.
Daggart, Charles B.	Two Rivers, Manitowoc	1865.
Dailey, Guy W	Hudson, St. Croix	1877.
Daily, John G	Hustisford, Dodge	1864.
Dakin, Wm. H.	Dartford, Green Lake	1875.
Dale, Peter J	Coon Prairie, Vernon	1877.
Daley, Edward	Brown Deer, Milwaukee	1866.
Dana, Stillman E.	Portage City, Columbia	1871.
Darbellay, Joseph E[1]	Kewaunee, Kewaunee	1880, 81, 85.
Darling, Lorenzo E.	Shiocton, Shawano	1874.
Daugherty, Jonathan	Rosendale, Fond du Lac	1848, 49.
Davies, David C	Cambria, Columbia	1868.
Davis, Charles A	Bear Creek, Waupaca	1881, 82.
Davis, DeWitt	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1865.
Davis, Emery F.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1863.
Davis, John J.	Mifflin, Iowa	1871.
Davis, John W.	Fox Lake, Dodge	1853, 54, 73.
Davis, Moses M.	Portage City, Columbia	1856, b.
Davis, Orsamus S.	Cato, Manitowoc	1873.
Davis, Richard H.	Baraboo, Sauk	1855.
Davis, Thomas.	Millard, Walworth	1865, 66.
Davison, James.	Waupun, Dodge	1879.
Davison, Robert W.	Beverly, Dane	1857.
Dawson, John	La Crosse, La Crosse	1883.
Day, John	Green Bay, Brown	1856.
Day, Rufus M.	Mt. Hope, Grant	1885, 87.
Dean, Charles K.	Boscobel, Grant	1858.
Dean, Nathaniel W.	Madison, Dane	1867.
DeGroff, John W.	Alma, Buffalo	1879, b.
Deissner, Charles T.	Waukesha, Waukesha	1859.
De Land, Ambrose D.	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1877.
Delaney, Arthur K.	Horicon, Dodge	1869.
Delaney, Mitchell L.	Barton, Washington	1855, 65, 66.
Delano, George W.	Pensaukee, Oconto	1882.
Delany, John	Stevens Point, Portage	1849.
De Lap, R. H.	Viola, Richland	1889.
De Long, Cornelius	Belmont, La Fayette	1850.
Deniston, Charles R.	Cadiz, Green	1874, 75.
Dennis, John E., Jr.	Glenbeulah Sheboygan	1885.
Dennis, William M.	Watertown, Dodge	1853, b.
Dennis, W. L.	Milwaukee	1889.
Dent, James S.	Menomonee Falls, Waukesha	1876.
Derthick, Walter G.	Spring Prairie, Walworth	1882.
Desnoyer, Francis	Green Bay, Brown	1854.
Detmering, Charles W.	Newburg, Washington	1858.
Detling Val.	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1889.
Daveney, Dominick.	Montello, Marquette	1856.
Devy, Patrick	Watertown, Jefferson	1873.
Deuster, John H.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1866.
Deuster, Peter V.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1863, b.
Dewane, Dennis	Coopertown, Brown	1873, 76.
Dewey, William Pitt.	Lancaster, Grant	1860, 70.
Dewhurst, Richard	Neillsville, Clark	1859, 65, 75, 87.
Dewing, Eli B.	Elkhorn, Walworth	1879.
De Wolf, Edwin.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1855.
De Wolf, John.	Delavan, Walworth	1860.
Dexter, Walter L.	Kenosha, Kenosha	1878.
Dick, Alonzo D[2]	Manchester, Calumet	1849.
Dick, John C.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1878.
Dick, William H[2]	Brothertown, Calumet	1851, 71.
Dickinson, P. Ensign	Platteville, Grant	1883.
Dickson, John P.	Janesville, Rock	1859, 60.
Dieringer, Andrew	Auburn, Fond du Lac	1866, 69.
Dieves, William	Greenfield, Milwaukee	1861.
Dimond, Neil	Midland, Marquette	1872.

1 Elected in 1882 to fill vacancy caused by resignation of J. M. Read. 2 Brothertown Indian. b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions
Dill, Dan J.	Prescott, Pierce	1889.
Dittmer, F. R.	Seymour Outagamie	1887.
Dittmar, Nicholas	Meeme, Manitowoc	1866, 67.
Divin, Edward	Richfield, Washington	1850.
Dixon, Hannibal S.	New London, Waupaca	1877.
Dixon, William	Ithaca, Richland	1859, 72.
Dobbs, Jerry, Jr.	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1870.
Dockry, Michael	Morrison, Brown	1870.
Dockry, Patrick	Ten Mile House, Milwaukee	1860.
Dockstader, Benjamin	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1862, 63.
Dodge, Jeremiah E.	Lancaster, Grant	1850, 53, 68.
Doe, William H.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1866.
Dole, Augustus O.	Poynette, Columbia	1876.
Donaldson, Nicholas M.	Waupun, Fond du Lac	1852, 53, 54.
Donovan, Richard	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1868, 69.
Doran, John L.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1851.
Dorwin, Vivus W.	Durand, Pepin	1877, 78, 85, 89.
Doty, Charles	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1848.
Doud, Reuben	Weyauwega, Waupaca	1865.
Douglas, Alanson C.	Hanover, Rock	1866.
Douglas, Byron	Appleton, Outagamie	1863.
Douglas, Mark	Melrose, Jackson	1874, b.
Douglass, Carlos L.	Walworth, Walworth	1873.
Dousman, Hercules F.	Waterville, Waukesha	1877.
Dow, John T.	Cooksville, Rock	1867.
Dowe, Carl	Horicon, Dodge	1878.
Downs, Daniel L.	Richmond, Richland	1855, b.
Doxtader, Harry	Tomah, Monroe	1877.
Doyle, Peter	Prairie du Chien, Crawford	1873.
Drake, Henry C	Milford, Jefferson	1856.
Dresser, Samuel B.	Osceola Mills, Polk	1870.
Dreutzer, Gus A.	Sturgeon Bay, Door	1887.
Drew, Patrick	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1868, 69, 76.
Duchman, William	Menasha, Winnebago	1858.
Duffy, Thomas T.	Benton, La Fayette	1870.
Dufur, Andrew J.	Iola, Waupaca	1858.
Dunlap, Charles	Elkhorn, Walworth	1875.
Dunn, James B.	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1858, 59.
Dunn, John, Jr.	Mapleton, Dodge	1874.
Dunn, Michael	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1887, 89.
Dunn, Tarleton	Elk Grove, La Fayette	1864.
Dunn, Thaddeus K.	Wonewoc, Juneau	1881.
Dunning, Philo	Madison, Dane	1874.
Dunwiddie, David	Brodhead, Green	1865, 67.
Dupont, Gregoire	Robinson, Brown	1887.
Durgin, Ezra	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1848.
Dutcher, William	Columbus, Columbia	1862.
Dwight, Edward W.	Oregon, Dane	1861.
Dwinnell, John B.	Lodi, Columbia	1875.
Dyer, Charles E.	Racine, Racine	1867, 68.
Dyer, Edward G.	Burlington, Racine	1858.
Earl, Thomas	Fulton, Rock	1864.
Earle, Jonathan W.	Pardesville, Columbia	1858.
Earnest, James H.	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1852, 54, 55, 57, 58, 77, b.
Eastman, Edward	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1851.
Eastman, Enos	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1871, b.
Eastman, La Fayette	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1879.
Easton, Elijah	Walworth, Walworth	1851, 58.
Eaton, Addison	Lodi, Columbia	1880.
Eaton, Henry L.	Lone Rock, Richland	1865, 66, b.
Eatough, William	Brant's Mills, Manitowoc	1866.
Ebbetts, William H.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1855.
Eble, Andrew[1]	———, Milwaukee	1860.
Eckhardt, Jacob, Jr.	De Soto, Vernon	1879, 80.
Edgerton, Elisha W.	Waterville, Waukesha	1863.
Edgerton, Stephen R.	Spring Prairie, Walworth	1870.
Egan, Michael	St. Martin's, Milwaukee	1883, b.
Egery, Edward Alden	Racine, Racine	1887.
Ehinger, Frederick H.	Clyman, Dodge	1856.
Eidemiller, Louis	New Castle, Fond du Lac	1882.
Eighme, Richard P.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1859.
Ekern, Peder	Pigeon Falls, Trempealeau	1881.
Elkert, Charles	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1885, 89.

1 Died during session, Theodore Hartung elected to fill vacancy.
b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Elkins, John	Racine, Racine	1873.
Ellefson, Christen	Liberty Pole, Vernon	1878, 83.
Ellenwood, Alexander P	Reedsburg, Sauk	1878, 79.
Elliott, George W	Ahnapee, Kewaunee	1862.
Ellis, Frederick S	Green Bay, Brown	1861, 62, 63.
Ellis, Pitts	Genesee, Waukesha	1850.
Ellsworth, Lemuel	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1875, 76.
Ellsworth, Orlando	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1858.
Elmore, Andrew E	Mukwonago, Waukesha	1859, 60.
Elston, A. C. V	Muscoda, Iowa	1889.
Elver, Fritz	Middleton, Dane	1882.
Elwell, Joseph S	Hudson, St. Croix	1864.
Emerey, Albert W	Potosi, Grant	1857, 58.
Emery, Harvey W	Portage City, Columbia	1861.
Emmons, Newton H	Stevens Point, Portage	1865.
Emmons, Wales	Watertown, Jefferson	1848.
Eno, Edgar	Valley, Vernon	1874.
Enos, Elihu, Jr	Waukesha, Waukesha	1857.
Erskine, George Q	Racine, Racine	1866.
Esser, Bernard	Middleton, Dane	1883.
Estabrook, Charles E	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1881, 82, 85.
Estabrook, Edward	Platteville, Grant	1854.
Estabrook, Experience	Whitewater, Walworth	1851.
Eugene, John B	Green Bay, Brown	1868.
Eustis, William	Oakland, Jefferson	1854.
Evans, Evan W	Spring Green, Sauk	1885, 87.
Evans, John M	Union, Rock	1856, 73.
Evans, Llewelyn J	Racine, Racine	1857.
Evans, Rees	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1869.
Evans, William H	Yankeetown, Crawford	1874.
Everley, Francis, Jr	West Bend, Washington	1851.
Everts, Almeron B	Appleton, Outagamie	1861.
Everts, Edward L	Falls City, Dunn	1882.
Everts, George W	Granville Station, Milwaukee	1883.
Eviston, John W	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1863, 64.
Eviston, Thomas H	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1859.
Fagan, James	Cedarburg, Washington	1849, 57.
Fagg, Peter	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1875, 76.
Fairchild, Cassius	Madison, Dane	1860.
Fairchild, H. O	Marinette, Marinette	1883, 85.
Falvey, Thomas	Racine, Racine	1855, 56.
Farnsworth, Nathaniel C	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1875.
Farr, Asa W	Geneva, Walworth	1856.
Farr, Asahel	Kenosha, Kenosha	1873, b.
Farwell, Leonard J	Madison, Dane	1860.
Fay, Benjamin F	Prairie du Chien, Crawford	1869.
Fay, Reuel K	Star Prairie, St. Croix	1871.
	Roche-a-Cri, Adams	1865.
Fay, Truman M	Byron, Fond du Lac	1873.
Fehland, H. R	Merrill, Lincoln	1889.
Fehlandt, Wm	Mazomanie, Dane	1889.
Feld, Carl R	Watertown, Jefferson	1885, 87, 89.
Fellenz, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1868, 69, 70, 72, 83.
Fellows, Timothy H	Genoa Junction, Walworth	1852, 53.
Felt, Eugene K	Beloit, Rock	1872, 73.
Fenton, Thomas	Attica, Green	1853.
Ferrin, Samuel A	Montfort, Grant	1872.
Ferris, George H	Lamartine, Fond du Lac	1887.
Fetzer, John	Forestville, Door	1885.
Field, James	Berlin, Green Lake	1864.
Field, Norton J	Racine, Racine	1876, 77, 79, 81.
Field, Robert C	Richland City, Richland	1857, b.
Field, William, Jr	De Pere, Brown	1859.
Field, William W	Fennimore, Grant	1855, 62, 63, 64, 65, 77.
Field, Storer W	Fitchburg, Dane	1853, 58.
Fifield, Sam S	Ashland, Ashland	1874, 75, 76, b.
Filer, Alanson	Racine, Racine	1855.
Finch, Earl P	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1883.
Fingado, Charles	Wauwatosa, Milwaukee	1882.
Finger, Adam	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1862.
Fink, Henry[1]	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1876, 77.
Finkelnberg, Augustus	Fountain City, Buffalo	1874, b.

1 Successfully contesting the seat of Peter Valentine. b. See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Finley, Wm. S.	Kewaunee, Kewaunee	1861.
Finnerty, Patrick	Wrightstown, Brown	1887.
Fischer, Francis	Cross Plains, Dane	1860.
Fischer, Henry P.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1879.
Fisher, James	Prairie du Chien, Crawford	1855, 63, 68, b.
Fisher, Lewis S.	Sparta, Monroe	1887.
Fisher Lucius G.	Beloit, Rock	1857.
Fisher, Seth	Center, Rock	1869.
Fisk, Harmon J.	Fall River, Columbia	1877.
Fisk, William J.	Fort Howard, Brown	1875, 76, 77.
Fitzgerald, Frank	Hartford, Washington	1877.
Fitzgerald, Garret M.	Franklin, Milwaukee	1850.
Fitzgerald, James	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1878.
Fitzgerald, Michael	Maple Grove, Manitowoc	1870, 71.
Fitzgerald, William H.	Cedarburg, Ozaukee	1878, 79, 80.
Fitz Gibbon, E. E.	Waunakee, Dane	1885.
Flanders, James G.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1877.
Fletcher, Daniel	Hustisford, Dodge	1856.
Fleming, Wm.	Emmet, Dodge	1879, 80.
Fleming, Jno. G.	Wilmot, Kenosha	1887.
Flinn, Hezekiah	Watertown, Jefferson	1877, 78, 79.
Flint, Alvin L.	Princeton, Green Lake	1861.
Flint, John M.	Sun Prairie, Dane	1866, 67.
Flint, Rockwell J.	Menomonie, Dunn	1875, b.
Flint, Waldo S.	Princeton, Green Lake	1876, b.
Flood, Martin	Brooklyn, Green	1856.
Flynn, John	Oak Creek, Milwaukee	1849.
Fobes, Jabez L.	Two Rivers, Manitowoc	1861, 69.
Folts, Jonas	Black River, Jefferson	1868.
Fontaine, Benjamin	Green Bay, Brown	1880, 81.
Foot, Ezra A.	Footville, Rock	1857, 67, b.
Foote, Apollos D.	Berlin, Green Lake	1873.
Ford, David	Waunakee, Dane	1865, 75.
Ford, Ira H.	Columbus, Columbia	1867, 68.
Ford, Milan	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1878, 79.
Forsyth, Wm. P.	Golden Lake, Jefferson	1865.
Foster, Carlton	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1873, 74, 83.
Foster, Edward N.	Mayville, Dodge	1853, 57.
Foster, Egbert	Foster, Fond du Lac	1863.
Foster, George H.	Whitewater, Walworth	1863.
Foster, Henry L.	Deerfield, Dane	1853.
Foster, James H.	Koro, Winnebago	1869, 70, b.
Fowle, Jacob	Emerald, Rock	1863.
Fowler, E. Adams	Columbus, Dodge	1870.
Fowler, Henry	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1865, 67, 72.
Fox, George	Herman, Dodge	1854.
Frackenberg, Ernst	Newberg, Washington	1865.
Frank, John G.	Jackson, Washington	1879.
Frank, Michael	Kenosha, Kenosha	1861.
Frary, John S.	Oregon, Dane	1865.
Frazell, James B.	Wonewoc, Juneau	1863.
Frazier, Wm.	Enterprise, Vernon	1874.
Freeman, Charles F.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1871, 80.
Freeman, James W.	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1887, 89.
French, Asa W.	Herman, Dodge	1851.
Frey, Anton	Franklin, Milwaukee	1864.
Friend, Jacob E.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1883, 85.
Frisby, Leander F.	West Bend, Washington	1861.
Frost, George L[1]	Dodgeville, Iowa	1879, b.
Frost, Joseph	Avoca, Iowa	1867.
Frost, Richard D.	Madison, Dane	1887.
Fryer, Nelson	Cold Spring, Jefferson	1871.
Fuessenich, Peter P.	Eden, Manitowoc	1884.
Fuller, Hosea, Jr.	Pewaukee, Waukesha	1851.
Fuller, M. D. L.	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1881.
Fuller Wilfred	Waupun, Dodge	1873.
Fullerton, Thomas M.	Dodgeville, Iowa	1850.
Fulton, David C.	Hudson, St. Croix	1873.
Fulton, Marcus A.	Hudson, St. Croix	1865, 68, b.
Funke, Ernst	Oconto, Oconto	1878, 81.
Fyffe, Jonathan W.	Prairie du Sac, Sauk	1852.
Gabriel, Hiram	Stewart, Green	1882, 83.
Gage, Charles D.	New Fane, Fond du Lac	1853, 67.

1 Died during session.
b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY – Continued

Name	Post-office—County Represented	Politics

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAME.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Gage, Leroy D	Richland Center, Richland	1862.
Galaghan, Patrick	Darlington, La Fayette	1871.
Gallagher, John E	Waukesha, Waukesha	1850.
Gallagher, James S	Gratiot, La Fayette	1883.
Gallett, Charles R	Portage, Columbia	1879.
Galloway, Edwin H	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1863, 64.
Gardner, George R	Grand Rapids, Wood	1883.
Gardner, William	Emerald Grove, Rock	1879.
Garrison, Orestes	Centralia, Wood	1861.
Gary, George	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1854, 55, b.
Garside, Ben. Charles	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1887.
Gault, Frank	Pheasant Branch, Dane	1858, 67, 68.
Gee, James E	Brandon, Fond du Lac	1881.
Gee, John	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1861.
Geise, William	Waterloo, Dodge	1879.
Geisse, Charles	Taycheedah, Fond du Lac	1864, 69, 70.
Geraghty, Patrick	Elkhart Lake, Sheboygan	1875.
Germain, Columbus	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1876.
Gibb, John	Ixonia, Jefferson	1855, 58.
Gibbs, Benjamin F	Fox Lake, Dodge	1858.
Gibbs, Charles R	Whitewater, Walworth	1873.
Gibson, Moses S [1]	Hudson, St. Croix	1859.
Gibson, William J	Black River Falls, Jackson	1854, b.
Gifford, Peter D	North Prairie, Waukesha	1851, 62, 66.
Gilbert, Alvarus E	Prospect Hill, Waukesha	1878, 79.
Gilbert, Julius L	Racine, Racine	1848.
Gilbert, Myron	Prospect Hill, Waukesha	1861, 65.
Giles, Hiram H	Stoughton, Dane	1852, b.
Gillen, Simon	Cascade, Sheboygan	1882.
Gillespie, John	Dellona, Sauk	1868, 69.
Gillespie, Thomas	Kilbourn City, Sauk	1880, 81.
Gillilan, Davis	Potosi, Grant	1849.
Gilman, Franklin	Gilmanton, Buffalo	1680.
Gilmore, Hiram L	North Cape, Racine	1863, 68, 69.
Gilmore, James	Jamestown, Grant	1848.
Gilson, Franklin L	Ellsworth, Pierce	1881, 82.
Gilson, Luther F	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1880, 81.
Ginty, George C	Oconto, Oconto	1863, b.
Gleason, Charles R	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1870.
Gleason, George	Whitewater, Rock	1876.
Gleason, Thomas	Grimm's, Manitowoc	1881.
Glenn, Robert	Wyalusing, Grant	1863, 65, 74.
Gnewuch, Ferdinand	Hustisford, Dodge	1865, 73.
Goddard, H. J	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1885.
Goedjen, Henry	Two Rivers, Manitowoc	1882, 83.
Gœtze, Gustav	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1875, 76, 77.
Golden, George	Brodhead, Rock	1860.
Goodall, I. E	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1855.
Goodell, B. Frank	Montello, Marquette	1876.
Goodell, Lemuel	Stockbridge, Calumet	1848, b.
Goodhue, Thomas H	Whitewater, Rock	1864, 70.
Goodrich, Charles P	Christiana, Jefferson	1868.
Goodrich, Joseph	Milton, Rock	1855.
Goodsell, Elihu B	Highland, Iowa	1865, 66.
Goodwin, Charles E	Mayville, Dodge	1868.
Goodwin, George B	Menasha, Winnebago	1860.
Gordon, Abram	Racine, Racine	1872.
Gorman, Michael	North Port, Shawano	1872.
Goss, Benjamin F	Pewaukee, Waukesha	1855.
Gowdey, David C	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1874.
Graham, Alexander	Janesville, Rock	1861, 70, 72
Graham, Thomas J	Muscoda, Grant	1878.
Graham, Wallace W	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1852.
Granger, Jedediah W	Menomonie, Dunn	1870.
Grant, Harvey	Tichora, Marquette	1855.
Grant, Job N	Union Center, Juneau	1875.
Grant, Willard	Hebron, Jefferson	1855.
Graves, Gaylord	East Troy, Walworth	1848.
Graves, George S	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1867, 68, 69
Graves, Le Roy	Gravesville, Calumet	1861.
Graves, Sereno W	Rutland, Dane	1861.
Gray, Albert L. [2]	Fort Howard, Brown	1879, 82, 88, 89.
Gray, Almond D	Hudson, St. Croix	1856.

1 Seat successfully contested by M. W. McCracken, of Superior.
2 Seat contested by Andrew E. Elmore. b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Gray, Amos S.[1]	Osceola, Polk	1865.
Gray, Ansley [2]	Avoca, Iowa	1876.
Gray, Hamilton H	Darlington, La Fayette	1856, 58, b.
Gray, James B	Hudson, St. Croix	1858.
Gray, John	Mineral Point, Iowa	1877, 78.
Green, Asaph	Chilton, Calumet	1860.
Green, John	Moscow, Iowa	1867.
Green, William C	York, Green	1850.
Green, William H	Lowell, Dodge	1852, 64.
Greene, Nathan S	Milford, Jefferson	1863.
Greene, Walter S	Milford, Jefferson	1862, b.
Greening, Philip	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1879.
Greening, William	Little Prairie, Walworth	1877.
Greeman, John W	Bergen, Vernon	1867.
Gregory, George K	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1862.
Greulich, Augustus	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1848, 56, b.
Griffin, Cornelius S	Saukville, Washington	1850.
Griffin, Harvey C	Oak Grove, Dodge	1860, 62.
Griffin, John D	Shields, Dodge	1855.
Griffin, John G	Randolph, Columbia	1876.
Griffin, Michael	Kilbourn City, Columbia	1876, b.
Griffin, Patrick	Waterloo, Dodge	1876.
Grimm, George	Jefferson, Jefferson	1887.
Grimmer, Thomas D	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1872.
Grimshaw, John	Elroy, Juneau	1887.
Grinde, Hans S	De Forest, Dane	1887.
Griswold, William M	Columbus, Columbia	1858, 59. 60, b.
Groesbeck, Benjamin F	Tirade, Walworth	1865.
Groot, Aaron V	Brookfield, Waukesha	1851.
Grover, Eleazer, Jr	Madison, Dane	1860.
Grover, Woodbury S	Prairie Farm, Barron	1877.
Grubb, William S	Baraboo, Sauk	1882, 83.
Grube, Herman	Watertown, Dodge	1875.
Guernsey, Francis M	Clintonville, Waupaca	1878.
Guernsey, George H	Almond, Portage	1875.
Guernsey, Orrin	Janesville, Rock	1862.
Gulick, Joachim	Ora Oak, Grant	1857.
Gunderson, Lars L	Cumberland, Barron	1880.
Gunn, Smith R	Prescott, Pierce	1855.
Gunning, J. W	Friendship, Adams	1889.
Gurnee, John D	Madison, Dane	1872.
Haben, Andrew	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1882, 85, b.
Hackett, John	Beloit, Rock	1852.
Haderer, Frank	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1885.
Hadley, Jackson [3]	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1854, 65, 66, 67, b.
Hadfield, Jos. J	Waukesha, Waukesha	1887.
Hærtel, Herman	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1853, 57.
Hagerty, Timothy	Franklin, Milwaukee	1854.
Hagestad, K. K	Ettrick, Trempealeau	1889.
Hahn, George	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1856.
Haight, J. Hayward	Brothertown, Calumet	1878.
Halbert, Thomas L	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1875.
Hale, Obed P	Kenosha, Kenosha	1851.
Hale, Samuel	Kenosha, Kenosha	1854.
	Racine, Racine	1850.
Hall, Daniel	Watertown, Jefferson	1870, 71, 72.
Hall, Erasmus D	Waukau, Winnebago	1848.
Hall, George H	Dell Prairie, Adams	1862.
Hall, Henry	Walworth, Walworth	1870.
Hall, John W	Dotyville, Fond du Lac	1861.
Hall, Jonathan C	Marinette, Marinette	1858.
Hall, Thomas W	Monroe, Green	1857.
Hall, Charles	Oconto, Oconto	1887, 89.
Hallock, James L	Burnside, Buffalo	1870.
Hamilton, Charles H	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1878.
Hamilton, Henry C	Waucousta, Fond du Lac	1862.
	Two Rivers, Manitowoc	1858.
Hamilton, Irenus K	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1869.
Hamilton, Joseph	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1874, 77.

1 Seat successfully contested by A. C. Stuntz, of Bayfield.
2 Seat successfully contested by Joseph Bennett, of Dodgeville.
3 Died during session of 1867, and Henry L. Palmer elected to fill vacancy.
b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Hammarquist, Ch. G.	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson	1860.
Hammel, David	Appleton, Outagamie	1876, 77.
Hammel, Leopold	Appleton, Outagamie	1885, 87.
Hammett, George W[1]	———, La Fayette	1852.
Hammon, Alason P.	Montford, Grant	1866.
Hammond, Charles F.	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1861, 62.
Hammond, John	Clinton, Rock	1870, 1871.
Hand, Jesse F.	Rocky Run, Columbia	1865.
Haney, Robert	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1861.
Haney, M. C.	Ahnapee, Kewaunee	1887.
Hanrahan, John	Good Hope, Milwaukee	1861, 63.
Hanrahan Michael	Good Hope, Milwaukee	1858.
Hanson, Sylvester	La Grange, Walworth	1862.
Hanson, William E.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1862, 63.
Hardgrove, John	Armstrong's Cor., Fond du Lac	1883.
Hardy, William H.	Genesee, Waukesha	1874, 76.
Harker, James	New Diggings, La Fayette	1865.
Harms, John[3]	Platteville, Grant	1863.
Harnden, Henry	Rome, Jefferson	1866.
Harrington, Benjamin R.	Byron, Fond du Lac	1855.
Harrington, George E.	Boscobel, Crawford	1866.
Harrington, George P.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1882
Harrington, Perry G.	Sugar Creek, Walworth	1854.
Harris, Charles L.	Jacksonport, Door	1870.
Harris, Joseph	Fairview, Grant	1861, 69, 71.
Harrison, Stephen A.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1870, 75.
Harsh, John	Stockbridge, Calumet	1875.
Hart, Alexander H	Lima, Calumet	1854.
Hart, Edmond	Elroy, Juneau	1885.
Hart, Judson G.	Wauwatosa, Milwaukee	1879.
Hartmann, Theodore O.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1881.
Hartung, Theodore[3]	———, Milwaukee	1860.
Hasey, John	York, Dane	1850.
Hasey, Samuel	Columbus, Columbia	1874.
Hazeltine, Ira S.	Richland Center, Richland	1867.
Haskell, Job	Saukville, Ozaukee	1869.
Hass, Robert	Watertown, Jefferson	1864.
Hasse, Edward	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1852, 59.
Hastings, Samuel D.	Geneva, Walworth	1849.
	Trempealeau, Trempealeau	1857.
Hatch, Benjamin T.	Kenosha, Kenosha	1863.
Hatcher, William W	Waupun, Fond du Lac	1862.
Haugen, Nils P.	River Falls, Pierce	1879, 80.
Hawkins, William A.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1853, 56.
Hawks, Eli	Juneau, Dodge	1878, 83.
Hawley, Charles S.	Waukesha, Waukesha	1856, 57, 58.
Hawley, George	Poysippi, Waushara	1857.
Hawn, Charles A.	Black Elm Center, Pierce	1878.
Hay, Samuel M.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1858, b.
Hayden, Edward G.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1860.
Hayden, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1858.
Hayes, Henry	Cascade, Sheboygan	1863.
Hayes, Titus	Platteville, Grant	1853.
Hayes, Thomas	Richfield, Washington	1856.
Hays, James B.	Juneau, Dodge	1867.
Hays, Samuel	Neosho, Jefferson	1861.
Hayward, Paul D	Kingston, Marquette	1857.
Hazard, Enos I.	La Grange, Walworth	1849.
Hazen, Chester	Brandon, Fond du Lac	1885.
Hazen, Nathan	Poynette, Columbia	1861.
Head, Charles R.	Albion, Dane	1854, 56, 63.
Heath, Chauncey G	Pewaukee, Waukesha	1848.
Heimdahl, Knudt O.	Deerfield, Dane	1871.
Heimerl, Joseph, Jr	Farmersville, Dodge	1880.
Hellberg, Louis	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1867.
Hemenway, H. C.	Richmond, Walworth	1851.
Hemmi, Ulrich	Black Hawk, Sauk	1879.
Hemschemeyer, W. H.	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1879, 80.
Henderson, Asabel	Beloit, Rock	1874.
Henning, John O.	Hudson, St. Croix	1851.
Henry, Andrew	Madison, Dane	1859.
Henry, Robert	Anchorage, Buffalo	1869.

1. Elected in place of Matthew Murphy, resigned.
2. Seat successfully contested by J. H. Rountree, of Platteville.
3. Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of Andrew Elbe.
b. See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Names.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Henton, Theo	Otsego, Columbia	1889.
Herrick, Merton	Hudson, St. Croix	1881.
Herron, Wilson R	Sharon, Walworth	1874, 77.
Herzer, Henry	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1881.
Hesk, William R	Menomonie Falls, Waukesha	1860.
Hetzel, Henry C	Merrill, Lincoln	1887.
Hicks, Edward	Green Bay, Brown	1870, b.
Hicks, Franklin Z	Avoca, Iowa	1861.
Higgins, James	Hubbleton, Dodge	1876.
Higgins, Patrick	Menomonee, Waukesha	1850.
Hildebrandt, Henry	Station, Washington	1863, 64.
Hiles, George	Dexterville, Wood	1867.
Hill, James	Warren, St. Croix	1878, 79, 80, b.
Hill, Thomas	Spring Green, Sauk	1889.
Hill, Thomas W	Springfield, Walworth	1853, 63.
Hill, William	New Diggings, La Fayette	1849.
Hilliard, John U	Merton, Waukesha	1852.
Hillyer, Edwin	Waupun, Dodge	1853.
Hineman, Miles Leroy	Tomah, Monroe	1887.
Hinckley, J. R	Tomah, Monroe	1883.
Hinkley, Leonard D	Eagle, Waukesha	1871.
Hitt, Henry D	Oakfield, Fond du Lac	1858.
Hixon, Gideon C	La Crosse, La Crosse	1871, 72, b.
Hobart, Adin P	Oak Creek, Milwaukee	1872.
Hobart, Harrison C	Chilton, Calumet Sheboygan, Sheboygan Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1859. 1849. 1867.
Hobart, M. C	Fall River, Columbia	1885.
Hobbins, Patrick	Morrison, Brown	1874, 75.
Hodgson, Manville S	Waukesha, Waukesha	1875.
Hœflinger, Carl	Wausau, Marathon	1862, 70.
Hogan, James J	La Crosse, La Crosse	1889.
Hogan, John M	Green Bay, Brown	1882.
Hogan, Michael	Menasha, Winnebago	1862, 63.
Holehouse, Joseph W	Barton, Washington	1881, 82.
Hollenbeck, Stephen P	Highland, Iowa	1855.
Hollman, James V	Platteville, Grant	1885.
Holloway, John C	Lancaster, Grant	1871, b.
Holly, Alanson	Kilbourn City, Columbia	1868.
Holmes, Harvey	Janesville, Rock	1853.
Holmes, John E[1]	Jefferson, Jefferson	1853.
Holmes, Miles	Palmyra, Jefferson	1858.
Holt, Eleazer	Maiden Rock, Pierce	1868.
Holton, Edward D	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1860.
Holzhauer, Charles	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1878.
Hooker, Culver E	Waupun, Dodge	1887.
Hooker, Jesse	Salem, Kenosha	1854.
Hooker, Daniel D	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1883, 85.
Hooper, Daniel	Troy, Walworth	1855, 59, 60.
Hopkins, Benjamin F	Madison, Dane	1866, b.
Hoppock, David D	Rubicon, Dodge	1862.
Horn, Frederick W	Cedarburg, Ozaukee	1851, 54, 57, 59, 60, 67, 68, 72, 75, 82, 87, 89, b.
Horst, Henry	Hayton, Calumet	1876.
Horton, Norman	Cold Spring, Jefferson	1860.
Horton, Townsend N	West Salem, La Crosse	1865.
Hoskins, Leander	Union, Rock	1850.
Hoskins, William L	Lake Mills, Jefferson	1871, 72.
Hotchkiss, Robert H	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1857, b.
Houghton, Horace E	Durand, Pepin	1879, b.
Houston, Robert S	Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha	1874.
Howard, Nathan B	Magnolia, Rock	1855, 62.
Howe, Henry B	Nora, Dane	1881.
Howe, Oliver C	Lowville, Columbia	1856, 57.
Howell, Henry S	Watertown, Jefferson	1868.
Howell, Richard P	Racine, Racine	1882.
Howland, Meredith	Kenosha, Kenosha	1860.
Hoye, James	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1869, 71.
Hoyt, Emerson D	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1887.
Hoyt, Charles M	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1871.
Hoyt, Edwin L	Manchester, Green Lake	1869.
Hoyt, Franklin E	Rochester, Racine	1879.
Hoyt, Henry H	West Branch, Richland	1876.
Hoyt, Joseph W	Chaseburg, Vernon	1871.

1 Seat contested unsuccessfully by B. F. Adams.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAME.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Hoyt, Otis	Hudson, St. Croix	1852.
Hubbard, Samuel D	Scott, Sheboygan Mondovi, Buffalo	1861, 73, 77. 1885.
Hubbell, Levi	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1864.
Hubbell, Richard W	Oconto, Oconto	1872, 73.
Hutchting, Arnold	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1882.
Hudd, Thomas R	Appleton, Outagamie Green Bay, Brown	1868, } 1875, } b.
Huebner, John F	Lowell, Dodge	1887.
Hulburt, David B	Loganville, Sauk	1876, 77, 78, b.
Hullburt, Julius	Albany, Greene	1851.
Hulett, Oliver P	Menomonee Falls, Waukesha	1858.
Hull, David P	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1877.
Hull, William	Potosi, Grant	1854, 55, 56.
Humain, Mathias	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1860.
Humphrey, Cadwallader W[1]	Cascade, Sheboygan	1861.
Humphrey, George M	New Berlin, Waukesha	1848.
Humphrey, Herman L	Hudson, St. Croix	1887, b.
Humphrey, Humphrey E	Ixonia Center, Jefferson	1881.
Humphrey, Jasper	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1857.
Humphrey, Lemuel O	Albion, Dane	1871.
Hunkins, Benjamin	New Berlin, Waukesha	1870.
Hunt Charles A	Melvina, Monroe	1868, 70.
Hunt, Jeremiah	Menasha, Winnebago	1864.
Hunt, Samuel W	Menomonie, Dunn	1868.
Hunter, George	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1875.
Huntington, Augustus A	York, Dane	1856.
Huntington, William H	Durand, Pepin	1883.
Huntley, Frederick	Buena Vista, Portage	1869, 70.
Huntley, John	Brodhead, Rock	1882, 83.
Hurlbut, Edwin	Oconomowoc, Waukesha	1869.
Hurlbut, Oscar	Lomira, Dodge	1850.
Huse, Jesse B	Rewey, Iowa	1885.
Hutchinson, Buel E	Prairie du Chien, Crawford Madison, Dane	1857. 1879, b.
Hutchinson, Christopher	Beetown, Grant	1873.
Hyde, Edwin	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1867, 77, 78, b.
Hyer, George	Madison, Dane	1863, b.
Inden, Gottfried	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1885.
Ingram, Julius G	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1878, 79.
Innis, William T	West Rosendale, Fond du Lac	1877.
Irish, George	Clinton, Rock	1858.
Isenring, Fred B	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1885.
Isham, Willard	Delavan, Walworth	1855.
Ives, Edward H	Trimbelle, Pierce	1869, b.
Jabas, Louis L	Appleton, Outagamie	1889.
Jackson, Jeremiah L	Viola, Richland	1860.
Jackson, Robert Wallace	Shawano, Shawano	1887, 89.
Jackson, Thomas A	Brodhead, Green	1866, 70.
Jackson, William W	Tomah, Monroe	1869, 75.
Jacobs, John B[2]	——— ———, Oconto	1854.
James, John	Eagle, Waukesha	1856.
James, Norman L	Richland Centre, Richland	1873, 75, b.
Jarvis, Birney M	Cazenovia, Richland	1881.
Jeche, William	Hustisford, Dodge	1882.
Jeffers, John	Darien, Walworth	1864, 71.
Jeffery, James	Georgetown, Grant	1875.
Jeffery, William	Ellenboro, Grant	1854.
Jenkins, Charles E	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1850, 51.
Jenkins, George A	Charlestown, Calumet	1857, b.
Jenkins, John J	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1872.
Jenkins, Thomas	Platteville, Grant Dodgeville, Iowa	1874. 1848.
Jenne, Daniel C[3]	Appleton, Outagamie	1850.
Jennings, Charles B	Benton, La Fayette	1862.
Jerman, Peter	Rising Sun, Vernon	1873.
Jess, George	Waupun, Dodge	1881.
Jewell, Henry C	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1867.
Jewell, James H	Ferryville, Crawford	1873.

1 Seat successfully contested by W. F. Mitchell, of Gibbsville.
2 Seat successfully contested by David Scott, Waupaca.
3 Seat successfully contested by Milo Cowles.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Names.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Johnson, Calvin R.	Black River Falls, Jackson	1861, 64.
Johnson, Daniel	Evansville, Rock	1865.
Johnson, Daniel H	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1869, 70.
	Prarie du Chien, Crawford	1861.
Johnson, Hans	Newport, Door	1880.
Johnson, Henry	Somers, Kenosha	1851, 56.
Johnson, James B.	Fairplay, Grant	1851.
Johnson, Jeremiah	Evansville, Rock	1860.
Johnson, John	York, Dane	1874.
Johnson, John A.	Stoughton, Dane	1857, b.
Johnson, John B	Darien, Walworth	1885.
Johnson, John E	Utica, Dane	1869.
Johnson, Lars E.	Wiota, La Fayette	1878.
Johnson, Michael	Mt. Vernon, Dane	1874, 75, 76, 77.
Johnson, Ole	Breckinridge, Bad Axe	1862.
Johnson, Peter	Ashford, Fond du Lac	1856.
Johnson, Phineas M.	Grafton, Washington	1852.
Johnson, Solon	Port Washington, Washington	1849, 50.
Johnson, William H.	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson	1849.
Johnson, Stephen B	Tomah, Monroe	1867.
Johnson, William W	Greenfield, Milwaukee	1879.
Johnston, Francis	Waupun, Dodge	1870.
Johnston, James	Boardman, St. Croix	1883.
Johnston, Peter	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1877.
Joiner, Lemuel W.	Wyoming, Iowa	1854, b.
Jonas, Charles	Racine, Racine	1878, b.
Jones, Evan O.	Cambria, Columbia	1866, 67, b.
Jones, James V.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1878.
Jones, Joseph Vernon	Urne, Buffalo	1887.
Jones, John N.	Platteville, Grant	1851.
Jones, John O.	Cambria, Columbia	1859.
Jones, Oscar F	Juneau, Dodge	1863, 64, 65.
Jones, Owen R	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1875.
Jones, Stephen	Lowell, Dodge	1848.
Jones, Thomas J	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1882.
Jones, William D.	Hazel Green, Grant	1876.
Jordan, Timothy S	West Lima, Vernon	1876
Joslin, William H	Richland Centre, Richland	1880.
Judd, Russell J [1]	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1871.
Judd, Stoddard	Fox Lake, Dodge	1860, 65, c-b.
Judd, Truman H	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1867.
Judson, Philander	Bristol, Kenosha	1855.
Julius, Charles L.	Calumet, Fond du Lac	1851.
Juneau, Narcisse M.	Theresa, Dodge	1855, 58.
Juneau, Paul	Juneau, Dodge	1849, 58.
Jussen, Edmund	Madison, Dane	1862.
Juve, T. O.	Rising Sun, Vernon	1881, 82.
Kast, John D.	Shawano, Shawano	1877.
Kastler, John	Wayne, Washington	1869.
Keenan, John	Fitchburg, Dane	1859.
Keenan, Matthew	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1871.
Keene, Henry S.	Lancaster, Grant	1881.
Kehl, John B.	Black Earth, Dane	1874.
Keifer, George	Nenno, Washington	1890.
Kellam, Alphonso G.	Delavan, Walworth	1869.
Kelley, Patrick	Elba, Dodge	1853.
Kellogg, Austin	Concord, Jefferson	1850, 74, 75.
Kellogg, John	Reedsburg, Sauk	1873.
Kelly, David M.	Green Bay, Brown	1877, 78, 79, b.
Kelly, Rolin C.	Brandon, Fond du Lac	1868.
Kelsey, Charles S.	Montello, Marquette	1867, 73, 80, b.
Kelsey, Edwin B.	Montello, Marquette	1853, b.
Kelsey, Milo	Delavan, Walworth	1848, 49.
Kempter, Richard R.	Alma, Buffalo	1881.
Kendall, Nathaniel W.	Wyalusing, Grant	1868.
Kenealy, James	Toland's Prairie, Washington	1858, 66.
Kenealy, James	Thompson, Washington	1885, 87.
Kennedy, Duncan A.	Stevenstown, La Crosse	1887.
Kennedy, James E.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1870.
Kennedy, Richard	Highland, Iowa	1880, 83.
Kenyon, George P.	Wonewoc, Juneau	1880.

1 Unsuccessfully contested seat of N. P. Beckwith in 1872.
c Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of J. M. McGuire.
b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Keogh, Edward	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1860, 61, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 87, 89, b.
Kerl, Otto	Cross Plains, Dane	1873.
Kern, Charles J	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1855.
Kerr, Joseph	Randolph, Columbia	1848, 49.
Kershaw, William J	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1875.
	Big Spring, Adams	1867, 68, b.
Ketchum, Asa C	Portage City, Columbia	1854.
Keyes, Elisha W	Madison, Dane	1882.
Kickbusch, F. W	Wausau, Marathon	1878.
Kidd, Edward I	Millville, Grant	1881, 82, 83, b.
Kilbourn, Charles	Princeton, Green Lake	1867.
Kilgore, Moses	Bailey's Harbor, Door	1868.
Kimball, Fenner	Janesville, Rock	1878.
Kimball, Jedediah	Portland, Dodge	1849.
King, Edward P.	Beloit, Rock	1865, 66.
King, George G	Shields, Dodge	1849.
King, George W	Humbird, Clark	1871.
King, Owen	Helena, Iowa	1875, 78.
King, William P	Merton, Waukesha	1859.
Kingsbury, James T	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1860.
Kingston, John T	Necedah, Juneau	1874, 80, 81, b.
Kingston, William M	Chaseburg, Vernon	1887.
Kinney, Azel	Lima Center, Rock	1852.
Kinney, Joseph, Jr	Lima, Rock	1851.
Kinzie, Robert H	Avoca, Iowa	1877.
Kirchoff, Henry	Ten Mile House, Milwaukee	1862.
Kirkpatrick, Amos D	Dayton, Green	1855.
Kirkpatrick, James	Brodhead, Rock	1861.
Kite, Charles E	Mayville, Dodge	1876.
Kizer, F. C	Whitewater, Walworth	1889.
Kleffler, George H	West Bend, Washington	1868.
Klein, L C	Racine, Racine	1885.
Klinefelter, H. G	Nora, Dane	1889.
Klindt, John A	Cassville, Grant	1880.
Klotz, Ignatius	Campbellsport, Fond du Lac	1880, b.
Klotz, Nicholas	Eden, Fond du Lac	1868.
Knab, David	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1864, 65.
Knapstein, T. E	New London, Outagamie	1889.
Knapp, Gilbert	Racine, Racine	1861.
Knapp, Gaines A	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1887.
Knapp, Levi E	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1877, 78.
Knapp, William A	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1865.
Kneeland, Cyrus S	Waupun, Dodge	1859.
Knœll, Valentine	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1852, 67, 71.
Knowlton, Ephraim	Highland, Iowa	1856, 57.
Knowlton, James H	Janesville, Rock	1858.
	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1854, 56.
Knowlton, John J	Seymour, Outagamie	1876, 77.
Knox, Seymour M	Markesan, Green Lake	1874.
Konz, Frederick	Calvary, Fond du Lac	1881.
Kraatz, Charles	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1876.
Kreiss, George	Appleton, Outagamie	1864, b.
Kribs, Frederick H	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1858, 61.
Kroenenwetter, S	Mosinee, Marathon	1885.
Krueger, A. H. F	Neenah, Winnebago	1880, 82.
Kuehn, Charles	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1849, 50.
Kuntz, Carl C	Sauk City, Sauk	1883.
	Black Hawk, Sauk	1869, 70, 71, 74.
Kussow, B. O. Zastrow	Cedarburg, Ozaukee	1858.
Kyle, David W	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1839.
Kyle, James L	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1854.
La Due, Albert D	La Crosse, La Crosse	1853.
	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1851.
La Due, Nelson	Spafford, La Fayette	1879.
Lafferty, James	Empire, Fond du Lac	1874.
Lagrand, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1885.
Lain, Isaac	Waukesha, Waukesha	1861.
Lake, Phipps W	Walworth, Walworth	1854.
Lamoreux, Oliver H	Plover, Portage	1872.
Lamoreux, Silas W	Mayville, Dodge	1872.
Lamure, Wm	Ledyard, Outagamie	1885, 87.
Lané, Charles A	Plover, Portage	1882, 83.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

Names.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Langenfeld, Peter	Theresa, Dodge	1878.
Langer, William	Waukesha, Waukesha	1882.
Langland, Knud	North Cape, Racine	1860.
Langworthy, Joseph	Mauston, Juneau	1857.
Lapham, Otis B.[1]	Friendship, Adams	1861, 63, 69.
Large, Jonathan	Oakfield, Fond du Lac	1865.
Larkin, Charles H	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1872, 74, 75, b.
Larkin, Martin, Jr	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1863.
LaSelle, Wm B	Plainfield, Waushara	1887, 89.
Latham, Hollis	Elkhorn, Walworth	1862.
Lathrop, Henry Allison	Marshfield, Wood	1887.
Lauderdale, James	La Grange, Walworth	1853, 56.
Laverrenz, Otto	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1880, 81.
Lavies, Hubert	Root Creek, Milwaukee	1876.
Lavis, Peter	Greenfield, Milwaukee	1854, 55, 56.
Lawler, William	New Cœln, Milwaukee	1878.
Lawrence, Franklin S	Janesville, Rock	1880, 81.
Lawrence, George H	Burnett Station, Dodge	1876.
Lawrence, William A	Janesville, Rock	1852, b.
Lawton, A. F	Reedsburg, Sauk	1885.
Layne, James H	Viroqua, Vernon	1863.
Leach, Frank	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1874, 75.
Leahy, John E	Wausau, Marathon	1883, b.
Leavens, Henry P	Neenah, Winnebago	1877.
Lee, Daniel	De Pere, Brown	1878.
Lee, Levi	Elkhorn, Walworth	1855.
Lees, Edward	Fountain City, Buffalo Ottawa, Waukesha	1875, 76. 1853, 54.
Lees, Robert	Gilmantown, Buffalo	1873.
Legler, H. E	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1889.
Lehmann, August H	Hustisford, Dodge	1874.
Leigh, John	Oconto, Oconto	1875.
Leland, Cyrus	Sauk City, Sauk	1849.
Leland, Frank	Elkhorn, Walworth	1873.
Lemont, James	Bay View, Milwaukee	1885.
Lennon, James	Appleton, Outagamie	1883.
Leonard, Calvin D. W	Dayton, Green	1862, 70.
Leonard, Peter H	Fifield, Ashland	1889.
Leonardson, J. C	Waterloo, Jefferson	1882.
Leonhardt, Christopher	Sturgeon Bay, Door	1883.
Leslie, John	Juneau, Dodge	1885.
Lessey, John F	Green Bay, Brown	1851.
Lewis, Andrew H	Hale, Trempealeau	1885.
Lewis, Calvin E	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1872.
Lewis, Charles G	Sun Prairie, Dane	1879.
Lewis, James M	Oconomowoc, Waukesha	1857.
Lewis, James T	Columbus, Columbia	1852, b.
Lewis, John C	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1859, 60.
Lewis, Rensselaer M	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1873.
Lincoln, Wyman L	Avoca, Iowa	1864, b.
Linderman, James L	Osseo, Trempealeau	1877.
Lindsay, Freeman D	Neillsville, Clark	1877.
Lindsay, William	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1882.
Lins, John A	Eagle, Waukesha	1881, b.
Linse, Chas	La Crosse, La Crosse	1885.
Linsley, Marcus	Kenosha, Kenosha	1861.
Liscow, William	Iron Ridge, Dodge	1881.
Little, Francis	Mineral Point, Iowa	1864, 65, b.
Little, James	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1859.
Littlefield, Stephen D	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1859.
Lloyd, Evan W	Cambria, Columbia	1881.
Lloyd, John	Clyman, Dodge	1875.
Lœhr, Peter	Dotyville, Fond du Lac	1889.
Lœhr, Querin	Calumet, Fond du Lac	1853.
Lonergan, Michael	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1871.
Long, Chester D	Darien, Walworth	1861.
Long, Hugh	Darien, Walworth	1848.
Loomis, Charles D	Necedah, Juneau	1882.
Loper, Alonzo A	Eden, Fond du Lac	1873, b.
Lord, Simon L	Edgerton, Rock	1880, b.
Lorigan, Bryan S	Maple Grove, Manitowoc	1874, 75.
Love, John	Mineral Point, Iowa	1855.
Lovejoy, Allen P	Janesville, Rock	1879, b.
Loveland, Carpus	Rutland, Dane	1870.
Lovell, Frederick S	Kenosha, Kenosha	1857, 58.

1 Unsuccessfully contesting seat of Solon W. Pierce, in 1870. b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.—Continued.

Name.	Post-office—County Represented.	Session.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Low, Jacob	Lowville, Columbia	1872.
Lown, George H	Walworth, Walworth	1849.
Lowth, John	Lowell, Dodge	1850, 51, 59.
Lowth, Matthew	Columbus, Columbia	1880.
Lowth, Michael F	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1865.
Lowry, Goodwin	Helena Station, Iowa	1868.
Luchsinger, John	Monroe, Green New Glarus, Green	1887. 1873, 76, 77, 78.
Luse, Louis K	Stoughton, Dane	1881.
Lutkin, Peter C	Whitesville, Racine	1857.
Lyle, John	Paoli, Dane	1878.
Lynch, Felix	Danville, Dodge	1885.
Lynch, Thomas	Chilton, Calumet	1872, 83.
Lynde, William Pitt	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1866, b.
Lyon, James R	Glendale, Monroe	1889.
Lyon, Joseph F	Darien, Walworth	1868.
Lyon, Waldo	Hustisford, Dodge	1859.
Lyon, William P	Racine, Racine	1859, 60.
Macauley, Robert	Menomonie, Dunn	1883.
MacBride, Robert J	Neillsville, Clark	1882, 83.
Mackay, Thomas C. L	Elk Grove, La Fayette	1860, 61.
Madden, Henry	Dodgeville, Iowa	1853.
Main, Robert P	Oregon, Dane	1857.
Malmros, G. C. Oscar	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1851.
Maloy, Michael	Richfield, Washington	1862.
Manley, Ira, Jr	Markesan, Green Lake	1868.
Manney, Francis G	Linden, Sheboygan	1850.
Manson, Rufus P	Wausau, Marathon	1871.
Markham, George H	Independence, Trempealeau	1879.
Marsden, Thomas B	Friendship, Adams	1866.
Marshall, Charles W	La Crosse, La Crosse	1859.
Marshall, George M	Big Springs, Adams	1875, 76.
Marshall, John	Adell, Sheboygan	1882.
Marshall, William R[1]	St. Croix Falls, St. Croix	1848.
Marston, Warren	Lomira, Dodge	1867.
Martin, Andrew	Riceville, Washington	1875, 76.
Martin, Constant	Dykesville, Kewaunee	1866.
Martin, Jacob, Sr	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1883.
Martin, Mark	Onion River, Sheboygan	1864.
Martin, Morgan L	Green Bay, Brown	1855, 74, b.
Martin, N. T	Mineral Point, Iowa	1889.
Martin, Stoddard H	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1849.
Marvin, George G	Westford, Columbia	1871.
Marx, Nicolaus	Wayne, Washington	1864, 77.
Mason, Albert L	Elton, Walworth	1879.
Mason, Jacob	Monroe, Green	1868.
Mason, John	Wiota, La Fayette	1885.
Mason, Zebulon P	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1857, 58.
Masters, William	Weyauwega, Waupaca	1887.
Masse, Charles A	Sturgeon Bay, Door	1879.
Massey, Henry L	Potosi, Grant	1861.
Mather, Samuel W	Markesan, Marquette	1858.
Mathes, John	Rhine, Sheboygan	1854.
Matteson, Silas C	Waucousta, Fond du Lac	1859.
Matthews, Eschines P	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1881.
Matts, Nicholas M	Verona, Dane	1862.
Matts, Peter W	Montrose, Dane	1854.
Maxon, Densmore W	Cedar Creek, Washington	1848, 52, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 82, b.
Maxson, Darwin E	Milton, Rock	1869.
Maxson, Orrin T	Prescott, Pierce	1853, 57.
Maxwell, Walter S	Kenosha, Kenosha	1877, 81, 84, b.
May, Reuben	Springville, Vernon	1870, 72.
Mayer, Christian	Watertown, Jefferson	1875.
Mayer, Jacob G	Le Roy, Dodge	1862.
McAllister, William P	Omro, Winnebago	1857, 58.
McArthur, Eric	Winneconne, Winnebago	1876.
McCarthy, James	Port Washington, Ozaukee	1866.
McCartney, Alexander R	Cassville, Grant	1869.
McCarty, Frank D	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1858.
McCarty, Thomas	Menomonee Falls, Waukesha	1870, 77.
McCaul, Thomas	Tomah, Monroe	1874.
McCollum, John F	Trenton, Dodge	1862, 63.
McConum, J. L. R	Sextonville, Richland	1876, 77.

1 Seat successfully contested by Joseph Bowron, of Hudson.

b. See list of Senators.

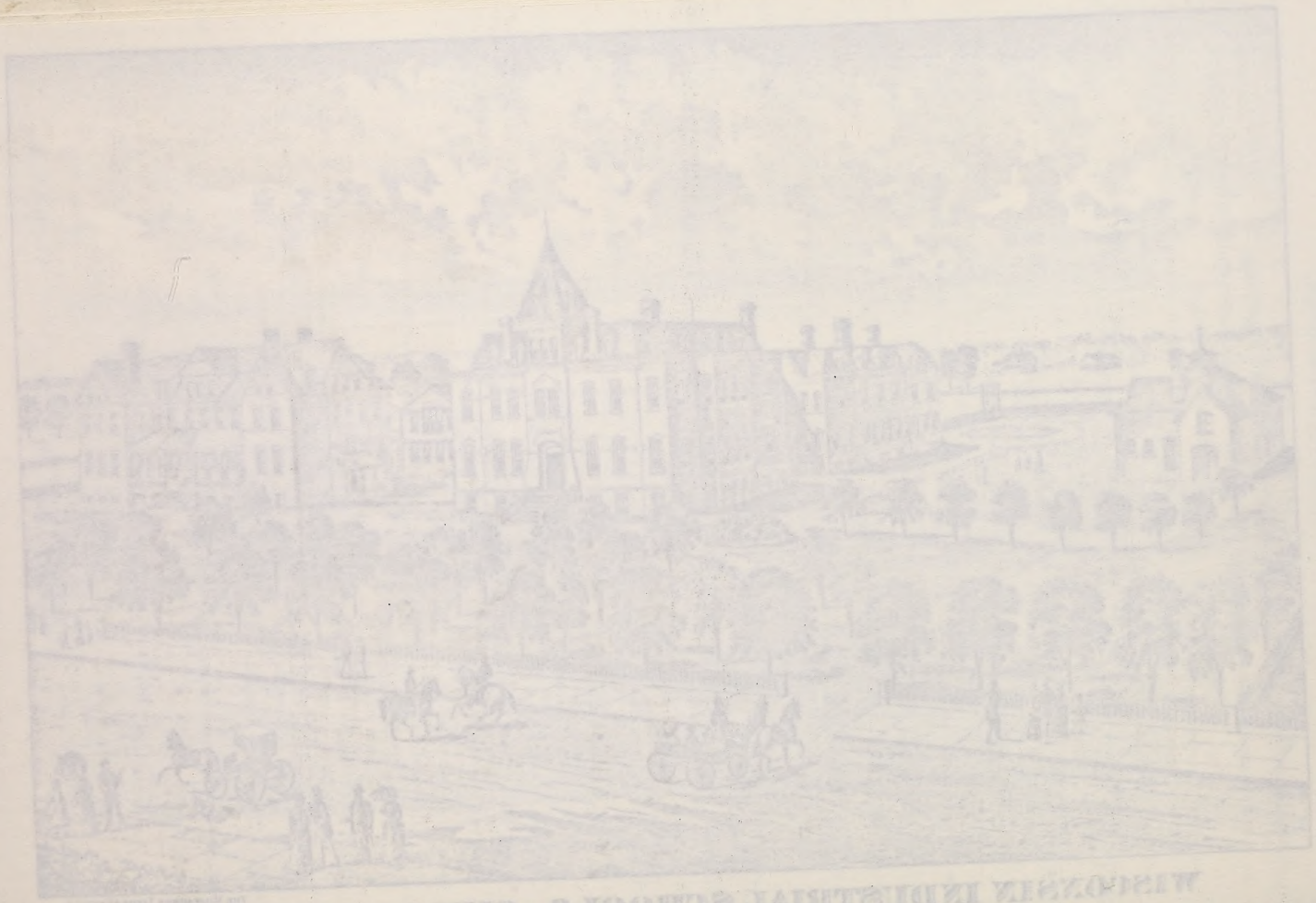
MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
McConnell, Chas. D.	Ripon, Green Lake	1882, 87.
McConnell, Thomas	Winneconne, Winnebago	1873.
McCord, Myron H.	Merrill, Lincoln	1881, b.
McCormick, Andrew	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1856, 57.
McCormick, Francis	Ashippun, Dodge	1854.
McCormick, Joseph	Ahnapee, Kewaunee	1871.
McCoy, James B.	Platteville, Grant	1887, 89.
McCoy, William J.	Beetown, Grant Lancaster, Grant	1876, 78. 1883, 85.
McCourt, James Henry	St. Croix Falls, Polk	1887, 89.
McCracken, M. W.[1]	Superior, ———	1859.
McCracken, Samuel	Marquette, Marquette	1854.
McDill, Alexander S.	Plover, Portage	1862, b.
McDill, George D.	Osceola Mills, Polk	1881, 82, 83.
McDill, Thomas H.	Plover, Portage	1867, 71, 79, 80.
McDonald, A. S.	Marion, Waupaca	1885, 87.
McDonald, David	Racine, Racine	1848.
McDonald, Donald A.	La Crosse, La Crosse	1874, b.
McDonald, James	Sussex, Waukesha	1869.
McDonald, John D.	Summit, Waukesha	1870, 71.
McDonald, John R.	Ahnapee, Kewaunee	1869.
McDonnell, Alexander A.	Madison, Dane	1858.
McDonnell, Martin W.	Alma, Buffalo	1882.
McDowell, Samuel C.	Fox Lake, Dodge	1882.
McElroy, James	Waupun, Fond du Lac	1864.
McElroy, William J.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1887, 89.
McFarland, David	Highland, Iowa	1863, b.
McFarlane, Hugh	Portage City, Columbia	1850.
McFetridge, Edward C.	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1878, 81, b.
McGilton, John	Cedar Falls, Dunn	1880.
McGinty, Bernard	Calamine, La Fayette	1878, 80.
McGarry, Edward	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1850, 53, 64, b.
McGeehan, R. J.	De Pere, Brown	1889.
McGlachlin, E.	Stevens Point, Portage	1889.
McGonigal, William	Wingville, Grant	1850.
McGranahan, William	Fayette, La Fayette	1859.
McGrath, James	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1865, 66, 67, 68, 70, 73, 74.
McGrew, Joseph B.[2]	Richland Centre, Richland	1874, b.
McGuire, James M.	Danville, Dodge	1865.
McIndoe, Walter D.	Wausau, Marathon	1850, 54, 55.
McIntosh, Charles E.	Lime Rock, Outagamie	1869, 70, 71.
McIntyre, Eugene	Waldo, Sheboygan	1880.
McIver, James	Bay View, Milwaukee	1874.
McKay, John J.	Sparta, Monroe	1860.
McKee, David	Potosi, Grant	1852.
McKenzie, John	Dekorra, Columbia	1883.
McKibbon, John	Geneva, Walworth	1858.
McKesson, James C.	Wheatland, Kenosha	1853, 59.
McLean, Campbell	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1862.
McLean, Hector	Stockbridge, Calumet	1865.
McLean, Thomas	Stockbridge, Calumet	1864
McLees, John M.	Harmony, Vernon	1869.
McLeran, J. B.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1887.
McLaughlin, William M.	Oregon, Green	1864, 65.
McMichael, William	Viroqua, Bad Axe	1860.
McMillan, Alexander	La Crosse, La Crosse	1873.
McMullen, W. V.	Brillion, Calumet	1889.
McMurdo, James H	Hortonville, Outagamie	1880, 81.
McNair, Hugh A. W.	Fennimore, Grant	1859, 67, 70.
McNaughton, F	Vernon, Waukesha	1852.
McNeel, J. Henry	Greenbush, Sheboygan	1870.
McNitt, Edwin W	Otsego, Columbia	1864.
McNamara, Martin	Maple Grove, Manitowoc	1872.
McRea, Hector C.	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1879, 80.
McRaith, M. J.[3]	Grand Rapids, Wood	1865.
McWhorter, George	Waukesha, Waukesha	1858.
Mead, L. H.	Shell Lake, Washburn	1889.
Mead, Zerah	Whitewater, Walworth	1852.
Meade, John F	Green Bay, Brown	1849.
Meadows, William	Lyons, Walworth	1881.
Meehan, James	Meehan, Portage	1878.
Meigs, Gardner C	Arena, Iowa	1859, 60.
Meiklejohn, John	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1882.
Meissner, Gustav	Ashippun, Dodge	1884.

1 Died during session. 2 Successfully contesting seat of Moses S. Gibson, of Hudson. b See list of Senators
3 Successfully contesting seat of H. M. Remmington.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MILWAUKEE.

THE MILWAUKEE LITHO. & ENGR'G CO.



MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Melvin, Fordyce R	Brooklyn, Green	1879.
Menzies, James	Rock Prairie, Rock	1881.
Merriam, Amzy	Geneva, Walworth	1871.
Merriam, John G	Lake Mills, Jefferson	1855.
Merrill, Almond	Charleston, Calumet	1855.
Merrill, Hiram	Janesville, Rock	1875.
Merrill, Lorenzo	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1848, 59.
Merrill, Lorenzo G	Black River Falls, Jackson	1866.
Merrill, Soreno T	Beloit, Rock	1876, 77.
Merrill, Willard	Janesville, Rock	1871.
Merrit, Edward E	Neillsville, Clark	1873.
Merrity, Patrick	Hale's Corners, Milwaukee	1880.
Messmore, Isaac E	La Crosse, La Crosse	1861.
Metcalf, Theophilus F	Spring Lake, Waushara	1870.
Meyer, Charles G	Fredonia, Ozaukee	1871, 81.
Meyer, Joseph	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1853.
Meyer, Joseph A	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1887.
Mihils, Uriah D	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1870, 71.
Millard, Burton	Wausau, Marathon	1858.
Millard, B. F	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1889.
Miller, Clarkson	Geneva, Walworth	1860.
Miller, Chas. H	West Bend, Washington	1867.
Miller, Joseph	Brillion, Manitowoc	1883, 85.
Miller, Lucius M	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1853.
Miller, Samuel	Shopiere, Rock	1862.
Miller, Henry	Wausau, Marathon	1887.
Miller, William	Rusk, Dunn	1887.
Miller, Samuel S	Whitehall, Trempealeau	1887.
Miller, William H	Door Creek, Dane	1863, 64.
Miller, W. L	Winneconne, Winnebago	1889.
Millikin, N. W	Saxeville, Waushara	1882.
Mills, Fergus	Seneca, Crawford	1876.
Mills, Hugh B	Millston, Jackson	1876.
Mills, Joseph T	Lancaster, Grant	1856, 57, 62, 79.
Mills, Thomas B	Millston, Jackson	1885, 87, 89.
Miner, Cyrus	Janesville, Rock	1889.
Miner, Eliphalet S	Necedah, Juneau	1865, 66, b.
Miner, James H	Richland Center, Richland	1870.
Minor, David N	Rubicon, Dodge	1861.
Minor, Edward S	Fish Creek, Door	1878, 80, 81, b.
Mitchell, Abner	Spring Grove, Green	1854.
Mitchell, Franklin	Juda, Green	1877, 78, 79.
Mitchell, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1856.
Mitchell, Martin	Brodhead, Green	1860.
Mitchell, Robert	Douglas Center, Marquette	1875.
Mitchell, William F[1]	Gibbsville, Sheboygan	1861.
Moeller, Adolph	New Holstein, Calumet	1882.
Mohr, Christian Frederick	Portage, Columbia	1887, 89.
Mohr, Thomas	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1876, 77.
Monroe, Publius V	New Berlin, Waukesha	1852.
Monroe, William	Fayette, La Fayette	1867.
Monteith, John	Fennimore, Grant	1873.
Monteith, John B	Genesee, Waukesha	1865.
Montgomery, Edwin	Hancock, Waushara	1871, b.
Mooers, Benjamin H	Grafton, Washington	1848.
Moore, Benjamin F	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1852.
Moore, Chas. W	Chetek, Barron	1889.
Moore, Harvey	Ozaukee, Washington	1851.
Moore, Harvey T	Brodhead, Green	1862.
Moore, John B	Muscoda, Grant	1860.
Moore, William V	Burlington, Racine	1872.
Moran, Patrick H	Morrison, Brown	1882.
More, George E	Royalton, Waupaca	1871.
Moors, Charles W	Hancock, Waushara	1880, 81.
Morgan, D. H	Albany, Green	1885.
Morgan, Frederick A	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1871.
Morrill, John	Hixton, Jackson	1870.
Morris, Charles E	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1848.
Morrison, David L	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson	1854, 56.
Morman, Thomas J	Stevens Point, Portage	1851.
Morrow, Joseph M[2]	Sparta, Monroe	1862.
Morse, Hiram D	Waterford, Racine	1867.

1 Successfully contesting seat of C. W. Humphrey.
2 Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of S. D. Powers.
b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Names.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Morse, William M.	Ashippun, Dodge	1866, 75.
	Alderly, Jefferson	1857.
Moscowitt, Frederick	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1855, 57, 59, 75, 78.
Moser, Conrad, Jr.	Alma, Buffalo	1867, 68.
Mosher, John	Waterloo, Jefferson	1866.
Mosher, Jonathan	Stoughton, Dane	1855.
Mott, Thomas R.	Watertown, Jefferson	1852.
Moulton, Powers G.	Onalaska, La Crosse	1870, 71.
Mowe, Daniel	Orfordville, Rock	1865.
Muckerheide, Jacob H.	Kewaskum, Washington	1879.
Muehl, Adam	St. Martin, Waukesha	1868.
Mulholand, Henry	Meeme, Manitowoc	1860, 65.
Mullowney, James	Kildare, Juneau	1878, 79.
Mumbrue, Henry C.	Waupaca, Waupaca	1876, b.
Munn, Henry B	Portage, Columbia	1860.
Munroe, Orlando C.	Racine, Racine	1861, 63.
Murdock, James	Neosha, Dodge	1850.
Murphy, James L.	Marinette, Marinette	1887.
Murphy, James S.	Benton, La Fayette	1859.
Murphy, James W.	Briggsville, Marquette	1879.
Murphy, John D.	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1851.
Murphy, John A.	Ellsworth, Pierce	1887.
Murphy, Matthew[1]	New Diggings, La Fayette	1852, 56.
Murphy, Michael	Maple Grove, Manitowoc	1865, 67.
Murphy, Newton S.	Whitewater, Walworth	1859.
Murphy, William	Briggsville, Marquette	1869, 74.
Murray, Horatio J.	Beloit, Rock	1867.
	Turtle, Rock	1856.
Murray, James.	New Berlin, Waukesha	1867.
Murray, Nathaniel O.	Pepin, Pepin	1882.
Murray, William D.	Beloit, Rock	1853.
Muzzy, John	Mayville, Rock	1851.
Naber, Herman	Shawano, Shawano	1864, 75, 80, 83.
Narracong, Jonas W.	Lodi, Columbia	1870.
Nash, Jonathan W.	Oak Grove, Dodge	1860.
Nash, Thomas E.	Centralia, Wood	1885.
Nash, William F.	Two Rivers, Manitowoc	1878.
Nason, Solomon L.	Nasonville, Wood	1878.
Neavil, James H.	Potosi, Grant	1868.
Needham, Randolph J.	Stockbridge, Calumet	1867.
Neeves, George A.	Grand Rapids, Wood	1872.
Neff, Danverse	Calamine, La Fayette	1876.
Nelson, Andrew G.	Waupaca, Waupaca	1885.
Nelson, Homer	Markesan, Green Lake	1877.
Nelson, Joseph	Raymond, Racine	1857.
Nelson, Jerome	Nelsonville, Portage	1887.
Nelson, Knute	Cambridge, Dane	1868, 69.
Nelson, Thomas L.	Prescott, Pierce	1875.
Neuhauser, Francis A.	LeRoy, Dodge	1877.
Newcomb, John	Pepin, Pepin	1887.
Neville, John C.	Green Bay, Brown	1860.
Newell, Franklin	Paris, Kenosha	1856, 66.
Newell, James E.	Viroqua, Vernon	1875.
Newick, Samuel	Beetown, Grant	1862.
Newman, Alfred W.	Trempealeau, Trempealeau	1863, b.
Newman, Gideon E.	Cooksville, Rock	1877.
Newton, Selim	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1861.
Nichols, Abner	Mineral Point, Iowa	1848.
Nichols, Archibald	Markesan, Green Lake	1848, 54, 62, 71, 72.
Nichols, Henry F. C.	New Lisbon, Juneau	1872, 73, 79.
Nichols, Marshall C.	Viroqua, Vernon	1883.
Nicholls, John	Trempealeau, Trempealeau	1867, 68.
Niedermann, J. C. U.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1864.
Noble, Butler G.	Whitewater, Walworth	1858.
Noble, Morgan L.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1849, 50.
Noggle, David	Janesville, Rock	1854, 57.
Noll, William	Cascade, Sheboygan	1876.
Noller, George	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1883.
Noon, Jeremiah	Merton, Waukesha	1856.
Norcross, Pliny	Janesville, Rock	1867, 85.
Northrop, George C.	Racine, Racine	1864.
Northrop, Stiles S.	Ogden, Rock	1861.

1 Keat contested, resigned and replaced by G. W. Hammett, in 1852.
b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Names.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Northrop, Samuel	Dellona, Sauk	1858.
Norton, Nelson R	Burlington, Racine	1854.
Noyes, David K	Baraboo, Sauk	1856.
Nute, Benjamin	Milford, Jefferson	1849.
Nye, Frank M	Clear Lake, Polk	1885.
Nye, William M	Beloit, Rock	1887.
Oberman, Jacob	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1865.
O'Brien, John	Milton, Monroe	1881.
Ockler, William	Muskego Center, Waukesha	1871.
O'Connor, Eugene	Watertown, Jefferson	1869.
Oddie, J. M	Boyceville, Dunn	1885.
Œtling, Charles	Howard's Grove, Sheboygan	1863, 71.
Officer, William H	Springville, Vernon	1864, 65.
O'Flaherty, John	Morrison, Brown	1879.
O'Hara, Samuel	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1862.
Oliver, E. C	Cedar Grove, Sheboygan	1889.
Ollis, John	DeForest, Dane	1878.
Olmsted, Nathan	Cottage Inn, La Fayette	1851, 53.
O'Malley, Dominick	Westport, Dane	1861.
O'Neill, Edward	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1854, 55, b.
O'Neill, James	Neillsville, Clark Black River Falls	1868. 1849.
O'Neill, James	Neillsville, Clark	1885.
O'Neill, John	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1882, 83.
O'Neill, Thomas	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1875.
Opitz, William F	Mequon River, Ozaukee	1861.
Ordway, Davis S	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1860.
Ormsby, James B	Oxford, Marquette	1859.
Orton, Charles H	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1866.
Orton, Harlow S	Madison, Dane	1854, 59, 71.
O'Rourk, Patrick H	Cascade, Sheboygan	1872, b.
O'Rourk, John	Kildare, Juneau	1868.
Osborn, Albert K	Iola, Waupaca	1863, 65, 66.
Osborn, Chas F	Darlington, Green, pt. LaFayette	1889.
Osborn, Sylvester W	Darlington, La Fayette	1865.
Osborne, Marvin	Magnolia, Rock	1874, 75.
Osborne, Tobias G	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1851.
Ostrander, James H	Aztalan, Jefferson	1853.
Ostrander, James W	Jefferson, Jefferson	1873, 75, 79, 82.
Ostrander, Jared F	Aztalan, Jefferson	1857.
Owen, David	Portage, Columbia	1877.
Owen, William	Cambria, Columbia	1865.
Packard, William P	Racine, Racine	1880, 83.
Paddock, B. G	La Valle, Sauk	1889.
Paddock, William	Markesan, Green Lake	1881.
Page, Lucius H	Fulton, Rock	1849.
Pahl, Louis P	Oconto, Oconto	1876.
Paine, Charles P	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1880.
Palmer, Alexander S	Geneva, Walworth	1850.
Palmer, Cassius C	West Salem, La Crosse	1869.
Palmer, Edwin	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1859.
Palmer, Ephraim	Edgerton, Rock	1862.
Palmer, Henry L	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1853, 60, 62, 73, b.
Palmer, John T	Waterford, Racine	1856.
Palmer, Rodman	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1861.
Palmer, Thomas	Mayville, Dodge	1859.
Palmer, William	Logansville, Sauk	1865, 66.
Pape, A. H	New London, Outagamie	1882, 83.
Parish, John K	Medford, Taylor	1885.
Parker, Charles D	Pleasant Valley, St. Croix	1869, 70.
Parker, Charles H	Beloit, Rock	1868, 69, 78.
Parker, George W	Metomen, Fond du Lac	1855, 56.
Parker, Nathan	Hartford, Washington	1861.
Parker, Ruel	Portland, Dodge	1854.
Parkinson, J. W	Brothertown, Calumet	1880.
Parkinson, Daniel M	Willow Springs, La Fayette	1849.
Parkinson, Peter, Jr	Fayette, La Fayette	1854.
Parks, Francis G	Eagle, Waukesha	1873.
Parks, Rufus	Waterville, Waukesha	1867.
Parry, William T	Portage, Columbia	1881, 82, b.
Patch, Henry	Patch Grove, Grant	1858.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Patch, Horace D	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1852.
Patchin, Melvin B	Fremont, Waupaca	1860.
Patten, Azel W	Neenah, Winnebago	1872.
Patterson, Andrew	Fox River, Kenosha	1885.
Patterson, Henry A	Janesville, Rock	1873.
Peak, Uriel H	Green Bay, Brown	1852.
Pearl, Elisha	Lisbon, Waukesha	1853.
Pease, Harlow	Waterloo, Jefferson	1858.
Pease, Spencer A	Montello, Marquette	1865, 66, 70, 71.
Peckham, William P	Neenah, Winnebago	1874.
Pederson, Eli	Primrose, Dane	1883.
Peirce, Jabez	Mineral Point, Iowa	1849.
Pemberton, John	Delavan, Walworth	1878.
Pengra, Marshal H	Juda, Green	1871, 72.
Perkins, James W	New Chester, Adams	1885, 87.
Perkins, Nathaniel	Sauk City, Sauk	1851.
Perry, Cyrus	Waterloo, Dodge	1869.
Perry, Eli P	New London, Waupaca	1867.
Perry, William W	Prairie du Sac, Sauk	1872.
Persons, E. W	Depere, Brown	1885, b
Persons, James H	Plum City, Pierce	1873, 74.
Peters, Peter	Rubicon, Dodge	1861, 65.
Peters, William H	Montello, Marquette	1878.
Petersen, C. H. M	New Holstein, Calumet	1868, 69, 72[1], 81.
Petersen, John C	Appleton, Outagamie	1879, 80.
Peterson, Atley	Soldier's Grove, Crawford	1879, 80, 81, 82.
Peterson, Halvor H	Orfordville, Rock	1871.
Petrie, Jost D	Concord, Jefferson	1861, 67.
Petters, O. Hugo [2]	———, Fond du Lac	1859.
Pettit, Paris	East Troy, Walworth	1866.
Pfaff, Frederick A	Cross Plains, Dane	1861.
Pfunder, Frederick	Nero, Manitowoc	1880.
Phelps, A. Warren	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1874.
Phelps, Chauncy M	Addison, Washington	1849.
Phelps, Joseph A	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1852.
Phillips, Albert L	Racine, Racine	1869, 70, b.
Phillips, Benjamin F	Mukwa, Manitowoc	1857.
Phillips, Bradley	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1872.
Phillips, Charles H	Lake Mills, Jefferson	1870, 76, 77, b.
Phillips, Enos M	Big Valley, La Crosse	1863.
Phillips, John	Stevens Point, Portage	1860, 64.
Phillips, Joseph	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1866, 67, 69.
Phillips, Peter	Meeme, Manitowoc	1882.
Phillips, Sewall A	Royalton, Waupaca	1880, 81.
Pickett, Armine	Weelaunee, Winnebago	1861.
Pierce, Albert H	Monticello, Green	1859, 68.
Pierce, Humphrey	Appleton, Outagamie	1882.
Pierce, Robert W	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1883, 85.
Pierce, Solon W	Friendship, Adams	1870[3], 77, 78, 80, 81, 82.
Pierce, William A	Sun Prairie, Dane	1852.
Pierron, William	Silver Springs, Milwaukee	1881.
Pike, Alanson	Whitewater, Jefferson	1865.
Pike, Jarvis K	Cold Spring, Jefferson	1849.
Pinkney, Bertine	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1850, b.
Pinney, Silas U	Madison, Dane	1875.
Piper, Francis V	Pipersville, Jefferson	1883.
Piper, Jonathan	Ixonia Center, Jefferson	1865.
Place, Jacob B	Hartford, Washington	1880.
Platto, John V. V	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1862.
Plocker, William	Fairwater, Fond du Lac	1875.
Plumer, Bradbury G	Wausau, Marathon	1866.
Plumer, Daniel L	Wausau, Marathon	1873.
Plummer, Samuel L	Arkansaw, Pepin	1874.
Pœrtner, Adam	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1863.
Pole, Charles	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1868, 69.
Pooler, Frank	Onalaska, La Crosse	1882.
Pope, Anson W	Janesville, Rock	1849, 61, 66.
Pope, Carl C	Black River Falls, Jackson	1862, 63, 77, 78, b.
Poppert, George	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1885.
Porter, James W	Port Washington, Washington	1853.
Porter, John L	Pacific, Columbia	1873.

1 Seat unsuccessfully contested by John Merrill.
2 Elected in place of S. K. Barnes, who died before taking his seat.
3 Seat unsuccessfully contested by O. B. Lapham.
b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Porter, Hugh	Seneca, Crawford	1887, 89.
Porter, Joseph K. P.	Cooksville, Rock	1859.
Porter, Thomas	New Richmond, St. Croix	1885.
Porth, Peter	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1874.
Post, Lorenzo L.	Weyauwega, Waupaca	1878, 79.
Potter, Jerome B.	Sentinel, Juneau	1869, 70.
Potter, John F.	East Troy, Walworth	1856.
Potter, John, Jr.[1]	Menasha, Winnebago	1878, 79.
Potter, Peter	Le Roy, Dodge	1857.
Potter, Wm. D.	Cambridge, Dane	1866.
Pound, Albert E.	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1873.
Pound, Thaddeus C.	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1864, 66, 67, 69.
Powell, Abner	Mineral Point, Iowa	1869.
Powell, Oliver S.	River Falls, Pierce	1870, 71, 72.
Powell, Robert T.	Indian Ford, Rock	1871.
Powell, Henry	Mazomanie, Dane	1887.
Power, Robert.	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1863.
Powers, David J.	Palmyra, Jefferson	1853.
Powers, Joseph.	Hebron, Jefferson	1864.
Powers, Levi P.	Grand Rapids, Wood	1863.
Powers, Simeon D.[2]	Tomah, Monroe	1862.
Powers, Simon D.	Port Washington, Washington	1852.
Pratt, Delando.	Baraboo, Sauk	1848.
Pratt, Geo. W.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1889.
Pratt, Martin V.	Evansville, Rock	1881, 89.
Pratt, Orris.	Spring Prairie, Walworth	1883.
Pratt, Samuel.	Spring Prairie, Walworth	1849, 55, 63, b.
Prentice, Wm. H	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1858.
Prentiss, Theodore	Watertown, Jefferson	1861.
Prentiss, Wm. A.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1867, 68.
Price, David J.	Bay View, Milwaukee	1881.
Price, William T.	Black River Falls, Jackson	1851, 82, b.
Prickett, Harlow E.	Black River Falls, Jackson	1858.
Priest, Daniel B.	Viroqua, Vernon	1863, 68.
Priestly, Chas. W.	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1885.
Pritchard, Richard.	Manchester, Green Lake	1880.
Proctor, John	Neenah, Winnebago	1866, 67.
Proctor, Wm. H.	Fall River, Columbia	1882.
Pulcifer, Daniel H.	Shawano, Shawano	1867, 79.
Puhlman, Otto	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1873.
Pullen, Lloyd T.	Evansville, Rock	1876.
	Argyle, La Fayette	1861, 63.
Purple, Chauncey H.	Brookfield Center, Waukesha	1854.
Putnam, Edson A.	Oakfield, Fond du Lac	1876.
Putnam, George W.	Ash Ridge, Richland	1872, 73.
Putnam, John D.	River Falls, Pierce	1883.
Quarles, Joseph V.	Kenosha	1879, b.
Race, John J.	Fredonia Station, Ozaukee	1885.
Raesser, Christopher S.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1879, 80, 8[illegible].
Rahr, Reinhard.	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1887.
Ramsay, George R.	Janesville, Rock	1852.
Ramsey, Wm. H.	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1855, 61.
Rand, Elijah K.	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1862, 63.
Randall, Alexander W.	Waukesha, Waukesha	1855.
Randall, Benjamin	Lebanon, Dodge	1848.
Rankin, Joseph.	Mishicott, Manitowoc	1860.
	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1871, 72, 73, 74, b.
Rasmussen, James J.	Fort Howard, Brown	1881, 83.
Ray, Adam E.	Troy, Walworth	1851.
Ray, George A.	La Grange, Walworth	1868.
Raymond, James O.	Plover, Portage	1866.
Raymond, Shepard O.	Geneva, Walworth	1866.
Raymond, William.	Belle Center, Crawford	1870.
Read, John M.[3]	Kewaunee, Kewaunee	1881, b.
Reed, Curtis.	Menasha, Winnebago	1853, 61.
Reed, Darius.	Sullivan, Jefferson	1854, 56.
Reed, Dennis A.	Sturgeon Bay, Door	1865, 74.
Reed, Henry.	Grand Rapids, Wood	1869.
Reed, Horatio G. H.	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1870.
Reed, Orson.	Summit, Waukesha	1853, b.

1 Died during the session.
2 Died, and Joseph M. Morrow, of Sparta, elected to supply the vacancy.
3 Resigned December 7, 1880, and J. E. Darbellay elected to fill vacancy.
b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Reed, William W.	Jefferson, Jefferson	1862, 66, 67, b.
Regan, Mathias J.	Eagle, Waukesha	1883.
Reinhard, William	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1854.
Remington, Cyrus C	Baraboo, Sauk	1854.
Remington, H. W[1]	Grand Rapids, Wood	1865.
Resch, Michel	Green Bay, Brown	1876.
Ripley, Arthur	Appleton, Outagamie	1853.
Reuther, Peter	Centreville, Manitowoc	1872.
Rewey, Jefferson W.	Rewey, Iowa	1868, 81, 82.
Reymert, James D.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee / Norway, Racine	1857, b. / 1849, b.
Reynolds, Benoni O.	Geneva, Walworth	1876, b.
Reynolds, James C.	Lake Geneva, Walworth	1885, 87, b.
Reynolds, Joseph B.	Chilton, Calumet	1879.
Reynolds, James	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1857, 68.
Rhoda, David	Oconomowoc, Waukesha	1873.
Rhodes, Jonas W.	Kenosha, Kenosha	1871.
Ribble, John B.	Horicon, Dodge	1855.
Rice, Carleton E.	Sparta, Monroe	1864.
Rice, Ira A.	Waterford, Racine	1870.
Rice, John T.	Waterford, Racine	1877.
Rice, William	Morrison, Brown	1878.
Rich, Corydon L.	Shiocton, Shawano / Vinland, Winnebago	1873. / 1854.
Richards, Daniel H.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1868, 70, 71, 74, 75.
Richards, John F.	Tomah, Monroe	1872.
Richards, Richard	Racine, Racine	1873.
Richardson, E. D.	Geneva, Walworth	1849.
Richardson, Hamilton	Janesville, Rock	1864, b.
Richardson, N. B.	Warren, La Fayette	1869.
Richardson, Silas	Waukesha, Waukesha	1863.
Richardson, William	Fairplay, Grant	1852.
Richmond, George N.	Appleton, Outagamie	1874, 75, b.
Richter, August	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1871.
Richer, Ezekiel	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1852, 53.
Rickerson, Charles	Sun Prairie, Dane	1849.
Riemer, Gustav J	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1887.
Ries, Florian J.	Milwaukee, Milwaudee	1877.
Ring, M. C.	Neillsville, Clark	1889, b.
Ringle, Bartholomew	Wausau, Marathon	1864, 72, 75, 76, 77.
Ringle, John	Wausau, Marathon	1879, 80, 81, b.
Riordan, James	Franklin, Milwaukee	1861.
Riordan, Jeremiah	West Bend, Washington	1874.
Robbins, Hanmer	Platteville, Grant	1857, 58, 61, 64, 66, 67, 68.
Roberts, David	North Prairie, Waukesha	1858.
Roberts, Henry	Caledonia, Racine	1848.
Roberston, Rober C.	Vernon, Waukesha	1860.
Robinson, Charles D.	Green Bay, Brown	1850.
Robinson, Eli	Benton, La Fayette	1853.
Robinson, Frederick	Kenosha, Kenosha	1872, 76.
Robinson, George M.	Salem, Racine	1850.
Robinson, James	Chilton, Calumet	1853, 58, 63, 70.
Robinson, John	Francis Creek, Manitowoc	1885.
Robinson, Nathaniel S.	Neenah, Winnebago	1875.
Robinson, Thomas	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1867.
Robinson, William	Mineral Point, Iowa	1873, 74.
Roblier, Hiram W.	Wyocena, Columbia	1874.
Roche, Matthew	Westport, Dane	1853.
Roche, Patrick	Danville, Dodge	1877.
Rockwell, D. Henry	Oconomowoc, Waukesha	1849.
Rockwell, Reuben	Springfield, Walworth	1859.
Rodolf, Charles G.	Orion, Richland / Highland, Iowa	1858. / 1851, b.
Rodolph, Theodore	La Crosse, La Crosse	1868, 70.
Roe, William H.	Mt. Pleasant, Racine	1853.
Rœmer, John A.	Appleton, Outagamie	1873.
Rœthe, Henry	Painsville, Milwaukee	1869.
Rogan, Patrick	Watertown, Jefferson	1851, 53, 55, 66.
Rogan, Peter	Watertown, Jefferson	1858, 62.
Rogers, Asa	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1875.
Rogers, Charles	Hingham, Sheboygan	1865.
Rogers, E. D.	Necedah, Juneau	1878.
Rogers, James E.	Stevens Point, Portage	1881.

1 Seat successfully contested by M. J. McRaith. b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Rogers, Oran	Cascade, Sheboygan	1860.
Rogers, William	Carleton, Kewaunee	1882.
Rollis, Christopher J	Oregon, Dane	1885.
Rolph, Frederick B	Monroe, Green	1864.
Rood, Anson	Stevens Point, Portage	1857.
	Kilbourn City, Adams	1864, 71.
Rood, Davenport	Jefferson, Jefferson	1848.
Rood, Lewis	Hazel Green, Grant	1854.
Rood, Samuel R	Packwaukee, Marquette	1855.
Root, Eleazer	Dartford, Marquette	1852.
Root, Wilbur M	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1879, 80, 82, 87.
Rose, Solomon L	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1855, b.
Rosenthal, Adolph	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1854.
Roskie, C. F	Montello, Marquette	1881.
Ross, Freeman M	Cambria, Columbia	1869.
Ross, James	Madison, Dane	1865.
Rothe, Emil	Watertown, Jefferson	1863.
Rounds, William P	Menasha, Winnebago	1870, 71, b.
Roundy, Daniel C	Geneva, Walworth	1864.
Rounseville, Samuel	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1866.
	Meeme, Manitowoc	1862.
Rountree, John H [1]	Platteville, Grant	1863, b.
Rowe, William E	Arena, Iowa	1869, 72, 73, 74.
Rowlands, John R	Cambria, Columbia	1875.
Royce, Henry M	Oconto, Oconto	1874.
Roys, Samuel H	Stoughton, Dane	1848, 49.
Ruan, John	Oak Creek, Milwaukee	1855, 60.
Ruch, John	Boltonville, Sheboygan	1880.
Rudzinski, Theodore	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1887.
Rudd, Eli O	Rudd's Mills, Monroe	1872
	Reedsburg, Sauk	1859.
Ruger, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1861.
Runals, Edmund L	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1857, 58.
Runkel, Henry C	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1868, 69, 70.
Runkel, John	Lowell, Dodge	1873.
Rusch, William	Herman, Dodge	1871.
Rush, John D	Winneconne, Winnebago	1859.
Rusk, Allen	Liberty, Vernon	1878, 81.
Rusk, Jeremiah M	Viroqua, Bad Axe	1862.
Russell, Francis	Westfield, Marquette	1868.
Russell, Richard C	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1864.
Rutledge, John	Ixonia Center, Jefferson	1869.
Ryan, Hugh	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1885.
Ryan, James	Ridgeway, Iowa	1882, 83.
Ryan, Sam., Jr	Appleton, Outagamie	1865.
Sackett, Hobart S	Berlin, Waushara	1872, b.
Safford, Truman J	Exeter, Green	1852
Sage, Ezra C	New Lisbon, Juneau	1867.
Sage, Sidney A	Western Union, Racine	1881.
Salentine, Peter [2]	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1877.
Salisbury, Elijah C	Union Grove, Racine	1865.
Salter, Robert	Newburg, Washington	1862.
Samuelson, Svend	Eaton, Manitowoc	1871.
Sanborn, Alden S	Mazomanie, Dane	1862, 63, 64, 70.
Sanborn, A. W	Stevens Point, Portage	1885.
Sander, Jacob	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1873.
Sanders, Horace T	Racine, Racine	1853.
Sanderson, John	Cambria, Columbia	1879.
Sanderson, Robert B	Poynette, Columbia	1862, 66, b.
Sanderson, Thomas	Leeds, Columbia	1871.
Sanger, Caspar M	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1873.
Sarnow, Christian	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1877, 79.
Saugestad, Oluf A	Baldwin, St. Croix	1882.
Savage, James R	Springville, Bad Axe	1858.
Sawyer, Hiram	Burnett, Dodge	1866.
Sawyer, Hiram W	Hartford, Washington	1873, 74.
Sawyer, James	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1855.
Sawyer, Parker	Summit, Waukesha	1859.
Sawyer, Philetus	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1857, 61.
Sayles, Whitman	Rubicon, Dodge	1853.
Sayre, David F	Fulton, Rock	1873.
Scanlon, John	Symco, Waupaca	1879.

1 Successfully contesting seat of John Harms.
2 Seat successfully contested by Henry Fink.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Names.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Schætzel, Valentine	Menomonee Falls, Washington.	1861.
Schaubs, Ernst	Brillion, Calumet	1887.
Schautz, Adam	Addison, Washington	1854, 63, b.
Schatz, Herman	Brookfield, Waukesha	1882.
Scheibe, Emil P	Hika, Manitowoc	1889.
Scheiber, Frederick	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1883.
Scheffel, Sohn	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1869.
Schermerhorn, W. S	Lodi, Columbia	1867.
Scheuber, Adolph	Erfurt, Jefferson	1877.
Schletz, John A	Grafton, Ozaukee	1862.
Schlichting, Bernard	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1875.
Schmidlkofer, Andrew	Calvary, Fond du Lbc	1885, 87.
Schmidt, Carl H	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1870, b.
Schmidt, Casper	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1889.
Schmidt, John	Tess Corners, Waukesha	1864, 80.
Schmidtner, Louis A	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1860.
Schmitz, Frederick	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1875.
Schneider, Phillip	Barton, Washington	1866, 75, 76, 83, b.
Schoenwettar, Aug. F	Lowell, Dodge	1885.
Schott, George	Rubicon, Dodge	1872, 76.
Schottler, Martin	Staatsville, Washington	1863, 64.
Schrage, Joseph	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1855.
Schutte, Charles	Meeker, Washington	1853.
Schwalbach, John F., Jr	South Germantown, Washingt'n	1881.
Schwefel, Fred F	Lebanon, Dodge	1855.
Scofield, Charles	Red River, Door	1875.
Schollard, William	Hartford, Washington	1878.
Schuler, Fred C	Boltonville, Washington	1885, 87, 89.
Schulze, Fred	Portage, Columbia	1885.
Scott, David[1]	Waupaca, Waupaca	1854.
Scott, James	Darlington, La Fayette	1887.
Scribner, James K	Eldorado Mills, Fond du Lac	1876.
Scribner, Wiley S	Fairplay, Grant	1866.
Seabold, John E	Menomonee Falls, Waukesha	1881.
Seaman, Galen B	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1873.
Seamonson, William	Stoughton, Dane	1876.
Sears, Edgar	Pine River, Waushara	1867, 68.
Seaton, James W	Potosi, Grant	1859, 60, b.
Seaver, John D	Cooksville, Rock	1851.
Seaver, Joseph W	Darien, Walworth	1853.
Sedgwick, David E	Wrightstown, Brown	1880.
Seely, David J	Elk Grove, La Fayette	1866, 67.
Segar, John A	Johnstown, Rock	1850.
Selden, George W	Racine, Racine	1858.
Sell, John	Addison, Washington	1856.
Sellers, Malcolm	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1850.
Selsemeyer, August	Howard's Grove, Sheboygan	1881.
Semmann, John L	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1871, 74.
Semmonn, L	Oak Creek, Milwaukee	1862.
Semple, Parlan	Shawano, Shawano	1869, 71.
Senn, John J	Fountain City, Buffalo	1877, 78.
Serwe, Michael	Ashland, Fond du Lac	1875.
Sessions, Milan H	Waupaca, Waupaca	1869, b.
Seymour, Robert T	La Fayette, Walworth	1856.
Seymour, Silas J	Reedsburg, Sauk	1876, 77.
Shafter, James M	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1852.
Shafter, William N	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1859.
Shannahan, Daniel	Newtonboro, Manitowoc	1863.
Sharp, Elijah M	Delavan, Walworth	1872, 75.
Sharp, John W	Door Creek, Dane	1858.
Sharp, Terrett C	Elkhart Lake, Sheboygan	1883, 85.
Sharpstein, John R	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1863, b.
Shaw, Major	Hingham, Sheboygan	1872.
Shear, Thomas J	Hillsborough, Vernon	1882, 89.
Shears, Henry	Oconomowoc, Waukesha	1850.
Sheldon, Thomas H	Darlington, La Fayette	1880.
Shepard, Ashbel K	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1881.
Shepard, Charles E	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1882.
Shepard, J L	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1878.
Shepard, Leander H	Burnett, Dodge	1877.
Sherman, Adelmon	Janesville, Rock	1869, 70, 71.
Sherman, Benjamin F	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1880, b.
Sherman, John M	Burnett, Dodge	1855.
Shibley, Jacob B	Bassett's Station, Kenosha	1868.

1 Successfully contesting seat of John B. Jacobs.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Shinnick, Thomas	Watertown, Jefferson	1867, 76.
Sholes, Charles C	Kenosha, Kenosha	1855, b.
Sholes, C. Latham	Kenosha, Kenosha	1852, 52, b.
Short, Dennis	Theresa, Dodge	1873.
Showalter, Reuben B	Lancaster, Grant	1887, 89.
Shufelt, Sidney A	Omro, Winnebago	1876, 77.
Shultis, Norman	North Prairie, Waukesha	1864.
Shumway, Perley J	Wauwatosa, Milwaukee	1848, 62.
Siebers, Henry	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1889.
Sikes, George	Sharon, Walworth	1850.
Silverthorn, Willis C	Wausau, Marathon	1868, 74, b
Simon, Matthias	Ahnapee, Kewaunee	1859, 63.
Simmons, C. F	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1889.
Simmons, Rouse	Kenosha, Kenosha	1875.
Simmons, William	Nekimi, Winnebago	1865, 66.
Simmons, Zalmon G	Kenosha, Kenosha	1865.
Simpson, Edward B	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1879, 80, b
Simpson, Elva	Iron Ridge, Dodge	1860.
Simpson, Philemon B	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1853, b.
Skeels, Albert M	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1866, 67.
Skinner, Jacob	Palmyra, Jefferson	1852.
Slade, Edwin	Glenbeulah, Sheboygan	1865.
Slaughter, George H	Mendota, Dane	1866.
Sleyster, Rœlof	Waupun, Fond du Lac	1870.
Sloan, A. Scott	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1857.
Sloan, Henry C	Appleton, Outagamie	1881.
Sloggy, Samuel	Ontario, Vernon	1885, 87
Slothower, Elias	Gratiot, La Fayette	1848.
Slupecki, E. J	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1889.
Small, William	Sussex, Waukesha	1880.
Smart, Reuben D	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1875.
Smiley, Daniel	Albany, Green	1866.
Smiley, John	Orfordville, Rock	1885.
Smith, Aaron B	Lake Mills, Jefferson	1865.
Smith, Adam	Burke, Dane	1859.
Smith, Archibald D	Lind, Waupaca	1872.
Smith, Byron	Erin, Washington	1855.
Smith, Daniel	Richmond, Walworth	1864.
Smith, Ezekiel C	Spring Valley, Rock	1850.
Smith, Francis	Millard, Walworth	1861.
Smith, George B	Madison, Dane	1859, 64, 69.
Smith, George C	Oakfield, Jefferson	1858, 59.
Smith, George H	Galesville, Trempealeau	1882.
Smith, Heber	Watertown, Jefferson	1860.
Smith, Henry	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1878.
Smith, Hiram	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1871.
Smith, Horatio N	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1850, b.
Smith, Ira P	Mishicot, Manitowoc	1881.
Smith, Jesse	Dodge's Corners, Waukesha Vernon, Waukesha	1866, 67. 1854.
Smith, John	Caledonia, Racine	1854.
Smith, John A	Glenbeulah, Sheboygan	1868.
Smith, John A	Geneva, Walworth	1868, 69.
Smith, Lindsey J	Troy Center, Walworth	1881.
Smith, Perry H	Appleton, Outagamie	1855, 58, 59, b.
Smith, Phillip M	Richland Center Jauneys, Richland	1878. 1874.
Smith, Richard M	Mineral Point, Iowa	1856.
Smith, Samuel W	Markesan, Green Lake	1863.
Smith, Winfield	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1872.
Smith, William	La Crosse, La Crosse	1889.
Smith, William E	Fox Lake, Dodge	1851, 71, b.
Smith, William H	Eau Galle, Dunn	1863.
Smoke, David	Two Rivers, Manitowoc	1864, 66, 68.
Snover, David G	Eagle, Waukesha	1863.
Snover, John C	Eagle, Waukesha	1851.
Solon, John	Richwood, Dodge	1872.
Solon, T. F	Richwood, Dodge	1887, 89.
Spafard, Simeon W	Geneva, Walworth	1854.
Spaulding, Benjamin B	Arcade, Marquette	1870.
Spaulding, Joseph	Harmony, Rock	1854, 63.
Spense, Thomas W	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1877, 79.
Spenseley, James	Mineral Point, Iowa	1896.
Spiering, Henry	Mayville, Dodge	1879, 83, 87.

See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Names.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Spooner, John C.	Hudson, St. Croix.	1872.
Spooner, Wyman.	Elkhorn, Walworth.	1850, 51, 57, 61, b.
Spoor, Gardner.	Aztalan, Jefferson.	1865.
Spottswood, James K.	Hazel Green, Grant.	1860.
Sprague, Burr.	Brodhead, Green.	1880, 81.
	Orfordville, Rock.	1868.
Spratt, George.	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan.	1887.
Squires, Joel C.	Platteville, Grant.	1870, b.
Staats, Adam.	Staatsville, Washington.	1852.
Stafford, Amos W.	Geneva, Walworth.	1872.
Stamm, Godfrey.	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.	1862.
Stanchfield, Samuel B.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.	1885, b.
Stanley, William S., Jr.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1881, 82, b.
Stannard, Erastus W.	Green Bush, Sheboygan.	1860.
Stanton, Horace.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.	1861.
Stapleton, Richard F.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1877.
Stark, Joshua.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1856.
Stark, William H.	Tiffany, Rock.	1867, 78.
	Shopiere, Rock.	1858.
Starks, Argalus W.	Baraboo, Sauk.	1862, 63, 64, 65, b.
Starr, William.	Ripon, Fond du Lac.	1863, 64.
Stearns, D. Manfield.	Elkhorn, Walworth.	1876.
Stebbins, De Wayne.	Ahnapee, Door.	1873.
Stebbins, Harrison.	Union, Rock.	1853.
Steele, John.	Alderley, Dodge.	1881.
Steever, Mitchell.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1858.
Steffen, Francis.	Hortonville, Outagamie.	1878, 79.
Stemper, John B.	Oak Creek, Milwaukee.	1873.
Steuerwald, Daniel.	Adell, Sheboygan.	1887.
Steinfort, Casper H.	Lake Mills, Jefferson.	1873.
Steiner, John.	Woodland, Dodge.	1858.
Stephens, David.	Madison, Dane.	1889.
Stephens, John.	Waukesha, Waukesha.	1885.
Stephens, Thomas G.	Hazel Green, Grant.	1873.
Stephenson, Isaac.	Marinette, Marinette.	1866, 68.
Stephenson, Joseph.	Meeme, Manitowoc.	1861.
Sterling, Levi.	Mineral Point, Iowa.	1858, b.
Sterling, Timothy B.	Iron Ridge, Dodge.	1852.
Sterling, William T.	Mt. Sterling, Crawford.	1848, 50.
Stevens, Charles.	Janesville, Rock.	1853.
Stevens, Chase A.	La Crosse, La Crosse.	1855.
Stevens, Daniel B.	Cassville, Grant.	1882.
Stevens, Ezra B.	Sturgeon Bay, Door.	1857, 62.
Stevens, Henry.	Caledonia Center, Racine.	1864, b.
Stevenson, John.	Enterprise, Vernon.	1876.
	Newton, Vernon.	1889.
Stewart, Alva.	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson.	1850, b.
Stewart, Donald.	Delavan, Walworth.	1882, 83.
Stewart, Andrew J.	Richmond, Walworth.	1887.
Stock, Frederick.	Mequon, Washington.	1851.
Stocking, Hobart M.	Eau Claire, Eau Claire.	1876, 89.
Stoddard, Thomas B.	La Crosse, La Crosse.	1862.
Stoddart, John.	Fox Lake, Dodge.	1889.
Stone, Eliphalet S.	Summit, Waukesha.	1872.
Stone, Glenville W.	Winooski, Sheboygan.	1857.
Stone, Jesse.	Watertown, Jefferson.	1880, 82.
Stonewell, John M.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1862.
Stowers, Charles H.	Tustin, Waushara.	1874.
Stranchau, John.	Mineral Point, Iowa.	1872.
Strasser, Leopold.	Stockbridge, Calumet.	1885.
Streckewald, Gustave.	Hartford, Washington.	1859.
Strong, George.	Hudson, St. Croix.	1857.
Strong, Luman M.	Highland, Iowa.	1852.
Strong, Marshall M.	Racine, Racine.	1849.
Strong, Moses M.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1857.
	Mineral Point, Iowa.	1850.
Strong, Nathaniel.	Beloit, Rock.	1848.
Strong, Rollin M.	Reedsburg, Sauk.	1866.
Struve, Franz G. L.	Hellenville, Jefferson.	1868.
Stuntz, A. C[1].	Bayfield, Bayfield.	1865.
Stuntz, George R.	Superior City, —— ——	1892.
Sturtevant, Charles H.	Delavan, Walworth.	1863.
Sugden, Thomas.	North Prairie, Waukesha.	1849, 52, 57.
Sullivan, Andrew.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1849.

1 Successfully contesting seat of Amos S. Gray. b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Names.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Sullivan, John	Ten Mile House, Milwaukee	1868.
Sumner, John	Baraboo, Sauk	1860.
Sutton, John	Milford, Jefferson	1860.
Swain, George G	Kilbourn City, Sauk	1870, 71.
Swain, James A	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1859.
Swain, Almon A	Oak Center, Fond du Lac	1878.
Swart, Alfred L	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1883.
Sweat, John B	Black Earth, Dane	1857, b.
Sylvester, Daniel R	Castle Rock, Grant	1877.
Tallmadge, Isaac S	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1853, 54.
Tanner, Samuel	Westfield, Marquette	1882, 83.
Tarbell, Samuel E	Woodworth, Kenosha	1860.
Tarr, Joseph M	Tunnel City, Monroe	1865.
Tarrant, George	Durand, Pepin	1881.
Tarrant, Henry	Janesville, Rock	1889.
Tate, George E[1]	Viola, Richland	1887.
Tate, George H	Viola, Richland	1882.
Tate, J. Henry	Viroqua, Vernon	1873.
Taylor, Allen	Hazel Green, Grant	1855, 56, 57, 62, 64, 65.
Taylor, Anson H	Muskegan, Waukesha	1850.
Taylor, Chas. S	Barron, Barron	1885, 87, b.
Taylor, Christopher L	Maiden Rock, Pierce	1876.
Taylor, David	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1853, b.
Taylor, Horatio T	Racine, Racine	1863.
Taylor, James A	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1881, 83.
Taylor, Jonathan	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1857.
Taylor, William R	Cottage Grove, Dane	1855, b.
Temple, Charles S	Darien, Walworth	1876.
Temple, Marsena	Newport, Sauk	1861.
Tenny, Horace A	Madison, Dane	1857.
Terhune, William F	Viroqua, Bad Axe	1854.
Terill, Richard	Dane Station, Dane	1887.
Tester, John A	Alma, Buffalo	1883.
Thayer, J. B	River Falls, Pierce	1885.
Thayer, Mason A	Sparta, Monroe	1882.
Theisen, Mathias	Roxbury, Dane	1879.
Thelen, Michael	Ashford, Fond du Lac	1879.
Thomas, Amos	Wauwatosa, Milwaukee	1889.
Thomas, Charles G	Sextonville, Richland	1883, 85.
Thomas, Horatio S	Briggsville, Marquette Moundville, Marquette	1862, 63. 1856.
Thomas, Jesse	Green Lake, Green Lake	1859.
Thomas, John E	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1862.
Thomas, John H	Berlin City, Waushara	1875.
Thomas, John L. V	Beloit, Rock	1854.
Thomas, Joseph M	Lone Rock, Richland	1869, 78, 79.
Thomas, Major J	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1854, 57.
Thomas, Ormsby B	Prairie du Chien, Crawford	1862, 65, 67, b.
Thomas, Phillip W	Mineral Point, Iowa	1853.
Thomas, Salmon	Darien, Walworth	1856.
Thomas, William H	Lisbon, Waukesha	1849, 61.
Thomas, William H	Sumner, Trempealeau	1866.
Thompson, Charles	Monticello, Green	1857.
Thompson, George P	Cross Plains	1855, 56.
Thompson, Jared, Jr	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1865.
Thompson, Monroe	Fox Lake, Dodge	1848.
Thompson, Samuel	Hartland, Waukesha	1862, 66.
Thompson, Thornton	Rio, Columbia	1869.
Thompson, William	Oconomowoc, Waukesha	1868.
Thompson, Alexander M	Janesville, Rock	1868, 69.
Thorn, Gerret T	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1871, b.
Thornton, Oliver W	Marshall, Dane	1873.
Thornton, Thomas	Clark's Mills, Manitowoc	1864, 77, 78.
Thorp, Adelbert D	Sturgeon Bay, Door	1882.
Thorp, Hermon S	Bristol, Racine	1849, b.
Tichenor, Vernon	Waukesha, Waukesha	1869.
Tilton, Hezekiah C	Allen's Grove, Walworth	1865.
Tiernay, John H	Waunakee, Dane	1880.
Tinker, James	Dover, Racine	1851.
Tisch, Charles	Nero, Kewaunee	1877, 78.
Tish, William	Mishicot, Manitowoc	1876.
Toay, John	Mineral Point, Iowa	1852, 54, 59.
Tobey, John Williams	Neenah, Winnebago	1887.

1 Seat contested by Isaac McCann.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Tobin, John	Granville, Milwaukee	1854, 56.
Tobin, Thomas	Five Mile House, Milwaukee	1873.
Toland, Patrick	Erin, Washington	1849.
Toll, John C	Cedar Creek, Washington	1851.
Tollefson, Gunnuf	Mt. Vernon, Dane	1868.
Tompkins, William F	Janesville, Rock	1850, 51.
Topliff, Alfred	East Hampden, Columbia	1854, 55.
Torbert, William M	Hudson, St. Croix	1854.
Torgerson, Ole	Perry, Dane	1871.
Totten, Henry	Waukesha, Waukesha	1870.
Touhey, Michael J	Morrison, Brown	1877.
Tousley, Wilber H	Jefferson, Jefferson	1870.
Tower, Thomas W	Towerville, Crawford	1859.
Townsend, A. A	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1855.
Townsend, Elijah C	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1860, 61.
Townsend, Lucius B	Nepeuskun, Winnebago	1856.
Townsend, Thomas J	Winnebago, Winnebago	1849.
Tracy, Daniel	Osman, Manitowoc,	1887.
Train, James G	Merrimack, Sauk	1857.
Trask, George W	Winneconne, Winnebago	1868, 69.
Treat, C. Mortimer	Ogden, Rock	1863.
Tregaskis, Richard	Mineral Point, Iowa	1851.
Treleven, Daniel D	Byron, Fond du Lac	1880.
Tripp, J. Stephen S	Sauk City, Sauk	1862.
Tripp, Roswell H	Hingham, Sheboygan	1881.
Tripp, William H	Janesville, Rock	1857.
Trow, Alvin S	Merrillan, Jackson	1881.
Troy, Cyrus	Monticello, Green	1880, 81.
Truell, David	Lyndon Station, Juneau	1877.
Truesdell, Gideon	Kenosha, Kenosha	1867.
Trumbull, John D	Maiden Rock, Pierce	1867.
Trumer, Marcus	Rubicon, Dodge	1871.
Turk, Peter	Mequon, Washington	1849.
Turley, John B	Cassville, Grant	1852.
Turner, (A. J.) J	Portage, Columbia	1863, 64, 66, 68.
Turner, Eugene S	Grafton, Washington	1850.
Turner, Henry [1]	——, ——	1866.
Turner, John	Mauston, Juneau	1859,
Turner, Peter H	Palmyra, Jefferson	1848.
Turner, William W. D	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1883.
Tuttle, William S	New Fane, Fond du Lac	1858.
Tweedy, John H	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1853.
Upham, Calvin H	Racine, Racine	1862.
Upson, Salmon	Kenosha, Kenosha	1860.
Utley, William L	Racine, Racine	1851, 52, b
Utt, Henry	Platteville, Grant	1865.
Vance, David	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1876, 77.
Vander Cook, T. E	Newburg, Washington	1860.
Vanderpool, Abram	Waterloo, Jefferson	1850.
Vanderpool, William A	Vernon, Waukesha	1862.
Van Norstrand, A. H	Jefferson, Jefferson	1852, 55.
Van Ostrand, De W. C	Ripon, Pond du Lac	1865.
Van Schaick, Isaac W	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1873, 75, b.
Van Steenwyk, Gysbert	Kilbourn City, Columbia	1859, b.
Van Valkenberg, R. B	Greenbush, Sheboygan	1867.
Van Vliet, Peter	Caledonia, Racine	1851.
Van Vliet, Leonard S	Caledonia Center, Racine	1859.
Van Waters, William	West Salem, La Crosse	1877.
Van Wie, Abraham H	Cascade, Sheboygan	1858.
Vaughan, John	Racine, Racine	1865.
Vaughn, Alanson B	Union, Rock	1848.
Vaughn, David	Bangor, La Crosse	1887.
Vaughn, Samuel S	Bayfield, Bayfield	1871.
Vilas, Levi B	Madison, Dane	1855, 68, 73.
Vilas, Wm. F. [2]	Madison, Dane	1885.
Vincent, Edward	Milton, Rock	1851, 59.
Vincent, George R	Tomah, Monroe	1879.
Vincent, Louis	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1877.
Vincent, William J	St. Croix Falls, Polk	1879.
Vineyard, James R	Platteville, Grant	1849.
Vinton, James E	Albany, Green	1858.

1 Successfully contesting seat of W. H. P. Bogan, of Appleton.
2 Resigned, M. J. Cantwell elected to fill vacancy.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Virgin, Noah H.	Platteville, Grant	1848, 55.
Vits, Henry	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1878.
Vivian, John H.[1]	Mineral Point, Iowa	1862, 63.
Vliet, Jasper	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1855.
Vogel, Frederick	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1874.
Vogenitz, William	Cedarburg, Ozaukee	1856.
Vogt, Henry	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1887.
Vollmar, James	West Bend, Washington	1857, 59.
Voorhees, Samuel W.	Sharon, Walworth	1857.
Vosburgh, John B.	Richmond, (Ills.) Kenosha	1882.
Vredenbergh, Peter	Winneconne, Winnebago	1883.
Wadsworth, H. L.	River Falls, St. Croix	1867.
Wadsworth, James	Darlington, La Fayette	1862.
Wagner, Ferdinand	Watertown, Dodge Watertown, Jefferson	1863. 1859.
Wagner, Joseph	Marshfield, Fond du Lac	1856, 58, 66, 67, 68, 71, b.
Waite, David H.	Princeton, Marquette	1857.
Wakefield, Josephus	Fremont, Waupaca	1882.
Wakeley, Eleazer	Madison, Dane	1867, b.
Wakeley, Solmous	Whitewater, Walworth	1855, 57.
Waldo, Charles	Kingston, Green Lake	1851.
Waldorf, Jesse	Platteville, Grant	1859.
Walker, Charles H.	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1856, 57.
Walker, George H.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1851.
Walker, Jabez K.	East Oasis, Waushara	1876, 77.
Walker, Lyman	Kewaunee, Kewaunee	1865, b.
Wallace, Levi	Oil City, Monroe	1885.
Waller, Nathan P.	West Salem, La Crosse	1868, 69.
Wall, Edward C.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1878, 79.
Wall, John A.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1883.
Wall, Thomas	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1873, 76, 77, b.
Wall, William	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1879, 80, 81.
Wallber, Emil	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1872.
Wallihan, Orlando F.	Footville, Rock	1872.
Walsh, Michael P.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1883, 85.
Walsh, Patrick	Hale's Corners, Milwaukee	1868, b.
Walter, Joseph	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1859.
Walters, Aaron	Foster, Fond du Lac	1857, 72.
Walther, George H.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1876.
Walvoord, Henry	Cedar Grove, Sheboygan	1885.
Walworth, John	Richland Center, Richland	1863, 64.
Wannemaker, Samuel L.	Boscobel, Crawford	1877.
Ward, William T.	Hustisford, Dodge	1850.
Ware, James F.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1880, 81, 83, b.
Warner, Clement E.	Windsor, Dane	1883, b.
Warner, Francis L.	Deansville, Dane	1882.
Warner, Henry M.	Cottage Grove, Dane	1848.
Warner, Herman	Racine, Racine	1858.
Warner, Jared	Patch Grove, Grant	1861.
Warner, William S.	Lamartine, Fond du Lac	1869.
Warner, William S.	Appleton, Outagamie	1878.
Warren, Dewey K.	Delafield, Waukesha	1848.
Warren, George	Clintonville, Waupaca	1883.
Warren, Parker	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1849.
Warren, Stephen	Delafield, Waukesha	1855.
Washburn, Benjamin F.	Excelsior, Richland	1875.
Washburn, George H.	Millville, Grant	1866.
Washburn, James	Buck Creek, Richland	1882.
Washburn, Leroy M.	Sturgeon Bay, Door	1876.
Washburn, William H.	Pewaukee, Waukesha	1879.
Wason, Robert, Jr.	Granville, Milwaukee	1849.
Waste, Eli	Sparta, Monroe	1874, 75, 80.
Waterbury, Chester N.	Roxbury, Dane	1859.
Waterbury, James I.	Prairie du Sac, Sauk	1867.
Watrous, Jerome A.	Black River Falls, Jackson	1867, 68.
Watrous, John S.	La Pointe, La Pointe	1850.
Watrous, William F.	Charlestown, Calumet	1862.
Watson, Charles	Washburn, Grant	1880.
Watson, J. W.	Fon du Lac, Fond du Lac	1883.
Watts, James	Granville, Milwaukee	1864, 71
Weage, Frederick A.	Waterford, Racine	1880, 65.
Weatherby, John	Hustisford, Dodge	1867.
Weaver, James	Lisbon, Waukesha	1856.
Weaver, Richard	Sussex, Waukesha	1878, b.

1 In place of Cyrus Woodman, who was elected but refused to qualify in 1862. b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Weaver, Thomas	Pewaukee, Waukesha	1865.
Webb, Henry G	Wantoma, Waushara	1861, b.
Webb, William C	Wautoma, Waushara	1858, 62, 63, 64.
Webster, Enoch	Amherst, Portage	1863.
Webster, Hiram W	Omro, Winnebago	1879, 80.
Webster, William E	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1854.
Wedig, Joseph	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1865, 67, 68, 75, 76, 77.
Weeden, George W	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1872, 83.
Weeks, George	Columbus, Dane	1877.
Weeks, Thompson D	Whitewater, Walworth	1867, b.
Weeks, Thomas S	Fond du Lac, Fond Du Lac	1874.
Wehrle, Gottlieb	Fennimore, Grant	1874.
Weil Baruch S	Schleisingerville, Washington West Bend, Washington	1871, 72, 73, b. 1852, 80.
Weil Henry	West Bend, Washington	1850.
Weil, Paul A	Richfield, Washington	1858.
Weiler, John W	Root Creek, Milwaukee	1865.
Weiss, Gottlob E [1]	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1873.
Welch, David E	Baraboo, Sauk	1874, 75, b.
Welch, Ebenezar S	Neenah, Winnebago	1855.
Wells, Charles D	Tomah, Monroe	1876.
Wells, John M	Prairieville, Waukesha	1849.
Wentworth, Robert B	Juneau, Dodge	1857.
Wery, Joseph	Darbellay, Kewaunee	1889.
Wescott, Ezra	Skinner, Green	1863.
Wescott, Jefferson F	Farmer's Grove, Green	1869.
Wescott, Marion	Shawano, Shawano	1885.
Wescott, Walter S	Monroe, Green	1860, 63, b.
West, Abram	Reedsburg, Sauk	1857.
West, Edmund A	Monroe, Green	1859, b.
West, Francis H	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1874, b.
West, Henry C	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1853.
West, Samuel C	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1869.
West, Thomas	Raymond, Racine	1853, 54.
Westby, Thomas C	Emerald Grove, Rock	1860.
Whedon, Milo M [2]	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1854.
Wheeler, Ezra	Berlin, Green Lake	1853.
Wheeler, Freeman M	Nanaupa, Fond du Lac	1863.
Wheeler, Guy	Janesville, Rock	1864.
Wheeler, Nathaniel	Richland Center, Richland	1854.
Wheeler, Nelson	Humboldt, Sauk	1859.
Wheeler, William E	Beloit, Rock	1859, 60.
Whelan, J. W	Mondovi, Buffalo	1889.
Wipple, Cephas	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1865.
Whirry, William T	Randolph, Columbia	1855.
White, Charles	Coloma, Waushara	1859.
White, Elias N	Burlington, Racine	1874, 75, 76.
White, James	Random Lake, Sheboygan	1878.
White, James S	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1871.
White, Joseph	Cottage Inn, La Fayette	1855, 57, 63.
White, Julius	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1849.
White, Obadiah J	Monroe, Green	1861.
White, Richard	Lamberton, Milwaukee	1865.
White, Samuel A	Whitewater, Walworth Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1871, 72. 1857.
Whiting, Anderson	Richmond, Walworth	1854, 60.
Whiting, A. Chapin	Ladoga, Fond du Lac	1867.
Whiting, Warren	Ladoga, Fond du Lac	1859.
Whitesides, Ninian E	Belmont, La Fayette	1848.
Whitford, William C	Milton, Rock	1868.
Whitton, Charles B	Ashippun, Dodge	1851.
Whitton, David	Brandon, Fond du Lac	1874.
Whittlesey, Asaph	Bayfield, Bayfield	1860.
Widule, Christian	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1879, b.
Wilbor, John B	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1857.
Wilcox, Alonzo	Spring Green, Sauk	1863, 64.
Wilcox, Chester G	De Pere, Brown	1880.
Wilcox, Edgar	Byron, Fond du Lac	1864.
Wilcox, Randall	Depere, Brown	1853, 67, 69.
Wiley, John	Shawano, Shawano	1860.
Willard, Andrew	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1866.
Willard, Gustavus A	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1878.
Willard, Horace B	Lake Mills, Jefferson	1861.

1 Seat successfully contested by Hiram R. Bond.
2 Seat unsuccessfully contested by D. M. Miller. b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Willard, Josiah F.	Janesville, Rock	1849.
Williams, Billie	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1866.
Williams, Cornelius	Bristol, Kenosha	1880.
Williams, David	Springfield, Walworth	1857.
Williams, DeWitt C.	Fox Lake, Dodge	1880.
Williams, D. R. W.	Werner, Juneau	1862.
Williams, Edward C	Elba, Dodge	1858.
Williams, George J	Hartford, Washington	1865.
Williams, John D.	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1850.
Williams, John K.	Lowell, Dodge	1857, 61.
Williams, Nelson	Stoughton, Dane	1868, b.
Williams, Roger	Hillsborough, Vernon	1879.
Williams, Thos. E.	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1885.
Williams, William M.	Oak Creek, Milwaukee	1882.
Williston, George H	Janesville, Rock	1855.
Wilmot, Henry V. R.	Newburg, Washington	1870.
Wilson, Dewitt C.	Sparta, Monroe	1866 b.
Wilson, Robert [1]	Dodgeville, Iowa	1862.
Wilson, Robert D	North Bend, Jackson	1880.
Wilson, William K	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1851 b.
Wiltse, Cadwallader J	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1876.
Winans, Geo.	Waukesha, Waukesha	1889.
Winans, John	Janesville, Rock	1874, 82, 87.
Wing, Alonzo	Jefferson, Jefferson	1851.
Winkler, Carl	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1861.
Winkler, Frederick C.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1872.
Winslow, Joseph	Fort Atkinson, Jefferson	1869.
Winsor, Horatio S.	Elkhorn, Walworth	1865.
Winter, Hermann H	Watertown, Jefferson	1860.
Winter, Michael	Adell, Sheboygan	1864.
Wipf, Jacob	Iola, Waupaca	1889.
Wippermann, William	Mosel, Sheboygan	1856.
Wirth, Phillip M.	Green Bay, Brown	1883.
Wirtz, Michael	Summit, Fond du Lac	1878.
Withee, Nathan H	Neillsville, Clark	1879, 80.
Wœlz, Christian	Green Bay, Brown	1872.
Wolf, Louis	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1861, 74, 76, b.
Wolff, Julius	Rhine, Sheboygan	1866.
Woller, Frank E	Milwaukee	1889.
Wood, Albert	Quincy, Adams	1860.
Wood, Alson	Waukau, Winnebago	1872, 73.
Wood, David E.	Manchester, Calumet	1850.
Wood, Joseph	Grand Rapids, Marathon	1856.
Wood, Lewis N.	Walworth, Walworth	1852.
Wood, Uriah	Brandon, Fond du Lac	1878.
Woodard, Lester	Pardeeville, Columbia	1878.
Woodman, Cryus [2]	——, ——	1862.
Woodman, William W	Farmington, Jefferson	1853, 56 b.
Woods, Alexander	Hillsboro, Vernon	1866.
Woodworth, Elias, Jr.	Bristol, Racine	1848.
Wooster, Henry S	Clinton, Rock	1865, 66.
Worth, Arthur W	Lancaster, Grant	1848.
Worthington, Denison	Summit, Waukesha	1852, 54 b.
Wright, Charles S	Racine, Racine	1854.
Wright, George	Mt. Horeb, Dane	1863, 64.
Wright, Hiram A.	Prairie du Chien, Crawford	1853, b.
Wright, Jarvis T.	Sturgeon Bay, Door	1877.
Wright, Lucius W	Monticello, Green	1867.
Wroe, William H. H	Medina, Outagamie	1872.
Wunderly, Edward	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1848.
Wyatt, Henry H	Star, Vernon	1877.
Yakey, David C	Bloomingdale, Vernon	1880.
York, Henry D.	Hazel Green, Grant	1850, 53, 56.
Yorty, Andrew J.	Brandon, Fond du Lac	1872.
Youmans, Henry A	Mukwonago, Waukesha	1861.
Young, Ephraim W.	Prairie du Sac, Sauk	1860.
Young, James S.	Stevens Point, Portage	1859.
Young, John	Black Hawk, Sauk	1873.
Young, Milas K	Cassville, Grant	1854, b.
Young, Robert R.	Wyalusing, Grant	1849.
Young, Wm. H	Oconto, Oconto	1885.
Youngs, David	Ahnapee, Kewaunee	1867.

1 Successfully contesting seat of A. Campbell. 2 Elected but refused to qualify. b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post-office—County Represented	Sessions.
Zabel, C. A. M.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1882.
Zander, Peter	Cross Plains, Dane	1876.
Zander, William	Larabee, Manitowoc	1879.
Zautcke, Frederick A	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1870, 76.
Zeiman, William	Horicon, Dodge	1877.
Zetteler, Frederick T.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1864, 75.
Ziller, Carl	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1863, 64.
Zimmerman, Adolph	Mequon River, Ozaukee	1870, 73, 74.
	Mequon, Washington	1848.
Zimmerman, Phillip	Germantown, Washington	1854, 59.
Zimmerman, J. Conrad	New Glarus, Green	1887.
Zorn, Charles R.	Kiel, Manitowoc	1873, 74, 76.

SPEAKERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

1848–1889.

Legislature.	Names.	Counties.	Date.
1	Ninian E. Whitesides	La Fayette	1848
2	Harrison C. Hobart	Sheboygan	1849
3	Moses M. Strong	Iowa	1850
4	Frederick W. Horn	Washington	1851
5	James M. Shafter	Sheboygan	1852
6	Henry L. Palmer	Milwaukee	1853
7	Frederick W. Horn	Ozaukee	1854
8	Charles C. Scholes	Kenosha	1855
9	William Hull	Grant	1856
10	Wyman Spooner	Walworth	1857
11	Frederick S. Lovell	Kenosha	1858
12	William P. Lyon	Racine	1859
13	William P. Lyon	Racine	1860
14	Amasa Cobb	Iowa	1861
15	James W. Beardsley	Pierce	1862
16	J. Allen Barber	Grant	1863
17	William W. Field	Grant	1864
18	William W. Field	Grant	1865
19	Henry D. Barron	Polk	1866
20	Angus Cameron	La Crosse	1867
21	Alexander M. Thomson	Rock	1868
22	Alexander M. Thomson	Rock	1869
23	James M. Bingham	Jefferson	1870
24	William E. Smith	Dodge	1871
25	Daniel Hall	Jefferson	1872
26	Henry D. Barron	Polk	1873
27	Gabe Bouck	Winnebago	1874
28	Frederick W. Horn	Ozaukee	1875
29	Sam S. Fifield	Ashland	1876
30	John B. Cassoday	Rock	1877
31	Augustus R. Barrows	Chippewa	1878
32	David M. Kelly	Brown	1879
33	Alexander A. Arnold	Trempealeau	1880
34	Ira B. Bradford	Eau Claire	1881
35	Franklin L. Gilson	Pierce	1882
36	Earl P. Finch	Winnebago	1883
37	Hiram O. Fairchild	Marinette	1885
38	Thos. B. Mills	Jackson	1887
39	Thos. B. Mills	Jackson	1889

CHIEF CLERKS OF THE LEGISLATURES.

SENATE.		ASSEMBLY.	
Session.	Names.	Session.	Names.
1	Henry G. Abbey.	1	Daniel N. Johnson.
2	William R. Smith.	2	Robert L. Ream.
3	William R. Smith.	3	Alex. T. Gray.
4	William Hull.	4	Alex. T. Gray.
5	John K. Williams.	5	Alex. T. Gray.
6	John K. Williams.	6	Thomas McHugh.
7	Samuel G. Bugh.	7	Thomas McHugh.
8	Samuel G. Bugh.	8	David Atwood.
9	Byron Paine.	9	James Armstrong.
10	Wm. Henry Brisbane.	10	William C. Webb.
11	John L. V. Thomas.	11	L. H. D. Crane.
12	Hiram Bowen.	12	L. H. D. Crane.
13	J. H. Warren.	13	L. H. D. Crane.
14	J. H. Warren.	14	L. H. D. Crane.
15	J. H. Warren.	15	John S. Dean.
16	Frank M. Stewart.	16	John S. Dean.
17	Frank M. Stewart.	17	John S. Dean.
18	Frank M. Stewart.	18	John S. Dean.
19	Frank M. Stewart.	19	E. W. Young.
20	Leander B. Hills.	20	E. W. Young.
21	Leander B. Hills.	21	E. W. Young.
22	Leander B. Hills.	22	E. W. Young.
23	Leander B. Hills.	23	E. W. Young.
24	O. R. Smith.	24	E. W. Young.
25	J. H. Waggoner.	25	E. W. Young.
26	J. H. Waggoner.	26	E. W. Young.
27	J. H. Waggoner.	27	George W. Peck.
28	Fred. A. Dennett.	28	R. M. Strong.
29	A. J. Turner.	29	R. M. Strong.
30	A. J. Turner.	30	W. A. Nowell.
31	A. J. Turner.[1] / Charles E. Bross.	31	Jabez R. Hunter.
32	Charles E. Bross.	32	John E. Eldred.
33	Charles E. Bross.	33	John E. Eldred.
34	Charles E. Bross.	34	John E. Eldred.
35	Charles E. Bross.	35	E. D. Coe.
36	Charles E. Bross.	36	I. T. Carr.
37	Charles E. Bross.	37	E. D. Coe.
38	Charles E. Bross.	38	E. D. Coe.
39	Charles E. Bross.	39	E. D. Coe.

1 Resigned February 7, 1875, and Charles E. Bross elected to fill vacancy; also elected Chief Clerk for extra session in June, 1878.

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE LEGISLATURES.

SENATE.		ASSEMBLY.	
Session.	Names.	Session.	Names.
1	Lyman H. Seaver.	1	John Mullanphy.
2	F. W. Shollner.	2	Felix McLinden.
3	James Hanrahan.	3	E. R. Hugunin.
4	E. D. Masters.	4	C. M. Kingsbury.
5	Patrick Cosgrove.	5	Elisha Starr.
6	Thomas Hood.	6	Richard F. Wilson.
7	J. M. Sherwood.	7	William H. Gleason.
8	William H. Gleason.	8	William Blake.
9	Joseph Baker.	9	Egbert Mosely.
10	Alanson Filer.	10	William C. Rogers.
11	Nathaniel L. Stout.	11	Francis Massing.
12	Asa Kinney.	12	Emanuel Munk.
13	Asa Kinney.	13	Joseph Gates.
14	J. A. Hadley.	14	Craig B. Beebe.
15	B. U. Caswell.	15	A. A. Huntington.
16	Luther Basford.	16	A. M. Thomson.
17	Nelson Williams.	17	A. M. Thomson.
18	Nelson Williams.	18	Alonzo Wilcox.
19	Nelson Williams.	19	L. M. Hammond.
20	Asa Kinney.	20	Daniel Webster.
21	W. H. Hamilton.	21	C. L. Harris.
22	W. H. Hamilton.	22	Rollin C. Kelly.
23	E. M. Rogers.	23	Ole C. Johnson.
24	W. W. Baker.	24	Sam S. Fifield.
25	W. D. Hoard.	25	Sam S. Fifield.
26	Albert Emonson.	26	O. C. Bissell.
27	O. U. Akin.	27	Joseph Deuster.
28	O. U. Akin.	28	J. W. Brackett.
29	E. T. Gardner.	29	Elisha Starr.
30	C. E. Bullard.	30	Thos. B. Reid.
31	L. J. Brayton.	31	Anton Klaus.
32	Chalmers Ingersoll.	32	Miletus Knight.
33	Chalmers Ingersoll.	33	D. H. Pulcifer.
34	W. W. Baker.	34	G. W. Church.
35	A. T. Glaze.	35	D. E. Welch.
36	A. D. Thorp.	36	Thomas Kennedy.
37	Hubert Wolcott.	37	John M. Ewing.
38	T. J. George.	38	Wm. A. Adamson.
39	T. J. George.	39	F. E. Parsons.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length of Session.	No Reps.
1836...	October 25th	Dec. 9, 1836....	46 days....	39
1837...	November 6th	Jan. 20, 1838.....	76 days.....	39
1838....	June 11th.....	June 25, 1838.....	15 days.....	39
1838 ...	November 26th	Dec. 22, 1838.....	27 days.....	37
1839....	January 21st	March 11, 1839	50 days.....	39
1839....	December 2d	Jan. 13, 1840.....	43 days.....	39
1840....	August 3d	August 14, 1840	12 days.....	39
1840....	December 7th	Feb. 19, 1841.....	75 days.....	39
1841....	December 6th	Feb. 19, 1842.....	76 days.....	39
1843...	March 6th	March 25, 1843, ...	20 days.....	39
1843....	March 27th	April 17, 1843.....	22 days..... . .	39
1843....	December 4th	Jan. 31, 1844.....	59 days..... ..	39
1845..	January 6th	Feb. 24, 1845.	50 days..	39
1846. .	January 5th	Feb. 3, 1846..	30 days..... ..	39
1847....	January 4th	Feb. 11, 1847..	39 days	39
1847.. .	October 18th..... ..	Oct. 27, 1847....	10 days.....	39
1848....	February 7th	March 13, 1848.....	36 days..... . ..	39

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

FIRST CONVENTION.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length of Session.	No Reps.
1846....	October 5th.....	Dec. 16, 1846.....	73 days.....	124

SECOND CONVENTION.

1847....	December 15th	Feb. 1, 1848	48 days.....	65

STATE ORGANIZATION.

First Session — The first session of the State Legislature was held at the Capitol at Madison, on Monday, the fifth day of June, A. D, 1848, pursuant to the Constitution, which had been adopted by a large majority of the people. The apportionment of Senators and Representatives was under Constitutional provisions, until otherwise declared by law. It convened June 5, 1848, and adjourned August 21, 1848, seventy eight days. There were eighty-five members.

Second Session — Convened on the 10th of January, 1849, and adjourned April 2, 1849, eighty-three days, eighty-five members.

Third Session — Convened January 9, and adjourned February 11, 1850, thirty-four days, eighty-five members.

Fourth Session — Convened January 8, 1851, and adjourned March 17, 1851, sixty-nine days, eighty-five members.

Fifth Session — Convened January 14, 1852, and adjourned April 19, 1852, ninety-seven days, eighty-five members.

Sixth Session — This Legislature convened on the 12th of January, 1853, and adjourned on the 4th day of April, 1853, until the 6th day of June following, for the purpose that the Senate might sit as a Court of Impeachment, and the Assembly be present to prosecute the trial of Levi Hubbell, Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, against whom Articles of Impeachment had been exhibited, charging him with acts of corrupt conduct and malfeasance in office. For this purpose the Legislature again convened on the 6th day of June, and adjourned finally on the 13th of July, 1853. The legislative session amounted to one hundred and twenty-one days, with one hundred and seven members.

Seventh Session — Convened January 11, 1854, and adjourned April 3, 1854, eighty-three days, one hundred and seven members.

Eighth Session — Convened January 10, 1855, and adjourned April 2, 1855, eighty-three days, one hundred and seven members.

Ninth Session — Convened January 9, 1856, and took a recess from March 31, 1856, to September 3, 1856, and adjourned October 14, 1856, one hundred and twenty-five days, one hundred and seven members.

Tenth Session — Convened January 14, and adjourned March 9, 1857, fifty-five days, one hundred and seven members.

Eleventh Session — Convened January 13, and adjourned May 17, 1858, one hundred and twenty-five days, one hundred and twenty-seven members.

Twelfth Session — Convened January 12, 1859, and adjourned March 21, 1859, sixty-nine days, one hundred and twenty-seven members.

Thirteenth Session — Convened January 11, 1860, and adjourned April 2, 1860, eighty-three days, one hundred and twenty-seven members.

Fourteenth Session — Convened January 9, and adjourned April 17, 1861. Re-convened May 15, and adjourned May 27, 1861, a total of one hundred and twelve days, one hundred and twenty-seven members.

Fifteenth Session — Convened January 8, 1862, and adjourned April 7, 1862. Re-convened June 3 1862, and adjourned June 17, 1862. Met in extra session September 10, 1862, and adjourned September 26, 1862, a total of one hundred and twenty-two days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Sixteenth Session — Convened January 14, 1863, and adjourned April 2, 1863, seventy-nine days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Seventeenth Session — Convened January 13, 1864, and adjourned April 4, 1864, eighty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Eighteenth Session — Convened January 11, 1865, and adjourned April 10, 1865, ninety days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Nineteenth Session — Convened January 10, 1866, and adjourned April 12, 1866, ninety-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twentieth Session — Convened January 9, 1867, and adjourned April 11, 1867, ninety-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twenty-first Session — Convened January 8, 1868, and adjourned March 6, 1868, fifty-nine days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twenty-second Session — Convened January 13, and adjourned March 11, 1869, fifty-eight days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twenty-third Session — Convened January 12, and adjourned March 17, 1870, sixty-five days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twenty-fourth Session — Convened January 11, 1871, and adjourned March 25, 1871, seventy-four days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twenty-fifth Session — Convened January 10, 1872, and adjourned March 26, 1872, seventy-seven days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twenty-sixth Session — Convened January 8, 1873, and adjourned March 20, 1873, seventy-two days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twenty-seventh Session — Convened January 14, 1874, and adjourned March 12, 1874, fifty-eight days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twenty-eighth Session — Convened January 13, 1875, and adjourned March 6, 1875, fifty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twenty-ninth Session — Convened January 12, 1876, and adjourned March 14, 1876, sixty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Thirtieth Session — Convened January 10, 1877, and adjourned March 8, 1877, fifty-eight days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Thirty-first Session — Convened January 9, 1878, and adjourned March 21, 1878. Met in extra session June 4, 1878, for the purpose of completing the revision of the statutes, and adjourned June 7, 1878. Officers same as at regular session. Seventy-six days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Thirty-second Session — Convened January 8, 1879, and adjourned March 5, 1879, fifty-seven days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Thirty-third Session — Convened January 14, 1880, and adjourned March 17, 1880, sixty-four days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Thirty-fourth Session — Convened January 12, 1881, and adjourned April 4, 1881, eighty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Thirty-fifth Session — Convened January 11, 1882, and adjourned March 31, 1882, eighty-days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Thirty-sixth Session — Convened January 10, 1883, and adjourned April 4, 1883, eighty-five days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Thirty-seventh Session — Convened January 14, 1885, and adjourned April 13, 1885, eighty-nine days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Thirty-eighth Session — Convened January 12, 1887, and adjourned April 15, 1887, ninety-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Thirty-ninth Session — Convened January 9, 1889, and adjourned ——.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

[To meet second Monday in January —See Ch. 1, Laws 1889.]

1846. Elected November 7.

At Large—Francis Huebschmann.
Wm. Dunwiddie.
1st District—David P. Mapes.
2d District—Samuel F. Nichols.

1852. Elected November 2.

At Large—Montgomery M. Cothren.
Satterlee Clark.
1st District—Philo White.
2d District—Beriah Brown.
3d District—Charles Billinghurst.

1856. Elected November 4.

At Large—Edward D. Holton.
James H. Knowlton.
1st District—Gregor Menzel.
2d District—Walter D. McIndoe.
3d District—Billie Williams.

1860. Elected November 6.

At Large—Walter D. McIndoe.
Bradford Rixford.
1st District—Wm. W. Vaughan.
2d District—J. Allen Barber.
3d District—Herman Lindeman.

1864. Elected November 3.

At Large—William W. Field.
Henry L. Blood.
1st District—George C. Northrop.
2d District—Jonathan Bowman.
3d District—Allen Warden.
4th District—Henry J. Turner.
5th District—Henry F. Belitz.
6th District—Alexander S. McDill.

1868. Elected November 3.

At Large—Stephen S. Barlow.
Henry D. Barron.
1st District—Elihu Enos.
2d District—Charles G. Williams.
3d District—Allen Warden.
4th District—Leander F. Frisby.
5th District—William G. Ritch.
6th District—Wm. T. Price.

1872. Elected November 5.

At Large—William E. Cramer.
Frederick Fleischer.
1st District—Jerome S. Nickles.
2d District—George G. Swain.
3d District—Ormsby B. Thomas.
4th District—Frederick Hilgen.
5th District—Edward C. McFetridge.
6th District—George E. Hoskinson.
7th District—Romanzo Bunn.
8th District—Henry D. Barron.

1876. Elected November 7.

At Large—Wm H. Hiner.
Francis Campbell.
1st District—T. D. Weeks.
2d District—T. D. Lang.
3d District—Daniel L. Downs.
4th District—Casper M. Sanger.
5th District—Charles Luling.
6th District—James H. Foster.
7th District—Charles B. Solberg.
8th District—John H. Knapp.

1880. Elected November 2.

At Large—George End.
Knud Langland.
1st District—Lucius S. Blake.
2d District—John Kellogg.
3d District—George E. Weatherby.
4th District—Wm. P. McLaren.
5th District—C. T. Lovell.
6th District—E. L. Browne.
7th District—F. H. Kribs.
8th District—John T. Kingston.

1884. Elected November 4

At Large—C. J. L. Meyer.
F. A. Husher.
1st District—J. W. Ostrander.
2d District—D. C. Van Brunt.
3d District—Joseph Harris.
4th District—John Rugee.
5th District—E. W. Arndt.
6th District—B. T. Rogers.
7th District—W. M. Fogo.
8th District—Canute Anderson.
9th District—E. L. Browne.

1888. Elected November 6.

At Large—Lucius Fairchild.
Syver E. Brimi.
1st District—C. N. Palmer.
2d District—Allen P. Harwood.
3d District—A. C. Dodge.
4th District—Julius Goldschmidt.
5th District—John Ruch.
6th District—Albert F. Hill.
7th District—Oscar F. Temple.
8th District—Currie G. Bell.
9th District—John Finney.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS,

FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

Names.	When elected.
George W. Jones	Oct. 10, 1836
James D. Doty	Sept. 10, 1838
James D. Doty	Aug. 5, 1840
Henry Dodge	Sept. 27, 1841
Henry Dodge	Sept. 25, 1843
Morgan L. Martin	Sept. 22, 1845
John H. Tweedy	Sept. 6, 1847

UNITED STATES SENATORS,

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Names.	When elected.
Isaac P. Walker	June 8, 1848
Henry Dodge	June 8, 1848
Isaac P. Walker	Jan. 17, 1849
Henry Dodge	Jan. 20, 1851
Charles Durkee	Feb. 1, 1855
James R. Doolittle	Jan. 23, 1857
Timothy O. Howe	Jan. 23, 1861
James R. Doolittle	Jan. 22, 1863
Timothy O. Howe	Jan. 24, 1867
Matthew H. Carpenter	Jan. 26, 1869
Timothy O. Howe	Jan. 21, 1873
Angus Cameron	Feb. 3, 1875
Matthew H. Carpenter	Jan. 22, 1879
Philetus Sawyer	Jan. 26, 1881
Angus Cameron	Mar. 10, 1881
John C. Spooner	Jan. 28, 1885
Philetus Sawyer	Jan. 26, 1887

REPRESENTATIVES,

(By Congresses)

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

XXXth Congress, 1847-49.

1st District — William Pitt Lynde.[1]
2d District — Mason C. Darling.[1]

XXXIst Congress, 1849-51.

1st District — Charles Durkee.
2d District — Orsamus Cole.
3d District — James Duane Doty.

XXXIId Congress, 1851-53.

1st District — Charles Durkee.
2d District — Ben. C. Eastman.
3d District — John B. Macy.

XXXIIId Congress, 1853-55.

1st District — Daniel Wells, Jr.
2d District — Ben. C. Eastman.
3d District — John B. Macy.

XXXIVth Congress, 1855-57.

1st District — Daniel Wells, Jr.
2d District — Cadwallader C. Washburn.
3d District — Charles Billinghurst.

XXXVth Congress, 1857-59.

1st District — John F. Potter.
2d District — Cadwallader C. Washburn.
3d District — Charles Billinghurst.

XXXVIth Congress, 1859-61.

1st District — John F. Potter.
2d District — Cadwallader C. Washburn.
3d District — Charles H. Larrabee.

XXXVIIth Congress, 1861-63.

1st District — John F. Potter.
2d District — Luther Hanchett.[2] Walter D. McIndoe.
3d District — A Scott Sloan.

XXXVIIIth Congress, 1863-65.

1st District — James S. Brown.
2d District — Ithamar C. Sloan.
3d District — Amasa Cobb.
4th District — Charles A. Eldredge.
5th District — Ezra Wheeler.
6th District — Walter D. McIndoe.

XXXIXth Congress, 1865-67.

1st District — Halbert E. Paine.
2d District — Ithamar C. Sloan.
3d District — Amasa Cobb.
4th District — Charles A. Eldredge.
5th District — Philetus Sawyer.
6th District — Walter D. McIndoe.

1 Elected May 8th, and took their seats June 5 and 9, 1848.
2 Died November 24, 1862, and Walter D. McIndoe elected to fill the vacancy December 30, 1863.

XLth Congress, 1867-69.

1st District — Halbert E. Paine.
2d District — Benjamin F. Hopkins.
3d District — Amasa Cobb.
4th District — Charles A. Eldridge.
5th District — Philetus Sawyer.
6th District — Cadwallader C. Washburn.

XLIst Congress, 1869-71.

1st District — Halbert E. Paine.
2d District — Benjamin F. Hopkins.[1] David Atwood.
3d District — Amasa Cobb.
4th District — Charles A. Eldridge.
5th District — Philetus Sawyer.
6th District — Cadwallader C. Washburn.

XLIId Congress, 1871-73.

1st District — Alexander Mitchell.
2d District — Gerry W. Hazelton.
3d District — J. Allen Barber.
4th District — Charles A. Eldredge.
5th District — Philetus Sawyer.
6th District — Jeremiah M. Rusk.

XLIIId Congress, 1873-75.

1st District — Charles G. Williams.
2d District — Gerry W. Hazelton.
3d District — J. Allen Barber.
4th District — Alexander Mitchell.
5th District — Charles A. Eldredge.
6th District — Philetus Sawyer.
7th District — Jeremiah M. Rusk.
8th District — Alexander S. McDill.

XLIVth Congress, 1875-77.

1st District — Charles G. Williams.
2d District — Lucien B. Caswell.
3d District — Henry S. Magoon.
4th District — William Pitt Lynde.
5th District — Samuel D. Burchard.
6th District — Alanson M. Kimball.
7th District — Jeremiah M. Rusk.
8th District — George W. Cate.

XLVth Congress, 1877-79.

1st District — Charles G. Williams.
2d District — Lucien B. Caswell.
3d District — George C. Hazelton.
4th District — William Pitt Lynde.
5th District — Edward S. Bragg.
6th District — Gabriel Bouck.
7th District — Herman L. Humphrey.
8th District — Thaddeus C. Pound.

XLVIth Congress, 1879-81.

1st District — Charles G. Williams.
2d District — Lucien B. Caswell.
3d District — George C. Hazelton.
4th District — Peter V. Deuster.
5th District — Edward S. Bragg.
6th District — Gabriel Bouck.
7th District — Herman L. Humphrey.
8th District — Thaddeus C. Pound.

XLVIIth Congress, 1881-83.

1st District — Charles G. Williams.
2d District — Lucien B. Caswell.
3d District — George C. Hazelton.
4th District — Peter V. Deuster.
5th District — Edward S. Bragg.
6th District — Richard Guenther.
7th District — Herman L. Humphrey.
8th District — Thaddeus C. Pound.

XLVIIIth Congress, 1883-85.

1st District — John Winans.
2d District — Daniel H. Sumner.
3d District — Burr W. Jones.
4th District — Peter V. Deuster.
5th District — Joseph Rankin.
6th District — Richard Guenther.
7th District — Gilbert M. Woodward.
8th District — William T. Price.
9th District — Isaac Stephenson.

XLIXth Congress, 1885-87.

1st District — Lucien B. Caswell.
2d District — Edward S. Bragg.
3d District — Robert M. La Follette.
4th District — Isaac W. Van Schaick.
5th District — Joseph Rankin.[2] T. R. Hudd.
6th District — Richard Guenther.
7th District — Ormsby B. Thomas.
8th District — William T. Price.[3] Hugh H. Price.
9th District — Isaac Stephenson.

Lth Congress, 1887-89.

1st District — L. B. Caswell.
2d District — Richard Guenther.
3d District — Robert M. La Follette.
4th District — Henry Smith.
5th District — T. R. Hudd.
6th District — C. B. Clark.
7th District — Ormsby B. Thomas
8th District — Nils P. Haugen.
9th District — Isaac Stephenson.

LIst Congress, 1889-91.

1st District — L. B. Caswell.
2d District — Charles Barwig.
3d District — Robert M. La Follette.
4th District — Isaac W. Van Schaick.
5th District — George H. Brickner.
6th District — C. B. Clark.
7th District — Ormsby B. Thomas.
8th District — Nils P. Haugen.
9th District — Myron H. McCord.

1 Died Jan. 1, 1870, and David Atwood elected to fill vacancy, Feb. 15, 1870.
2 Died Jan. 24, 1886, T. R. Hudd elected to fill vacancy Feb. 3, 1886.
3 Died Dec. 7, 1886. Hugh H. Price elected to fill vacancy, Jan, 18, 1887.

U. S. PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Name.	Native state.	Ancestry.	Year of birth.	Residence.	Inaugurated. Year.	Inaugurated. Age.	Years served.	Politics.	Place of death.	Age at death.
1	George Washington	Va.	English	1732	Va.	1789	57	8	Federalist	Mount Vernon, 1799	67
2	John Adams	Mass.	English	1735	Mass.	1797	62	4	Federalist	Quincy, Mass., 1826	91
3	Thomas Jefferson	Va.	Welsh	1743	Va.	1801	58	8	Republican	Monticello, Va., 1826	83
4	James Madison	Va.	English	1751	Va.	1809	58	8	Republican	Montpelier, Va., 1836	85
5	James Monroe	Va.	Scotch	1758	Va.	1817	59	8	Republican	New York City, 1831	73
6	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	English	1767	Mass.	1825	58	4	Republican	Washington, 1848	81
7	Andrew Jackson	S. C.	Scotch-Irish	1767	Tenn.	1829	62	8	Democrat	Hemitage, Tenn., 1845	78
8	Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	Dutch	1782	N. Y.	1837	55	4	Democrat	Kinderhook, N. Y., 1862	80
9	William H. Harrison	Va.	English	1773	Ohio.	1841	58	1 mo.	Whig	Washington, 1841	68
10	John Tyler	Va.	English	1790	Va.	1841	51	4	Democrat	Richmond, Va., 1862	72
11	James K. Polk	N. C.	Scotch-Irish	1795	Tenn.	1845	60	4	Democrat	Nashville, Tenn., 1849	54
12	Zachary Taylor	Va.	English	1784	La.	1849	55	1	Whig	Washington, 1850	66
13	Millard Fillmore	N. Y.	English	1800	N. Y.	1850	50	3	Whig	Buffalo, N. Y., 1874	74
14	Franklin Pierce	N. H.	English	1804	N. H.	1853	49	4	Democrat	Concord, N. H., 1869	65
15	James Buchanan	Pa.	Scotch-Irish	1791	Pa.	1857	66	4	Democrat	Wheatland, Pa., 1868	77
16	Abraham Lincoln	Ky.	English	1809	Ill.	1861	52	4	Republican	Washington, 1865	56
17	Andrew Johnson	N. C.	English	1808	Tenn.	1865	57	4	Republican	Greenville, Tenn., 1875	67
18	Ulysses S. Grant	Ohio.	Scotch	1822	Ill.	1869	47	8	Republican	Mt. M'Gregor, N. Y., 1885	63
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio.	English	1822	Ohio.	1877	55	4	Republican		
20	James A. Garfield	Ohio.	English	1831	Ohio.	1881	49	6½ mos.	Republican	Long Branch, N. J., 1881	50
21	Chester A. Arthur	Vt.	Scotch-Irish	1830	N. Y.	1881	51	3y. 5½ mos.	Republican	New York City, 1886	56
22	Grover Cleveland	N. J.	English	1837	N. Y.	1885	48	4	Democrat		
23	Benjamin Harrison	Ohio.	English	1833	Ind.	1889	56		Republican		

U. S. PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

NAME	BORN	PLACE OF BIRTH	PARTY	TERM OF OFFICE	VICE-PRESIDENT
George Washington	1732	Virginia		1789–1797	John Adams
John Adams	1735	Massachusetts	Federalist	1797–1801	Thomas Jefferson
Thomas Jefferson	1743	Virginia	Democratic-Republican	1801–1809	Aaron Burr George Clinton
James Madison	1751	Virginia	Democratic-Republican	1809–1817	George Clinton Elbridge Gerry
James Monroe	1758	Virginia	Democratic-Republican	1817–1825	Daniel D. Tompkins
John Quincy Adams	1767	Massachusetts	Democratic-Republican	1825–1829	John C. Calhoun
Andrew Jackson	1767	South Carolina	Democratic	1829–1837	John C. Calhoun Martin Van Buren
Martin Van Buren	1782	New York	Democratic	1837–1841	Richard M. Johnson
William Henry Harrison	1773	Virginia	Whig	1841	John Tyler
John Tyler	1790	Virginia	Whig	1841–1845	
James Knox Polk	1795	North Carolina	Democratic	1845–1849	George M. Dallas
Zachary Taylor	1784	Virginia	Whig	1849–1850	Millard Fillmore
Millard Fillmore	1800	New York	Whig	1850–1853	
Franklin Pierce	1804	New Hampshire	Democratic	1853–1857	William R. King
James Buchanan	1791	Pennsylvania	Democratic	1857–1861	John C. Breckinridge
Abraham Lincoln	1809	Kentucky	Republican	1861–1865	Hannibal Hamlin Andrew Johnson
Andrew Johnson	1808	North Carolina	Democratic	1865–1869	
Ulysses S. Grant	1822	Ohio	Republican	1869–1877	Schuyler Colfax Henry Wilson
Rutherford B. Hayes	1822	Ohio	Republican	1877–1881	William A. Wheeler
James A. Garfield	1831	Ohio	Republican	1881	Chester A. Arthur
Chester A. Arthur	1830	Vermont	Republican	1881–1885	
Grover Cleveland	1837	New Jersey	Democratic	1885–1889	Thomas A. Hendricks
Benjamin Harrison	1833	Ohio	Republican	1889–1893	Levi P. Morton
Grover Cleveland	1837	New Jersey	Democratic	1893–1897	Adlai E. Stevenson
William McKinley	1843	Ohio	Republican	1897–1901	Garret A. Hobart Theodore Roosevelt
Theodore Roosevelt	1858	New York	Republican	1901–1909	Charles W. Fairbanks
William Howard Taft	1857	Ohio	Republican	1909–1913	James S. Sherman
Woodrow Wilson	1856	Virginia	Democratic	1913–1921	Thomas R. Marshall
Warren G. Harding	1865	Ohio	Republican	1921–1923	Calvin Coolidge
Calvin Coolidge	1872	Vermont	Republican	1923–1929	Charles G. Dawes
Herbert Hoover	1874	Iowa	Republican	1929–1933	Charles Curtis
Franklin D. Roosevelt	1882	New York	Democratic	1933–1945	John N. Garner Henry A. Wallace Harry S. Truman
Harry S. Truman	1884	Missouri	Democratic	1945–1953	Alben W. Barkley
Dwight D. Eisenhower	1890	Texas	Republican	1953–	Richard M. Nixon

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Name.	Birth.		Residence when elected.	Year qualified.	Years served.	Politics	Death.		
		Place.	Year.					Place.	Year.	Age.
1	John Adams	Quincy, Mass	1735	Massachusetts	1789	8	Fed	Quincy, Mass	1826	91
2	Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va	1743	Virginia	1797	4	Rep	Monticello, Va	1826	83
3	Aaron Burr	Newark, N. J	1756	New York	1801	4	Rep	Staten Island, N. Y	1836	80
4	George Clinton	Ulster Co., N. Y	1739	New York	1805	7 y., 1 m., 16 d*	Rep	Washington, D. C	1812	73
5	Elbridge Gerry	Marblehead, Mass	1744	Massachusetts	1813	1 y., 8 m., 19 d*	Rep	Washington, D. C	1814	70
6	Daniel D. Tompkins	Scarsdale, N. Y	1774	New York	1817	8	Rep	Staten Island, N. Y	1825	51
7	John C. Calhoun	Abbeville, S. C	1782	South Carolina	1825	7 y., 9 m., 24 d†	Rep	Washington, D. C	1850	68
8	Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y	1782	New York	1833	4	Dem	Kinderhook, N. Y	1862	80
9	Rich. M. Johnson	Louisville, Ky	1780	Kentucky	1837	4	Dem	Frankfort, Ky	1850	70
10	John Tyler	Greenway, Va	1790	Virginia	1841	1 month‡	Dem	Richmond, Va	1862	72
11	George M. Dallas	Philadelphia, Pa	1792	Pennsylvania	1845	4	Dem	Philadelphia, Pa	1864	72
12	Millard Fillmore	Summer Hill, N. Y	1800	New York	1849	1 y., 4 m., 4 d‡	Whig	Buffalo, N. Y	1874	74
13	William R. King	Samson Co., N. C	1786	Alabama	1853	1 m., 14 d*	Dem	Dallas County, Ala	1853	67
14	J. C. Breckenridge	Lexington, Ky	1821	Kentucky	1857	4	Dem	Lexington, Ky	1875	54
15	Hanibal Hamlin	Paris, Me	1809	Maine	1861	4	Rep			
16	Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C	1808	Tennessee	1865	1 m., 11 d‡	Rep	Carter County, Tenn	1875	67
17	Schuyler Colfax	New York City	1823	Indiana	1869	4	Rep	Mankato, Minn	1885	62
18	Henry Wilson	Farmington, N. H	1812	Massachusetts	1873	2 y., 8 m., 18 d*	Rep	Washington, D. C	1875	63
19	Wm. A. Wheeler	Malone, N. Y	1819	New York	1877	4	Rep	Malone, N. Y	1887	68
20	Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, Vt	1830	New York	1881	6 m., 15 d‡	Rep	New York City	1886	56
21	T. A. Hendricks	Muskingum Co., O	1819	Indiana	1885	8 m., 21 d*	Dem	Indianapolis, Ind	1885	66
22	Levi P. Morton	Shoreham, Vt	1824	New York	1889		Rep			

* Died in office. † Resigned. ‡ Succeeded to the presidency because of the death of the incumbent of that office.

PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

A LIST of the Senators who have been elected by the Senate to preside over that body in the absence of the Vice-President, or while he was acting as President, or while the office of Vice-President was vacant by reason of the death of the incumbent.

CONGRESS.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.
1, 2	1789–92	John Langdon	New Hampshire	1739	1819
2	1792	Richard H. Lee	Virginia	1732	1794
2, 3	1792–94	John Langdon	New Hampshire	1739	1819
3	1794–95	Ralph Izard	South Carolina	1742	1804
3, 4	1795–96	Henry Tazewell	Virginia	1753	1799
4	1796–97	Samuel Livermore	New Hampshire	1732	1803
4, 5	1797	William Bingham	Pennsylvania	1751	1804
5	1797	William Bradford	Rhode Island	1729	1808
5	1797–98	Jacob Read	South Carolina	1752	1816
5	1798	Theodore Sedgwick	Massachusetts	1746	1813
5	1798–99	John Laurence	New York	1750	1810
5	1799	James Ross	Pennsylvania	1762	1847
6	1799–1800	Samuel Livermore	New Hampshire	1732	1803
6	1800	Uriah Tracy	Connecticut	1755	1807
6	1800–01	John E. Howard	Maryland	1752	1827
6	1801	James Hillhouse	Connecticut	1754	1832
7	1801–02	Abraham Baldwin	Georgia	1754	1807
7	1802–03	Stephen R. Bradley	Vermont	1754	1830
8	1803–04	John Brown	Kentucky	1757	1837
8	1804–05	Jesse Franklin	North Carolina	1758	1823
8	1805	Joseph Anderson	Tennessee	1757	1837
9, 10	1805–08	Samuel Smith	Maryland	1752	1839
10	1808–09	Stephen R. Bradley	Vermont	1754	1830
10, 11	1809	John Milledge	Georgia	1757	1818
11	1809–10	Andrew Gregg	Pennsylvania	1755	1835
11	1810–11	John Gaillard	South Carolina		1826
11, 12	1811–12	John Pope	Kentucky	1770	1845
12, 13	1812–13	Wm. H. Crawford	Georgia	1772	1834
13	1813–14	Joseph B. Varnum	Massachusetts	1750	1821
13, 15	1814–18	John Gaillard	South Carolina		1826
15, 16	1818–19	James Barbour	Virginia	1775	1842
16–19	1820–26	John Gaillard	South Carolina		1826
19, 20	1826–28	Nathaniel Macon	North Carolina	1757	1837
20–22	1828–32	Samuel Smith	Maryland	1752	1839
22	1832	L. W. Tazewell	Virginia	1774	1860
22, 23	1832–34	Hugh L. White	Tennessee	1773	1840
23	1834–35	George Poindexter	Mississippi	1779	1853
24	1835–36	John Tyler	Virginia	1790	1862
24–26	1836–41	William R. King	Alabama	1786	1853
26, 27	1841–42	Samuel L. Southard	New Jersey	1787	1842
27–29	1842–46	W. P. Mangum	North Carolina	1792	1861
29, 30	1846–49	D. R. Atchison	Missouri	1807	1886
31, 32	1850–52	William R. King	Alabama	1786	1853
32, 33	1852–54	D. R. Atchison	Missouri	1807	1886
33, 34	1854–57	Jesse D. Bright	Indiana	1812	1875
34	1857	James M. Mason	Virginia	1798	1871
35, 36	1857–61	Benjamin Fitzpatrick	Alabama	1802	1869
36–38	1861–64	Solomon Foot	Vermont	1802	1866
38	1864–65	Daniel Clark	New Hampshire	1809	
39	1865–67	Lafayette S. Foster	Connecticut	1806	1880
40	1867–69	Benjamin F. Wade	Ohio	1800	1878
41, 42	1869–73	Henry B. Anthony	Rhode Island	1815	1884
43	1873–75	M. H. Carpenter	Wisconsin	1824	1881
44, 45	1875–79	Thomas W. Ferry	Michigan	1827	
46	1879–81	A. G. Thurman	Ohio	1813	
47	1881	Thomas F. Bayard	Delaware	1828	
47	1881–83	David Davis	Illinois	1815	1886
48	1883–85	George F. Edmunds	Vermont	1828	
49	1885–87	John Sherman	Ohio	1823	
49, 50	1887–	John J. Ingalls	Kansas	1833	

SPEAKERS OF THE U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Con-gress.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.
1	1789-91	F. A. Muhlenburg	Pennsylvania	1750	1801
2	1791-93	Jonathan Trumbull	Connecticut	1740	1809
3	1793-95	F. A. Muhlenburg	Pennsylvania	1750	1801
4, 5	1795-99	Jonathan Dayton	New Jersey	1760	1824
6	1799-01	Theodore Sedgwick	Massachusetts	1746	1813
7-9	1801-07	Nathaniel Macon	North Carolina	1757	1837
10, 11	1807-11	Joseph B. Varnum	Massachusetts	1750	1821
12, 13	1811-14	Henry Clay	Kentucky	1777	1852
13	1814-15	Langdon Cheves	South Carolina	1776	1857
14-16	1815-20	Henry Clay	Kentucky	1777	1852
16	1820-21	John W. Taylor	New York	1784	1854
17	1821-23	Philip B. Barbour	Virginia	1783	1841
18	1823-25	Henry Clay	Kentucky	1777	1852
19	1825-27	John W. Taylor	New York	1784	1854
20-23	1827-34	Andrew Stevenson	Virginia	1784	1857
23	1834-35	John Bell	Tennessee	1797	1869
24, 25	1835-39	James K. Polk	Tennessee	1795	1849
26	1839-41	R. M. T. Hunter	Virginia	1809	1887
27	1841-43	John White	Kentucky	1805	1845
28	1843-45	John W. Jones	Virginia	1805	1848
29	1845-47	John W. Davis	Indiana	1799	1850
30	1847-49	Robert C. Winthrop	Massachusetts	1809	.....
31	1849-51	Howell Cobb	Georgia	1815	1868
32, 33	1851-55	Linn Boyd	Kentucky	1800	1859
34	1856-57	Nathaniel P. Banks	Massachusetts	1816	.....
35	1857-59	James L. Orr	South Carolina	1822	1873
36	1860-61	William Pennington	New Jersey	1796	1862
37	1861-63	Galusha A. Grow	Pennsylvania	1823	.....
38-40	1863-69	Schuyler Colfax	Indiana	1823	1885
41-43	1869-75	James G. Blaine	Maine	1830	.....
44	1875-76	Michael C. Kerr	Indiana	1827	1876
44-46	1876-81	Samuel J. Randall	Pennsylvania	1828	.....
47	1881-83	John W. Keifer	Ohio	1836	.....
48-50	1883-89	John G. Carlisle	Kentucky	1835	.....

191-192

PART III.

ELECTION STATISTICS.

PART III.

ELECTION STATISTICS.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WAUKESHA.

THE MILWAUKEE LITHOGRAPH CO.

A VIEW OF THE BOAT HOUSES AND BOAT RACE COURSE, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

ELECTION STATISTICS.

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT,

At each election from 1860 to 1888.

States.	1860.				1864.[1]		1868.[2]		1872.		1876.		1880.		1884.		1888.	
	Lincoln—Rep.	Breckenridge—Dem.	Bell—American.	Douglas—Ind. Dem.	Lincoln—Rep.	McClellan—Dem.	Grant—Rep.	Seymour—Dem.	Grant—Rep.	Hendricks—Dem.	Hayes—Rep.	Tilden—Dem.	Garfield—Rep.	Hancock—Dem.	Cleveland—Dem.	Blaine—Rep.	Harrison—Rep.	Cleveland—Dem.
Alabama	....	9	....	....	....	....	8	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	10	....	....	10
Arkansas	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	6	7	....	....	7
California	4	....	....	....	5	....	5	....	6	....	6	....	1	5	....	8	8	....
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	3	....
Connecticut	6	....	....	....	6	....	5	....	6	....	....	6	6	....	6	....	....	6
Delaware	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....	....	3	....	3	3	....	....	3
Florida	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	4	....	4	....	....	4	4	....	....	4
Georgia	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	11	....	11	12	....	....	12
Illinois	11	....	....	....	16	....	16	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	....	22	22	....
Indiana	13	....	....	....	13	....	13	....	15	....	....	15	15	....	15	....	15	....
Iowa	4	....	....	....	8	....	8	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	....	13	13	....
Kansas	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	....	9	9	....
Kentucky	....	....	12	....	....	11	....	11	....	8	....	12	....	12	13	....	....	13
Louisiana	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	....	8
Maine	8	....	....	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	....	6	6	....
Maryland	....	8	....	....	7	....	7	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	8	....	....	8
Massachusetts	13	....	....	....	12	....	12	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	....	14	14	....
Michigan	6	....	....	....	8	....	8	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	....	13	13	....
Minnesota	4	....	....	....	4	....	4	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	....	7	7	....
Mississippi	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	9	....	....	9
Missouri	....	....	....	9	11	....	11	....	....	6	....	15	....	15	16	....	....	16
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	5	5	....
Nevada	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
New Hampshire	5	....	....	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	....	4	4	....
New Jersey	4	....	....	3	....	7	....	7	9	....	....	9	....	9	9	....	....	9
New York	35	....	....	....	33	....	33	....	35	....	....	35	35	....	36	....	36	....
North Carolina	....	10	....	....	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	11	....	....	11
Ohio	23	....	....	....	21	....	21	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	....	23	23	....
Oregon	3	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	3	....
Pennsylvania	27	....	....	....	26	....	26	....	29	....	29	....	29	....	....	30	30	....
Rhode Island	4	....	....	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	4	4	....
South Carolina	....	8	....	....	....	....	6	....	7	....	7	....	....	7	9	....	....	9
Tennessee	....	....	12	....	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	12	....	....	12
Texas	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	8	....	8	13	....	....	13
Vermont	5	....	....	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	....	4	4	....
Virginia	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	11	....	11	12	....	....	12
West Virginia	....	4	....	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	....	5	....	5	6	....	....	6
Wisconsin	5	....	....	....	8	....	8	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	11	11	....
Total	180	72	39	12	212	21	214	80	286	42	185	184	214	155	219	182	233	168
No. of states voting	33				36		37		37		38		38		38		38	

1 Eleven southern states did not vote in 1864.
2 Mississippi, Texas and Virginia did not vote in 1868.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT FROM 1856 TO 1888, WITH PLURALITIES, 1884 AND 1888.

[By States.]

States. (38)	1884. Votes. Blaine. Rep.	Cleveland. Dem.	Butler. Green.	St. John. Pro.	Pluralities. Blaine. Rep.	Cleveland. Dem.
Alabama	59,591	93,951	873	612	.....	34,360
Arkansas	50,895	72,927	1,847	.....	.....	22,032
California	102,416	80,288	2,017	2,990	13,128	.....
Colorado	36,290	27,723	1,958	761	8,567	.....
Connecticut	65,923	67,199	1,688	2,305	.....	1,274
Delaware	12,951	16,964	6	55	.....	4,013
Florida	28,031	31,766	.....	72	.....	3,735
Georgia	48,603	94,667	145	195	.....	46,064
Illinois	337,474	312,355	10,910	12,074	25,119	.....
Indiana	238,463	244,990	8,293	3,028	.....	6,527
Iowa	197,089	177,316	.....	1,472	19,773	.....
Kansas	154,406	90,132	16,341	4,495	64,274	.....
Kentucky	118,122	152,961	1,691	3,139	.....	34,839
Louisana	46,347	62,540	.....	.....	.....	16,193
Maine	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,160	20,069	.....
Maryland	85,699	96,932	531	2,794	.....	11,233
Massachusetts	146,724	122,481	24,433	10,026	24,243	.....
Michigan	192,669	149,835	42,243	18,403	42,834	.....
Minnesota	111,923	70,144	3,583	4,684	41,779	.....
Mississippi	43,509	76,510	.....	.....	.....	33,001
Missouri	202,929	225,988	.....	2,153	.....	33,059
Nebraska	76,912	54,391	.....	2,899	22,521	.....
Nevada	7,193	5,578	26	.....	1,615	.....
New Hampshire	43,249	39,183	552	1,571	4,066	.....
New Jersey	123,440	127,798	3,496	6,159	.....	4,358
New York	562,005	563,154	16,994	25,016	.....	1,149
North Carolina	125,068	142,952	.....	454	.....	17,884
Ohio	400,082	368,280	5,179	11,069	31,802	.....
Oregon	26,860	24,604	726	482	2,256	.....
Pennsylvania	473,804	392,785	16,992	15,288	81,019	.....
Rhode Island	19,030	12,391	422	928	6,639	.....
South Carolina	21,733	69,890	.....	.....	.....	48,157
Tennessee	124,078	133,258	957	1,131	.....	9,180
Texas	93,141	225,309	3,321	3,534	.....	132,168
Vermont	39,514	17,331	785	1,752	22,183	.....
Virginia	139,356	145,497	.....	138	.....	6,141
West Virginia	63,096	67,317	810	939	.....	4,221
Wisconsin	161,135	146,453	4,598	7,649	14,682	.....
Total	4,851,959	4,874,980	175,370	150,362	446,563	469,584
Plurality	.....	23,021	.....	.....	.....	23,021

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT FROM 1856 TO 1888, WITH PLURALITIES, 1884 AND 1888.

[By States.]

States. (38)	1888.					
	Votes.				Pluralities.	
	Harrison. Rep.	Cleveland. Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. U. Lab.	Harrison. Rep.	Cleveland. Dem.
Alabama	57,197	117,310	583	.....	.....	60,113
Arkansas	58,752	85,962	614	10,613	.....	27,210
California	124,809	117,729	5,761	.....	7,080	.....
Colorado	51,796	37,610	2,210	112	14,186	.....
Connecticut	74,584	74,920	4,234	.....	.....	336
Delaware	12,973	16,414	460	.....	.....	3,441
Florida	26,657	30,561	417	.....	.....	12,904
Georgia	40,496	100,499	1,800	136	.....	60,003
Illinois	370,473	248,272	21,695	7,090	22,201	.....
Indiana	263,361	261,013	9,881	2,694	2,348	.....
Iowa	211,598	179,877	3,550	9,105	31,721	.....
Kansas	182,904	102,745	6,779	37,788	80,159	.....
Kentucky	155,134	183,800	5,225	622	.....	28,666
Louisana	30,701	85,032	127	.....	.....	54,331
Maine	73,734	50,481	2,691	1,344	23,253	.....
Maryland	99,986	106,168	4,767	.....	.....	6,182
Massachusetts	183,892	151,590	8,701	.....	32,302	.....
Michigan	236,307	213,404	20,942	4,542	22,903	.....
Minnesota	142,482	104,385	15,311	1,095	38,097	.....
Mississippi	30,096	85,471	218	22	.....	55,375
Missouri	236,253	261,954	4,540	18,589	.....	25,701
Nebraska	108,425	80,552	9,420	4,226	27,873	.....
Nevada	7,238	5,226	45	.....	1,912	.....
New Hampshire	46,728	43,358	1,592	13	2,370	.....
New Jersey	144,344	151,493	7,904	.....	.....	7,149
New York	650,338	635,965	30,231	626	14,373	.....
North Carolina	134,784	147,902	2,789	37	.....	13,118
Ohio	416,054	396,455	24,356	3,496	19,599	.....
Oregon	33,293	26,522	1,077	.....	6,771	.....
Pennsylvania	526,091	446,633	20,947	3,873	79,458	.....
Rhode Island	21,969	17,530	1,251	.....	4,439	.....
South Carolina	13,740	65,825	.....	.....	.....	52,085
Tennessee	139,989	158,787	5,969	.....	.....	18,798
Texas	88,422	234,883	4,749	29,459	.....	146,461
Vermont	45,192	16,788	1,460	.....	28,404	.....
Virginia	150,438	151,977	1,678	.....	.....	1,539
West Virginia	78,491	79,330	.....	.....	.....	839
Wisconsin	176,553	155,232	14,277	8,552	21,321	.....
Total	5,445,274	5,528,755	248,800	142,034	480,770	574,251
Plurality	.....	93,481	.....	.....	.....	93,481

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT — Continued.

STATES.	1880.				1876.	
	Garfield. Rep.	Hancock. Dem.	Weaver. Gr.	Scattering.	Tilden. Dem.	Hayes. Rep.
Alabama	56,178	90,687	4,642	.....	102,002	68,230
Arkansas	41,661	60,489	4,079	.....	58,071	38,669
California	80,348	80,426	3,392	.....	76,464	79,209
Colorado	27,450	24,647	1,435	.....	13,376	14,154
Connecticut	67,073	64,417	868	412	61,934	59,034
Delaware	14,150	15,183	.....	.....	13,381	10,752
Florida	23,654	27,964	.....	.....	[1]24,285	24,527
Georgia	52,648	102,522	481	.....	130,088	50,446
Illinois	318,037	277,321	26,358	596	258,601	278,232
Indiana	232,164	225,528	12,986	.....	213,526	207,971
Iowa	183,904	105,845	32,327	630	112,121	171,326
Kansas	121,520	59,789	19,710	.....	37,902	78,322
Kentucky	104,550	147,909	11,498	257	159,690	97,156
Louisiana	37,994	65,310	439	.....	[2]70,508	75,135
Maine	74,039	65,171	4,408	235	49,823	66,300
Maryland	78,515	93,706	818	.....	91,779	71,980
Massachusetts	165,205	111,960	4,548	799	108,777	150,063
Michigan	185,190	131,300	34,795	1,156	141,595	166,901
Minnesota	93,903	53,315	3,267	286	48,799	72,962
Mississippi	34,854	75,750	5,797	677	112,173	52,605
Missouri	153,567	208,609	35,045	.....	203,077	145,029
Nebraska	54,979	28,523	3,858	.....	17,554	31,916
Nevada	8,732	9,611	.....	.....	9,308	10,383
New Hampshire	44,852	40,794	528	189	38,509	41,539
New Jersey	120,555	122,565	2,617	191	115,962	103,517
New York	555,544	534,511	12,373	2,177	521,949	489,207
North Carolina	115,878	124,204	1,136	.....	125,427	108,419
Ohio	375,048	340,821	6,456	2,642	323,182	330,698
Oregon	20,619	19,948	249	.....	14,149	15,206
Pennsylvania	444,704	407,428	20,668	1,983	366,158	384,122
Rhode Island	18,195	10,779	236	25	10,712	15,787
South Carolina	58,071	112,312	566	7	90,896	91,786
Tennessee	107,677	128,191	5,916	43	133,166	89,566
Texas	57,845	156,228	27,405	.....	104,803	44,803
Vermont	45,090	18,181	1,212	110	20,254	44,092
Virginia	84,020	127,976	139	.....	130,670	95,558
West Virginia	46,243	57,391	9,079	.....	56,455	42,698
Wisconsin	144,397	114,634	7,980	161	123,927	130,068
Total	4,449,053	4,442,035	307,306	12,576	4,299,893	4,048,228
Total vote	.....	.....	.....	9,210,970	.....	8,442,049

1 The vote in Florida, as officially announced by the returning board, is given in the table. The democrats claimed a majority for the Tilden electors in that state on the face of the returns.

2 The vote in Louisiana is given as announced by the Wells returning board, and as it was accepted by the electoral commission. The McEnery returning board, after a canvass of the returns from all the counties in the state, gave Tilden 83,723; Hayes, 77,174.

States.	1872.		1868.		1864.	
	Grant. Rep.	Greeley. Lib. Dem.	Grant. Rep.	Seymour. Dem.	Lincoln. Rep.	McClellan. Dem.
Alabama	90,272	79,444	76,366	72,086	.....	.....
Arkansas	41,073	37,927	22,152	19,078	.....	.....
California	54,020	40,718	54,592	54,078	62,134	43,841
Connecticut	50,638	45,872	50,996	47,961	44,691	42,285
Delaware	11,115	10,205	7,063	10,980	8,155	8,767
Florida	17,765	15,428	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	62,715	76,287	57,134	102,822	.....	.....
Illinois	241,248	184,770	250,293	199,143	189,996	158,720
Indiana	186,144	163,437	176,552	166,980	150,422	130,233
Iowa	131,233	71,134	150,399	74,040	89,075	49,586
Kansas	67,048	32,970	31,047	14,019	16,441	3,691
Kentucky	88,816	100,212	39,569	115,899	27,786	64,301
Louisiana	59,975	66,466	33,263	80,225	.....	.....
Maine	61,422	29,087	70,426	42,306	68,114	46,992
Maryland	66,760	67,685	30,438	62,357	40,153	32,739
Massachusetts	133,472	59,260	136,447	59,408	126,742	48,745
Michigan	136,202	77,027	128,550	87,069	91,521	74,604
Minnesota	55,709	35,211	43,542	28,072	21,060	17,375
Mississippi	81,016	47,191	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	119,196	151,433	85,671	59,788	72,750	31,678
Nebraska	18,245	7,705	9,729	5,439	.....	.....
Nevada	8,413	6,236	6,480	5,218	9,826	6,594
New Hampshire	37,168	31,425	38,191	31,224	36,400	32,871
New Jersey	91,611	76,801	80,120	83,001	60,723	68,024
New York	440,759	387,279	419,883	429,883	368,735	361,986
North Carolina	94,304	69,474	96,226	84,000	.....	.....
Ohio	281,852	244,321	280,128	238,700	265,154	205,568
Oregon	11,820	7,746	10,961	11,125	9,888	8,457
Pennsylvania	349,689	211,961	342,280	313,382	296,391	276,316
Rhode Island	13,665	5,329	12,993	6,548	14,349	8,718
South Carolina	72,290	22,903	62,301	45,237	.....	.....
Tennessee	83,665	91,291	56,757	26,311	.....	.....
Texas	47,405	66,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	41,487	10,947	44,167	12,045	42,419	13,321
Virginia	93,415	91,440	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	32,283	29,537	29,025	20,306	23,152	10,438
Wisconsin	104,992	86,477	108,857	84,710	83,458	65,884
Total	3,579,793	2,842,425	3,013,188	2,703,600	2,223,035	811,754
Majority	737,368	.....	309,588	.....	1,411,281	.....
Whole vote	6,457,318		5,716,788		4,034,789	

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—Continued.

States.	1860.				1856.		
	Lincoln. Rep.	Breckinridge. Dem.	Bell. Union.	Douglas. Dem.	Fremont. Dem.	Fillmore. Amer.	Buchanan. Dem.
Alabama	.....	48,831	27,875	13,651	.....	28,552	46,739
Arkansas	.....	28,732	20,093	5,227	.....	10,787	21,910
California	39,173	34,344	6,817	38,516	20,691	36,165	53,365
Connecticut	43,792	14,641	3,291	15,522	42,715	2,615	34,905
Delaware	3,815	7,337	3,804	1,023	308	6,175	8,004
Florida	.....	8,543	5,437	367	.....	4,833	6,358
Georgia	.....	51,889	42,886	11,590	.....	42,228	56,598
Illinois	172,161	2,404	4,913	160,215	96,189	37,444	105,348
Indiana	139,033	12,295	5,306	115,509	94,375	22,386	118,670
Iowa	70,409	1,048	1,763	55,111	43,954	9,180	36,107
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	1,361	53,143	66,058	25,651	314	67,416	74,642
Louisiana	.....	22,681	20,204	7,625	.....	20,709	22,164
Maine	62,811	6,368	2,046	26,693	67,379	3,325	30,080
Maryland	2,294	42,482	41,760	5,966	281	47,460	39,115
Massachusetts	106,533	5,939	22,331	34,372	108,190	19,626	39,240
Michigan	88,480	805	405	65,057	71,762	1,660	52,136
Minnesota	22,069	748	62	11,920	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	.....	40,797	25,040	3,283	.....	24,195	35,446
Missouri	17,028	31,317	58,372	58,081	.....	48,524	58,164
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	37,519	2,112	441	22,811	38,345	422	32,789
New Jersey	58,324	.....	.....	62,500	28,338	24,115	46,943
New York	362,646	.....	.....	312,731	276,007	124,604	195,878
North Carolina	.....	48,539	44,990	.....	.....	26,886	48,246
Ohio	231,610	11,403	12,194	18,822	187,497	28,126	170,874
Oregon	5,270	5,006	183	3,951	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	268,030	178,871	12,776	16,765	147,510	82,175	230,710
Rhode Island	12,244	.....	.....	7,707	11,467	1,675	6,680
South Carolina[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	.....	64,709	69,274	11,350	.....	66,178	73,638
Texas	.....	47,548	15,438	.....	.....	15,639	31,169
Vermont	33,808	218	1,969	6,849	39,561	545	10,569
Virginia	1,929	74,323	74,681	16,290	291	60,310	89,706
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	86,110	888	161	65,021	66,090	579	52,843
Total	1,866,452	847,953	560,631	1,375,157	1,341,264	874,534	1,838,189
Whole vote	.....	.....	4,680,193	.....	.....	4,053,987	.....

1 Electors chosen by legislature.

SUMMARY OF POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTES

For President and Vice-President of the United States, 1789-1888.

Year of Election.	No. of States.	Total Elec. Vote.	Political Party.	Presidents.[1] Candidates.	Vote. States.	Vote. Popular.	Vote. Electoral.	Vice-Presidents.[2] Candidates.	Vice-Presidents.[2] Elect. Vote.
1789	10[3]	73	.....	George Washington	....	.....	69	.....	....
			.....	John Adams	....	.....	.....	.....	34
			.....	John Jay	....	.....	.....	.....	9
			.....	R. H. Harrison	....	.....	.....	.....	6
			.....	John Rutledge	....	.....	.....	.....	6
			.....	John Hancock	....	.....	.....	.....	4
			.....	George Clinton	....	.....	.....	.....	3
			.....	Samuel Huntingdon	....	.....	.....	.....	2
			.....	John Milton	....	.....	.....	.....	2
			.....	James Armstrong	....	.....	.....	.....	1
			.....	Benjamin Lincoln	....	.....	.....	.....	1
			.....	Edward Telfair	....	.....	.....	.....	1
				Vacancies	....	.....	4	.....	4
1792	15	135	Fed.	George Washington	..	.....	132	.....	....
			Fed.	John Adams	....	.....	.....	.....	77
			Rep.	George Clinton	....	.....	.....	.....	50
			.....	Thomas Jefferson	..	.....	.....	.....	4
			.....	Aaron Burr	....	.....	.....	.....	1
				Vacancies	....	.....	3	.....	3
1796	16	138	Fed.	John Adams	....	.....	71	.....	....
			Rep.	Thomas Jefferson	....	.....	.....	.....	68
			Fed.	Thomas Pinckney	....	.....	.....	.....	59
			Rep.	Aaron Burr	....	.....	.....	.....	30
			.....	Samuel Adams	....	.....	.....	.....	15
			.....	Oliver Ellsworth	....	.....	.....	.....	11
			.....	George Clinton	....	.....	.....	.....	7
			.....	John Jay	....	.....	.....	.....	5
			.....	James Iredell	....	.....	.....	.....	3
			.....	George Washington	....	.....	.....	.....	2
			.....	John Henry	....	.....	.....	.....	2
			.....	S. Johnson	....	.....	.....	.....	2
			.....	Charles C. Pinckney	....	.....	.....	.....	1
1800	16	138	Rep.	Thomas Jefferson	....	.....	73	.....	....
			Rep.	Aaron Burr	....	.....	.....	.....	73
			Fed.	John Adams	....	.....	.....	.....	65
			Fed.	Charles C Pinckney	....	.....	.....	.....	64
			.....	John Jay	....	.....	.....	.....	1

1 Previous to the election of 1804, each elector voted for two candidates for President; the one receiving the highest number of votes, if a majority, was declared elected President; and the next highest, Vice President.

2 Three states out of thirteen did not vote, viz.: New York, which had not passed an electoral law, and North Carolina and Rhode Island, which had not adopted the constitution.

3 There having been a tie vote, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. A choice was made upon the 36th ballot, which was as follows: Jefferson—Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia—10 states; Burr—Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island—4 states; Blank—Delaware and South Carolina—2 states

SUMMARY OF POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTES—Continued.

Year of Election.	No. of States.	Total Electoral Vote.	Political Party.	*Presidents.* Candidates.	Vote. States.	Vote. Popular.	Vote. Electoral.	*Vice-Presidents.* Candidates.	Electoral Vote.
1804	17	176	Rep.	Thomas Jefferson	15		162	Geo. Clinton	162
			Fed.	Charles C. Pinckney	2		14	Rufus King	14
1808	17	176	Rep.	James Madison	12		122	Geo. Clinton	113
			Fed.	Charles C. Pinckney	5		47	Rufus King	47
				George Clinton			6	John Langdon	9
								Jas. Madison	3
								Jas. Monroe	3
				Vacancy					1
1812	18	218	Rep.	James Madison	11		128	E. Gerry	131
			Fed.	De Witt Clinton	7		80	J. Ingersoll	86
				Vacancy			1		1
1816	19	221	Rep.	James Monroe	16		183	D.D.Tompkins	183
			Fed.	Rufus King	3		34	J. E. Howard	22
								James Ross	5
								J. Marshall	4
								R. G. Harper	3
				Vacancy			4		4
1820	24	235	Rep.	James Monroe	24		231	D.D.Tompkins	218
			Opp	John Q. Adams			1	R. Stockton	8
								D. Rodney	4
								R. G. Harper	1
								R. Rush	1
				Vacancy			3		3
1824	24	261	Rep.	Andrew Jackson	10	155,872	99	J. C. Calhoun	182
			Coal	John Q. Adams	8	105,321	84	N. Sanford	30
			Rep.	Wm. H. Crawford	3	44,282	41	N. Macon	24
			Rep.	Henry Clay	3	46,587	37	A. Jackson	13
								M. Van Buren	9
								Henry Clay	2
				Vacancy					1
1828	24	261	Dem	Andrew Jackson	15	647,231	178	J. C. Calhoun	171
			N. R	John Q. Adams	9	509,097	83	R. Rush	83
								Wm. Smith	7
1832	24	288	Dem	Andrew Jackson	15	687,502	219	M. Van Buren	189
			N. R	Henry Clay	7	530,189	49	J. Sergeant	49
				John Floyd	1	33,108	11	Henry Lee	11
			Ant M	William Wirt	1		7	A. Elimaker	7
								Wm. Wilkins	30
				Vacancies			2		2
1836	26	294	Dem	Martin Van Buren	15	761,549	170	[2]R. M. Johnson	147
			Whig	Wm. H. Harrison	7	736,656	73	F. Granger	77
			Whig	Hugh L. White	2		26	John Tyler	47
			Whig	Daniel Webster	1		14	Wm. Smith	23
			Whig	W. P. Mangum	1		11		

1 No choice having been made by the Electoral College, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. A choice was made on the first ballot, which was as follows. Adams — Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island and Vermont — 13 states; Jackson — Alabama, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Tennessee — 7 states; Crawford — Delaware, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia — 4 states.

2 No candidate having received a majority of the votes of the Electoral College, the Senate elected R. M. Johnson Vice-President, who received 33 votes; Francis Granger received 16.

SUMMARY OF POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTES—Continued.

Year of election,	No. of States.	Total electoral vote.	Political Party.	*Presidents.* Candidates.	Vote. States.	Popular.	Electoral.	*Vice-Presidents.* Candidates.	Electoral Vote.
1840	26	294	Whig..	Wm. H. Harrison.	10	1,275,017	234	John Tyler	234
			Dem..	Martin Van Buren.	7	1,128,702	60	R. M. Johnson.	48
			Lib'ty.	James G. Birney..	....	7,059	.....	.....	...
			.....	.....	....	.....	.....	L. W. Tazewell	11
			.....	.....	....	.....	.....	James K. Polk.	1
1844	26	275	Dem.	James K. Polk.....	15	1,337,243	170	Geo. M. Dallas.	170
			Whig..	Henry Clay	11	1,299,068	105	T.Frelingh'ys'n	105
			Lib'ty.	James G. Birney .	....	62,300	.....	.....	...
1848	30	290	Whig..	Zachary Taylor...	15	1,360,101	163	M. Fillmore....	163
			Dem..	Lewis Cass..... ...	15	1,220,544	127	Wm. O. Butler.	127
			Free S	Martin Van Buren.	....	291,263	.....	Chas. F. Adams	....
1852	31	296	Dem..	Franklin Pierce ...	27	1,601,474	254	Wm. R. King..	254
			Whig..	Winfield Scott.....	4	1,386,578	42	W. A. Graham.	42
			Fr Dm	John P. Hale.....	....	156,149	.....	Geo. W. Julian.	....
1856	31	296	Dem..	James Buchanan..	19	1,838,169	174	J.C Breckinridge	174
			Rep ..	John C. Fremont..	11	1,341,264	114	Wm. L. Dayton	114
			Amer.	Millard Fillmore ..	1	874,534	8	A. J. Donelson.	8
1860	33	303	Rep ..	Abraham Lincoln.	17	1,866,352	180	H. Hamlin.....	180
			Dem..	J. C. Breckenridge	11	845,763	72	Joseph Lane...	72
			C. Un.	John Bell.....	3	589,581	39	E. Everett	39
			I. Dem	S. A. Douglas.....	2	1,375,157	12	H. V. Johnson.	12
1864	[1]36	314	Rep ..	Abraham Lincoln.	22	2,216,067	212	A. Johnson	212
			Dem..	Geo. B. McClellan.	3	1,808,725	21	G. H. Pendleton	21
			Dem..	Vacancies	11	....	81	.....	81
1868	[2]37	317	Rep ..	Ulysses S. Grant ..	26	3,015,071	214	SchuylerColfax	214
			Dem..	Horatio Seymour..	8	2,709,613	80	F. P. Blair, Jr .	80
			.....	Vacancies	3	.....	23	.....	23
1872	37	366	Rep ..	Ulysses S. Grant ..	31	3,597,070	286	Henry Wilson..	286
			D & L.	Horace Greeley ...	6	2,834,079	.....	B. Gratz Brown	47
			Dem..	Charles O'Conor ..	....	29,408	.....	Geo. W. Julian.	5
			Temp.	James Black	....	5,608	.....	A. H. Colquitt..	5
			.....	T. A Hendricks ...	....	.....	42	J. M Palmer ..	3
			. .....	B. Gratz Brown....	....	.....	18	T. E. Bramlette	3
			.....	Charles J. Jenkins.	....	.....	2	W.S.Groesbeck	1
			.....	David Davis.....	....	.....	1	W. D. Machen	1
			.....	.....	....	.....	.....	N. P. Banks....	1
				[3]Not counted....	....	.....	17	.....	14
1876	38	369	Rep ..	R. B. Hayes	21	4,048,228	185	W. A. Wheeler.	185
			Dem..	Samuel J. Tilden ..	17	4,299,893	184	T. A. Hendricks	184
			G. B..	Peter Cooper.....	....	81,740	.....	.....	...
			Prohi.	Green Clay Smith.	....	9,552	.....	.....	...
			.....	Scattering.....	....	2,636	.....	.....	...
1880	38	369	Rep...	James A. Garfield.	19	4,449,187	214	C. A. Arthur...	214
			Dem..	W. S. Hancock	19	4,435,121	155	W. H. English .	155
			G. B..	J. B. Weaver	....	302,754	.....	.....	...
			Prohi.	Neal Dow	....	9,861	.....	.....	...
			.....	Scattering.....	....	1,145	.....	.....	...
1884	38	401	Dem..	Grover Cleveland .	20	4,874,980	219	T. A. Hendricks	219
			Rep ..	James G. Blaine...	18	4,851,959	182	J. A. Logan...	182
			Green.	Benjamin F. Butler	...	175,370	.....	.....	...
			Prohi.	John P. St. John ..	...	150,369	.....	.....	...
1888	38	401	Rep .	Benjamin Harrison	20	5,445,274	233	L. P. Morton..	233
			Dem ..	Grover Cleveland .	18	5,538,755	168	A. G. Thurman	168
			Prohi.	Clinton B. Fisk....	....	248,800	.....	.....	...
			Lab ..	E. S..Streeter.....	...	142,034	.....	.....	....

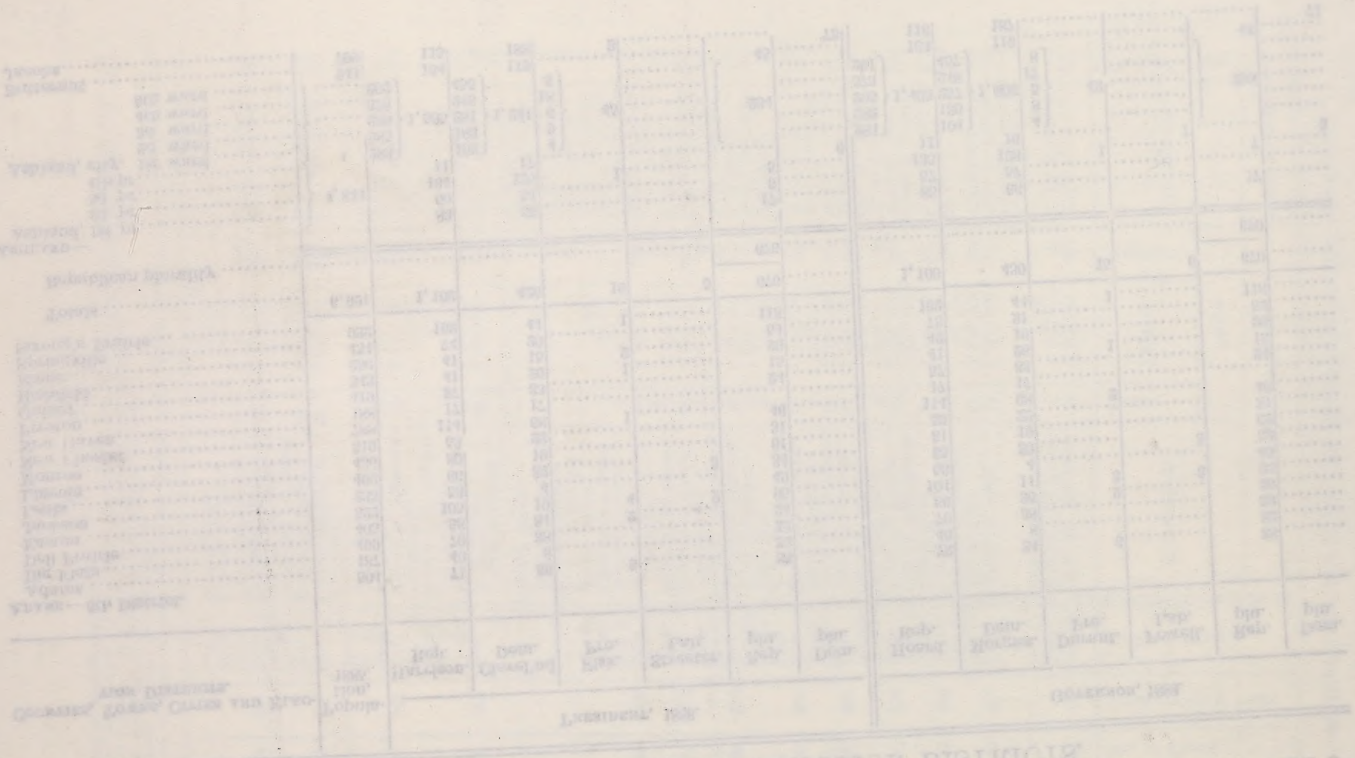
1 Eleven states did not vote, viz: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

2 Three states did not vote, viz. Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

3 Three electoral votes of Georgia cast for Horace Greeley, and the votes of Arkansas, 6, and Louisiana, 8, cast for U. S. Grant, were rejected. If all had been included in the count, the electoral vote would have been 300 for U. S. Grant and 66 for opposing candidates.

PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTE OF 1888, WITH PLURALITIES AND POPULATION 1885, BY TOWNS AND ELECTION DISTRICTS.

Counties, Towns, Cities and Election Districts.	Population, 1885.	President, 1888.						Governor, 1888.					
		Harrison. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
Adams—6th District.													
Adams	504	71	36	5		35		72	34	6		38	
Big Flats	187	40	8			32		40	8			32	
Dell Prairie	499	70	38			32		70	38			32	
Easton	405	58	34	2		24		56	36	2		20	
Jackson	522	105	10	4	2	95		104	11	3	3	93	
Leola	233	53	4			49		53	4			49	
Lincoln	462	66	32		3	34		65	33		3	32	
Monroe	456	80	19			61		81	19			62	
New Chester	319	53	22			31		53	22			31	
New Haven	788	114	68	1		46		114	68	2		46	
Preston	188	17	17					17	17				
Quincy	419	57	33			24		57	33			24	
Richfield	343	41	26	1		15		41	26	1		15	
Rome	250	41	15	2		26		42	16			26	
Springville	431	74	20			54		73	21			52	
Strong's Prairie	932	162	44	1		118		162	44	1		118	
Totals	6,921	1,102	426	16	5	676		1,100	430	15	6	670	
Republican plurality						676						670	
Ashland—													
Ashland, 1st pr	4,841	83	66			17		83	66			17	
2d pr		60	54			6		57	57				
3d pr		131	129	1		5		135	128	1		7	
4th pr		11	17				6	11	16		1		5
Ashland, city, 1st ward	1	283	105	4				284	104	4			
2d ward		285	183	9				282	136	8			
3d ward		299	251	6	45	264		295	257	5	42	293	
4th ward		376	246	18				373	248	17			
5th ward		262	456	8				261	457	8			
		1,505	1,241					1,495	1,202				
Butternut	944	164	119			45		163	119			44	
Jacobs	799	115	188	2			73	116	187				71



Vaughn, 1st pr.	354	399	316	6		83		399	323	10		76	
2d pr.		119	34			84		119	34			85	
3d pr.		278	69			209		278	69			209	
Totals	6,941	2,868	2,233	56		714	79	2,856	2,201	53	1	731	76
						79						76	
Republican plurality						635						655	
BARRON—8th District.													
Barron	851	35	30	3		[1]		35	30	3		5	
Barron, city		138	53	17		85		138	53	17		85	
Cedar Lake	516	58	29	4		29		58	29	4		29	
Clinton	345	70	22	7		48		71	22	7		49	
Chetek	2,061	248	89	45		159		246	89	47		157	
Cumberland	1,567	164	44	36		120		163	44	37		119	
Cumberland, city, 1st ward	1,432	50 / 70 / 25	145	12 / 58 / 20	90	8 / 22 / 1	81	55	50 / 70 / 25	145	12 / 58 / 20	90	8 / 22 / 1	31	55
2d ward															
3d ward															
Dallas	956	128	40	34		88		125	40	27		85	
Maple Grove	885	119	42	7		77		117	42	9		75	
Oak Grove	436	27	45				18	27	45				18
Prairie Farm	899	143	17	12		126		141	16	15		125	
Rice Lake, 1st ward		65	48	6				67	46	6	1		
2d ward		64	56	6	1			65	55	6	2		
3d ward	1,678	23	36	9	2	29	3	22	37	9		33	
4th ward		48	31	11				48	31	11			
Stanfold		45	49	6			4	46	49	6			3
Stanley	636	83	53	12		30		83	53	12		30	
Sumner	398	57	19	16		38		57	19	6		38	
Turtle Lake	716	103	89	13		14		103	88	14		15	
Vance Creek	220	37	3	8	3	31		37	3	8	3	34	
Totals	13,596	1,800	885	283	6	937	22	1,794	881	295	6	934	21
						22						21	
Republican plurality						915						913	
BAYFIELD—8th District.													
Bayfield	1,409	247	171	11		76		246	172	11		74	
Drummond, 1st pr.	489	160	45	3		115		159	45	3		114	
2d pr.		24	2			22		24	2			22	
Mason	691	220	152			68		220	152			68	

[1] Included in town.

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

Counties, Towns, Cities and Election Districts.	Population, 1885.	President, 1888.						Governor, 1888.					
		Harrison. Rep.	Cleveland Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
Bayfield—Continued.													
Washburn, 1st pr	842	471	300	13	.....	171	.....	471	299	13	.....	172	.....
2d pr		61	27	.....	.....	34	.....	62	26	.....	.....	36	.....
3d pr		22	11	.....	.....	11	.....	22	11	.....	.....	11	.....
Totals	3,431	1,205	708	27	.....	497	.....	1,204	707	27	.....	497	.....
Republican plurality	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	497	.....
Brown—5th District.													
Ashwaubenon	528	60	27	1	.....	33	.....	60	27	1	.....	33	.....
Allouez	311	24	54	1	.....	.....	30	16	62	1	.....	.....	46
Bellevue	881	25	110	1	.....	.....	85	25	110	1	.....	.....	85
De Pere	976	30	148	.....	2	.....	118	30	148	2	.....	.....	118
city, 1st ward	2,149	110	105	3	1	.....	53	109	105	3	1	.....	53
2d ward		69	127	4				69	126	5			
		179	232	7		1		178	231	8	1	1	
Eaton	1,019	33	105	.....	4	.....	72	38	101	.....	.....	4	63
Ft. Howard, 1st ward	3,749	63	75	15	2	.....	.....	62	75	15	2	.....	.....
2d ward		51	79	12	3			52	79	11	3		
3d ward		47	65	9	6			49	66	6	6		
4th ward		43	32	10	1			43	32	10	1		
5th ward		100	49	16	2			99	50	..	16		
6th ward		63	19	5	1			63	19	5	1		
		367	319	67	15	48	.....	368	321	47	29	47	.....
Glenmore	1,345	87	124	.....	.....	.....	37	86	125	.....	.....	.....	39
Green Bay	1,060	65	48	.....	.....	17	.....	59	49	.....	.....	10	.....
city, 1st ward	7,111	121	99	1	2	.....	.....	122	101	2	3	.....	.....
2d ward		285	277	9	21	.....	.....	284	275	8	25	.....	.....
3d ward		242	275	6	21			247	268	6	22		
		651	651	16	45			653	644	16	50	9	
Holland, east	1,454	9	163	.....	1	.....	154	8	164	.....	.....	1	156
west		9	107	.....	.....	.....	98	9	107	.....	.....	.....	98
Howard	1,261	83	95	6	.....	.....	12	87	91	6	.....	.....	4
Humboldt	1,159	75	67	.....	.....	8	.....	75	67	.....	.....	8	.....
Lawrence	995	102	63	1	2	39	.....	102	63	1	2	39	.....
Morrison	1,511	118	152	.....	2	.....	34	116	154	.....	2	.....	38
New Denmark	1,633	108	138	8	.....	.....	30	116	130	3	.....	.....	14

Pittsfield	805	67	77	1			10	67	77	1			10
Preble	1,203	86	131				45	89	127		1		38
Rockland	840	27	122				95	27	122				95
Scott	1,405	65	116		1		51	69	112		1		43
Suamico	916	92	69	2		23		92	69	2		23	
West De Pere, 1st ward	2,088	83 / 46 — 129	109 / 109 — 218	15 / 11 — 26	1 / 8 — 9		89	83 / 46 — 129	110 / 111 — 221	14 / 11 — 25	1 / 6 — 7		92
2d ward													
Wrightstown, east	2,459	30	63				33	30	63				33
west		134	155	1	14		21	134	155	1	14		21
Totals	36,921	2,655	3,554	133	96	168	1,067	2,663	3,540	115	112	169	1,046
							168						169
Democratic plurality							899						877

BUFFALO — 8th District.

Alma	747	56	74				18	60	70				10
city, 1st ward	1,521	50 / 44 / 61 — 155	59 / 39 / 39 — 137			18		51 / 43 / 63 — 157	58 / 40 / 37 — 135			22	
2d ward													
3d ward													
Belvidere	758	47	72				25	47	71		1		24
Buffalo	654	33	55		1		22	34	54		1		20
city	279	29	20			9		31	19			12	
Canton	731	96	77	2		19		96	77	2		19	
Cross	681	51	76				25	51	72		4	1	21
Dover	714	143	8	1		135		144	8	1		136	
Fountain City, village	966	88	131				43	89	130				41
Gilmanton	631	114	29	5		85		114	29	5		85	
Glencoe	802	55	94				39	55	94				39
Lincoln	610	25	78				53	25	78				53
Maxville	758	52	46	21		6		51	47	21		4	
Milton	435	19	60				41	19	60				41
Modena	784	134	28	22		106		134	28	22		106	
Mondovi	944	209	43	10		166		209	44	9		165	
Montana	958	54	76				22	54	76				22
Naples	797	149	24	2		125		149	24	2		125	
Nelson	1,768	196	103	24		93		195	104	24		91	
Waumandee	954	49	100	1			51	53	96				43
Total	16,483	1,754	1,331	88	1	762	339	1,767	1,316	86	6	765	314
						339						314	
Republican plurality						423						451	

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES — Continued.

Counties, Towns, Cities and Election Districts.	Population, 1885.	President, 1888.						Governor, 1888.					
		Harrison. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
Burnett — 8th District.													
Grantsburg, Dist. No. 1	1,641	169	11	60		158		169	11	60		158	
Dist. No. 2		38	2	4		36		38	2	4		36	
Dist. No. 3		33	1	1		32		33	1	1		32	
village, Dist. No. 4		41	20	21		21		41	20	21		21	
Marshland	1,069	28	13	36		15		28	13	36		15	
Trade Lake, Dist. No. 1	1,076	105	4	53		101		105	4	57		101	
Dist. No. 2		18	15	6		3		18	15	6		3	
Wood Lake	811	58	3	41		55		59	3	43		56	
Total	4,607	490	69	230		421		491	69	228		422	
Republican plurality						421						422	
Calumet — 5th District.													
Brillion	1,407	124	125		11		1	123	126				3
village	577	54	60	1	17		6	54	61		17		7
Brothertown	1,763	50	201	9	8		151	51	199	9	8		148
Charlestown	1,511	111	167	7			56	112	167	7			55
Chilton	1,438	62	181	11	8		119	57	180	11	14		123
city	1,429	61	214	1	17		153	61	213	1	15		149
Harrison	2,206	63	246		32		183	62	248		31		186
New Holstein	1,938	98	244		1		146	100	242		2		142
Rantoul, 1st pr	1,705	114	72		6	42		114	72		6	42	
2d pr		32	91		5		59	33	90		5		57
Stockbridge	2,179	153	184	17	35		31	155	184	16	34		29
Woodville	1,509	30	199		2		169	29	200		2		171
Total	17,667	952	1,984	46	142	42	1,074 42	954	1,982	44	134	42	1,070 42
Democratic plurality							1,032						1,028

Chippewa—9th District.																		
Anson	533		81		51				30			81		51			80	
Arthur	507		61		59		1		2			61		59		1	2	
Auburn, 1st pr			101		70		15		31			103		70		14	33	
2d pr	1,702		81		24		39		57			78		24		42	54	
Big Bend	652		202		104				98			201		105			96	
Bloomer	2,149		241		204		54		37			243		204		52	39	
Chippewa Falls, 1st ward		86		69		11					85		70		11			
2d ward		107		118		4					105		120		4			
3d ward		184		232		8					184		232		8			
4th ward		83		50							81		52					
5th ward		74		72		8					74		73		8			
6th ward	9,872	70	832	129	914	2	47			82	70	827	129	920	2	47		98
7th ward		55		91		6					54		92		6			
8th ward		76		49		4					76		48		4			
9th ward		54		53		3					54		53		3			
10th ward		44		51		1					44		51		1			
Cleveland	347		62		45		3		17			63		44		3	19	
Colburn			38		55					17		37		56				19
Eagle Point	1,315		99		118		31			19		99		119		30		20
Edson, 1st pr			46		99		13			53		46		98		14		52
2d pr	1,727		78		150		7			72		78		150		7		72
3d pr			47		55					8		47		55				8
Flambeau, 1st pr			10		6				4			10		6			4	
2d pr	216		20		15				5			20		14			6	
La Fayette	1,509		193		92		23		10			27		26			1	
Lawrence			27		26				1			193		92		23	101	
Siegel	1,735		241		119		15		122			241		110		13	131	
Tilden	1,365		70		192		5			122		69		193		5		124
Wheaton	1,506		155		108		30		47			154		107		31	47	
Totals	25,135		2,686		2,506		283		552	373		2,678		2,503		282	563	388
									373								388	
Republican plurality									179								175	
Clark—8th District.																		
Beaver	322		57		13		2		44			57		13		2	44	
Colby	1,038		106		88		5		18			106		88		5	18	
Eaton	656		88		42		36		46			88		44		32	1	44
Fremont	343		64		10				54			64		10			54	
Grant	1,122		129		73		12		56			129		73		12	56	
Green Grove			39		17				22			40		16			24	
Hewitt	134		30		6			1	24			24		6			7	18
Hixon	457		73		39				34			73		39		4		34
Lewis	283		47		27				20			45		27			2	18
Loyal	913		124		59		21		65			124		59		21		65

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

Counties, Towns, Cities and Election Districts.	Population. 1885.	President, 1888.						Governor, 1888.					
		Harrison. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
Clark—Continued.													
Lynn	334	37	38				1	37	38				1
Mayville	1,517	189	108	9		81		190	107	9		83	
Mentor	735	100	75	2		25		99	75	3		24	
Neillsville, city	1,906	248	157	12	12	91		249	155	13	12	94	
Pine Valley	903	119	79	6	4	40		127	72	5	4	55	
Sherman	460	77	28	1		49		78	27	1		51	
Sherwood Forest	151	23	2			21		33	12			21	
Thorp	754	155	154	2		1		155	154	2		1	
Unity	682	79	47	7		32		79	46	1		33	
Warner	599	73	36	10		37		73	36	10		37	
Washburn	170	30	16			14		30	16			14	
Weston, 1st pr.	718	85	29	2	2	56		85	29	2	2	56	
2d pr.		27	63	2	2		36	28	62	2	2		34
Withee	450	117	69	1	1	48		116	70	1		46	
York	775	144	22	14		122		144	22	13	2	122	
Totals	15,423	2,260	1,297	144	22	1,000 37	37	2,263	1,286	144	32	1,012 35	35
Republican plurality						963						977	
Columbia—6th District.													
Arlington	957	84	68	25		16		80	74	23		6	
Caledonia	1,351	139	127	5		12		141	127	4		14	
Columbus	850	90	102				12	87	105				18
city, 1st ward	712	94	46	13				90	45	17			
2nd ward	543	69 224	57 221	5	25	3		69 223	57 216	5	30	7	
3d ward	769	61	118	7				64	114	8			
Courtland	1,384	227	45	25		182		224	48	25		176	
Dekorra	1,407	191	99	22	6	92		188	101	22		87	
Fort Winnebago	667	48	112	5			64	48	112	5			64
Fountain Prairie	1,399	176	111	17		65		176	111	17		65	
Hampden	915	93	102	12			9	94	103	10			9
Leeds	1,224	116	124	7			8	118	122	7			4

Lewiston	965		128		89				39			128		89			39			
Lodi	1,474		196		94		44		102			195		92		47	103			
Lowville	792		56		88		21				32	60		84		21				24
Marcellon	866		106		84		6		22			106		84		6	22			
Newport, inc. vil. Kilbourn City	1,590		180		139		6		7	41		180		139		7	41			
Otsego	1,515		185		61		13			124		185		60		13	125			
Pacific	278		35		28		4			7		35		28		4	7			
Portage, 1st ward	705	32		118		5							32		118					
2nd ward	898	103		83		7							104		83		4			
3rd ward	1,063	134	481	80	631	11	21				150		136	482	76	626	11	20		144
4th ward	1,305	125		141		5							123		141		5			
5th ward	1,530	87		209									78		208					
Randolph	954		134		71		28			63			132		73		27		59	
village, west ward	66		16		1					15			16		1				15	
Rio			60		11		12			49			62		11		10		51	
Scott	879		122		43		12			79			122		44		12		78	
Springvale	742		115		43		28			72			115		42		29		73	
West Point	765		90		71		20			19			90		74		17		16	
Wyocena	1,290		217		85		35			132			219		86		33		133	
Totals	29,855		3,509		2,650		389		13	1,134	275		3,506		2,652		389		1,117	263
										275									263	
Republican plurality										859									854	
Crawford—7th District.																				
Bridgeport	413		30		48						12		30		48					12
Clayton	2,170		295		195		16			100			292		197		17		95	
Eastman	1,418		108		197						89		107		197					90
Freeman	1,550		230		51				1	179			230		50			1	180	
Haney	659		106		42		5		7	64			106		42		5	7	64	
Marietta	1,123		164		73				22	91			164		73			22	91	
Prairie du Chien, town	651		26		108		1				82		26		108		1			82
city, 1st ward	89	13		71		1										71				
2nd ward	1,163	79	233	124	371	2	5				138		81	236	121	367	2	5		131
3rd ward	934	79		141		2							80		140		2			
4th ward	420	32		35									32		35					
Seneca, 1st dist	1,057		76		135		4		2		58		76		136		1	2		60
2nd dist			57		36		10		2	21			57		37		9	2	20	
Scott	1,340		148		98		3			50			148		98		3		50	
Utica	1,460		223		89		18		8	134			232		88		18		144	
Wauzeka	1,014		96		121						25		96		121					25
Total	16,181		1,799		1,564		62		42	679	434		1,806		1,562		59	34	644	400
										434									400	
Republican plurality										235									244	

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

Counties, Towns, Cities and Election Districts.	Population, 1885.	President, 1888.						Governor, 1888.					
		Harrison. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Fisk, Pro.	Streeter, Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard, Rep.	Morgan, Dem.	Durant, Pro.	Powell, Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
Dane—3d District.													
Albion	1,518	339	55	48		284		340	56	46		284	
Berry	1,031	21	197	3			176	20	198	3			178
Black Earth	825	101	61	37		40		100	64	34		36	
Blooming Grove	1,047	121	129	9	1		8	124	128	7			4
Blue Mounds	1,348	201	97	12		104		203	95	12		108	
Bristol	1,106	109	154	3			45	109	154	3			45
Burke	1,232	174	111	13		63		174	111	13		63	
Christiana	2,203	361	159	55		202		352	169	53		183	
Cottage Grove	1,371	152	143	28		9		150	143	30		7	
Cross Plains	1,211	50	227	1			177	51	226	1			175
Dane	1,163	99	134	23			35	98	135	23			37
Deerfield	1,458	226	133	26		93		224	138	23		86	
Dunkirk	1,455	220	106	38		114		220	106	38		114	
Dunn	1,102	193	83	18		110		193	83	18		110	
Fitchburg	1,005	103	170	8			67	103	169	8			66
Madison	815	101	101	14			3	102	103	14			1
city, 1st ward	2,547	228	303	47				230	383	53	1		
2d ward	2,479	354	276	37				352	277	38	1		
3d ward	1,749	165	278	12				169	273	12	2		
4th ward	2,138	216	276	24	2			219	271	26			
5th ward	1,749	158	276	50				165	267	53			
6th ward	1,402	108	259	6	1			108	260	6	2		
city, 1st ward		1229	1758	176	3	529		1243	1731	188	6		488
Mazo Manie	1,549	205	133	30	2	72		205	135	31		70	
Medina	1,447	150	171	23			21	150	172	22			22
Middleton	1,495	62	174	25			212	61	276	24			215
Montrose	1,248	131	152	41			21	132	153	39			21
Oregon	1,511	171	153	63		18		175	152	62		23	
Perry	977	141	41	40		100		141	41	40		100	
Primrose	864	143	41	30		102		144	41	29		103	
Pleasant Springs	1,559	292	46	30		246		291	45	32		246	
Roxbury	1,113	27	172	2			145	28	171	2			145
Rutland	1,232	270	40	21		230		269	39	23		230	
Springdale	1,130	95	144	21			49	95	144	21			49
Springfield	1,173	20	231	11			214	24	231	10			207
Stoughton, 1st ward	2,105	175	50	32				175	49	32	1		
2d ward		220	76	34				222	73	35			
Stoughton		395	126	66		269		397	122	67	1	275	

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEAD LAND OPERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENT FUND—Continued

Date	Name	Purpose	Amount

Sun Prairie	964		115	103	12		12			115	103	12		12		
village	645		106	60	2		46			104	61	3		43		
Vienna	1,074		152	70	12		82			152	70	12		82		
Verona	1,037		50	158	63			108		52	157	61				105
Vermont	943		108	86	19		22			110	84	19		26		
Westport	1,976		81	221	7			140		84	218	7				134
Windsor	1,436		191	74	44		117			191	75	43		116		
York	973		122	106	8		16			118	111	6		7		
Totals	58,400		6,827	6,426	1,082	6	2,351	1,950		6,844	6,410	1,079	7	2,324	1,890	
							1,950							1,890		
Republican plurality							401							434		
Dodge—2d District.																
Ashippun	1,381		139	175	1			36		142	173	1				31
Beaver Dam	1,473		96	159	7			63		95	160	7				65
city, 1st ward		23		112	..				23			..				
2d ward		82		148	1				79		112	1				
3d ward	4,181	145	344	78	31	41		142	138	326	151	34	45			175
4th ward		94		148	9				86		83	10				
											155					
Burnett	1,127		101	127	7	2		26		101	126	8	2			25
Calamus	1,126		82	86	35			4		81	88	34				7
Chester	757		79	76	5	3	3			77	76	6	3	1		
Clyman	1,313		75	197				122		73	199					126
Elba	1,336		91	131	24	3		40		89	133	24	3			44
Emmett	1,426		57	225		2		168		59	223		2			164
Fox Lake	1,597		190	174	17		16			189	174	18		15		
Herman	1,592		98	209				111		98	209					111
Hubbard	3,055		141	488	3			347		140	491	2				351
Hustisford			93	284	1			191		91	286					195
Juneau	1,697		49	117				68		47	119					72
Lebanon	1,537		36	247				211		36	247					211
Le Roy	1,530		129	170	4			41		130	169	4				39
Lomira	1,942		158	200				42		156	201					45
Lowell, 1st dist			163	176	7			13		162	176	7				14
2d dist	2,576		54	132	1			78		53	133	1				80
Mayville, 1st ward		23		68					23		68					
2d ward	1,121	9	59	36	192			133	9	55	36	196				141
3d ward		27		88					23		92					
Oak Grove	2,271		144	213				69		142	215					73
Portland	1,315		81	171				90		83	170	1				87
Randolph, east ward	353		36	30	15		16			47	27	16		20		
Rubicon	1,608		118	210	4			92		116	212	4				96
Shields	1,015		17	171				154		16	170					154
Theresa	1,966		35	322				287		35	322					287
Trenton	1,587		185	139	11	8	46			186	139	11	7	47		

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES — Continued.

Counties, Towns, Cities and Election Districts.	Population. 1885.	President, 1888.						Governor, 1888.					
		Harrison. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
Dodge — Continued.													
Watertown, 5th ward } See Jeffer-	} 2,378	26 } 66	135 } 372	.....	3 } 14	.....	} 306	26 } 67	135 } 371	.....	3 } 14	.....	} 304
6th ward } son Co.		40 }	237 }		11 }			41 }	236 }		11 }		
Waupun, south ward	958	169	65	25	8	104	.....	165	67	25	8	98	.....
Westford	1,030	34	135	4	.....	.....	101	32	136	4	.....	.....	104
Williamstown	1,082	57	167	.....	.....	.....	110	55	169	.....	.....	.....	114
Total	46,333	3,186	6,046	212	40	185	3,045	3,144	6,078	218	39	181	3,115
							185						181
Democratic plurality	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,934
Door — 9th District.													
Bailey's Harbor	790	73	53	.....	.....	20	.....	73	53	.....	.....	20	.....
Brussels	1,165	100	51	.....	.....	49	.....	100	51	.....	.....	49	.....
Clay Banks	751	76	53	1	1	23	.....	77	53	1	1	24	.....
Egg Harbor	905	62	58	.....	.....	4	.....	61	79	.....	.....	.....	18
Forestville	1,266	94	125	.....	.....	.....	31	95	124	.....	.....	.....	29
Gardner	804	94	33	.....	.....	61	.....	94	33	.....	.....	61	.....
Gibralter	1,082	128	47	.....	.....	81	.....	126	49	.....	.....	77	.....
Jacksonport	874	82	41	3	.....	41	.....	83	40	3	.....	43	.....
Liberty Grove	1,542	233	42	35	.....	191	.....	233	42	35	.....	191	.....
Nasewaupee	1,158	112	95	1	.....	17	.....	112	95	1	.....	17	.....
Sevastopol	1,232	106	143	1	1	.....	37	104	142	1	1	.....	38
Sturgeon Bay	964	144	54	12	.....	90	.....	143	55	11	.....	88	.....
Sturgeon Bay, city	1,760	225	189	2	.....	36	.....	230	187	.....	.....	43	.....
Union	653	82	9	.....	.....	73	.....	82	9	.....	.....	73	.....
Washington	616	77	25	.....	.....	52	.....	75	27	.....	.....	48	.....
Totals	15,552	1,688	1,018	55	2	738	68	1,688	1,039	52	2	734	85
						68						85	
Republican plurality	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	649	.....

Douglas—8th District.													
Brule		66	21			45		66	21			45	
Gordon		19	33				14	19	33				14
Nabagamain, 1st district		20	21				1	20	21				1
2d district		34	6			28		34	6			28	
Superior	2,704	47	38			9		46	39			7	
Superior, village, 1st district		229	242	2			13	230	240	2			10
2d district		673	371	17	2	302		671	370	13	2	301	
Conner's Pt., 3d district		95	46		1	49		95	46		1	49	
Totals	2,704	1,183	778	19	3	433	28	1,181	776	15	3	430	25
						28						25	
Republican plurality						405						405	
Dunn—8th District.													
Colfax	600	112	17			95		112	17	2		95	
Dunn	1,298	136	88			48		137	85	44		52	
Eau Galle	1,203	97	137				40	95	138	16			43
Elk Mound	643	81	41	6		40		81	41	6		40	
Grant	556	84	12			72		83	13	7		70	
Hay River	437	68	19		1	49		68	23	5	1	45	
Lucas	600	109	40			69		112	39	2		73	
Menomonie	1,308	140	112	5	1	28		141	111	5		30	
city, 1st ward		137	58	3									
2d ward	5,403	114	514 113	311 11	27 1	5	203	130	59	6	2	184	
3d ward		114	43	6	1			115 503	111 319	11 43	1	5	
4th ward		149	97	7	2			105	50	19	2		
								147	99	7			
New Haven	400	64	19		7	45		64	19	7	7	45	
Otter Creek	326	40	12			28		40	12	8		28	
Peru	328	45	18			27		45	18	1		27	
Red Cedar	1,315	132	102			30		134	100	9		34	
Rock Creek	1,056	141	34	12		107		141	34	12		107	
Sand Creek	718	68	14			54		68	14	14		54	
Sheridan	873	54	16			38		54	16			38	
Sherman	560	70	14		12	56		72	13	3	11	59	
Spring Rock	1,303	119	96			23		122	92	48		30	
Stanton	1,342	170	54		5	116		169	55	31	5	114	
Tainter	454	52	25			27		52	25	3		27	
Tiffany	619	134	37		60	97		132	37	14	63	95	
Weston	609	51	72				21	51	72	3			21
Wilson		50	9			41		50	9	2		41	
Totals	21,951	2,531	1,299	50	91	1,293	61	2,526	1,302	285	92	1,288	64
						61						64	
Republican plurality						1,232						1,224	

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTE — Continued.

Counties, Towns, Cities and Election Districts.	Population, 1885.	President, 1888.						Governor, 1888.					
		Harrison. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
Eau Claire — 8th District.													
Altoona, city, 1st district		47	50		2			48	49		2		
2d district		49 — 96	50 — 100		1 — 3		4	49 — 97	50 — 99		1 — 3		2
Augusta, city	1,263	167	81	44		86		168	79	45		89	
Bridge Creek	1,164	108	84	22	1	24		110	82	22	1	28	
Brunswick	1,395	211	113	34	2	98		212	113	33	2	99	
Clear Creek	669	68	66	13		2		71	63	13		8	
Drammen	545	104	12			92		105	11			94	
Eau Claire, city, 1st ward	4,060	232	257	21	8			232	257	21	8		
2d ward	2,445	170	210	13	2			171	208	13	3		
3d ward	1,843	243	110	36	5			243	110	36	6		
4th ward	1,631	100 — 1720	76 — 1354	12 — 286	28 — 121	366		100 — 1723	76 — 1347	12 — 288	28 — 123	376	
5th ward	1,827	179	113	39	4			176	113	41	4		
6th ward	4,204	335	252	82	43			335	252	82	43		
7th ward	2,595	234	115	71	22			240	109	71	22		
8th ward	3,063	227	221	12	9			226	222	12	9		
Fairchild	1,075	232	68	9		164		232	68	9		164	
Lincoln	1,812	56	241	6			185	56	241	6			185
Ludington	587	45	20	6	30	25		45	21	6	29	24	
Otter Creek	759	108	37	11		71		107	37	11		70	
Pleasant Valley	779	91	48	12		43		91	47	12		44	
Seymour	361	31	32				1	32	32				
Union	781	50	66	25	5		16	50	66	25	5		16
Washington	1,931	116	90	25		26		116	90	22		26	
Totals	34,789	3,203	2,412	493	162	997	206	3,215	2,396	492	164	1,022	203
						206						203	
Republican plurality						791						819	
Florence — 9th District.													
Commonwealth	542	112	41		10	71		112	41		10	71	
Florence	1,178	209	186	3	1	23		201	195	3	1	6	
Totals	1,720	321	227	3	11	94		313	236	3	11	78	
Republican plurality						91						78	

Fond du Lac—2d District.																		
Alto	1,361		194		71		3		123			194		71		3		123	
Ashford	2,013		147		232		14		2		85	145		233		15		2	88
Auburn	1,674		183		155		3		28			181		157		4		24	
Byron	1,313		122		126		9		6		4	122		130		9		5	8
Calumet	1,419		22		265						243	23		264					241
Eden	1,407		135		190		2		6		55	125		201		2		5	76
Eldorado	1,536		181		132		3				49	181		132		3		49	
Empire	1,019		118		109		2				9	118		109		2		9	
Fond du Lac, town	1,232		156		124		4				32	156		124		4		32	
city, 1st ward	1,871	237		196		9		1				238		197		7		1	
2d ward	2,141	222		226		15		3				223		225		16		3	
3d ward	2,172	251		178		11		6				252		178		11		5	
4th ward	2,352	147		294		2		7				147		194		2		7	
5th ward	799	105	1226	83	1407	1	55	3	64		181	105	1233	83	1405	1	53	3	62	172
6th ward	883	60		104		3		27				60		104		4		25	
7th ward	1,091	81		150		3		8				81		150		3		9	
8th ward	1,414	123		176		11		9				127		174		9		9	
Forest	1,415		93		170				2		77	93		170		2			77
Friendship	1,022		80		113		2				33	81		113		1			32
Lamartine	1,283		159		133		12		1		20	158		134		13		24	
Marshfield	2,118		6		378				2		372	5		379				2	374
Metomen	1,987		205		158		30				47	203		158		30		45	
Oakfield	1,331		190		87		16		5		103	192		85		16		5	107
Osceola	1,280		143		119		1				24	144		118		1		26	
Ripon, town	1,213		165		64		7				101	165		64		7		101	
city, 1st ward	3,507	167	360	151	282	30	52				78	165	357	152	286	31	51	1	71	
2d ward		193		131		22			1			192		134		20			
Rosendale	1,176		155		65		21		1		90	154		65		25		1	89
Springvale	1,141		136		134		21				2	136		134		21		2	
Taycheedah	1,324		31		213						182	31		213					182
Waupun	1,271		169		74		20		2		95	165		78		20		2	87
city, north ward	1,054		135		109		17		10		26	134		111		15		10	23
Totals	46,822		4,511		4,910		297		101		833	1,232		4,496		4,934		297		95		812	1,250
												833										812
Democratic plurality												399										438
Forest—9th District																						
Crandon, 1st pr			30		4		8				26			30		4		8				26	
2d pr		187	18		9						9			18		9						9	
3d pr			16		6						10			16		6						10	

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

Counties, Towns, Cities and Election Districts.	Population, 1885.	President, 1888.						Governor, 1888.					
		Harrison. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
Forest—Continued.													
Gagen, 1st pr	238	26	88				62	26	88				62
2d pr		24	25				1	24	25				1
3d pr		57	26	1		31		55	28	1		27	
4th pr		11	7			4		11	7			4	
Pelican		52	52					53	51			2	
Totals	425	234	217	9		80	63	233	218	9		78	63
						63						63	
Republican plurality						17						15	
Grant—3d District.													
Beetown	1,301	143	95	23	30	48		143	96	23	30	47	
Bloomington	1,173	144	78	34	5	66		142	79	35	5	63	
Boscobel	1,554	212	150	5		62		214	147	5	1	67	
Cassville	1,299	109	182	8	12		73	109	182	7	13		73
Castle Rock	726	29	97				68	27	99				72
Clifton	1,073	127	74	21		53		126	75	21		51	
Ellenboro	803	144	31	6	1	113		148	28	5		120	
Fennimore	1,259	177	83	20	13	94		182	81	19	11	101	
Glen Haven	890	105	80	5	5	25		105	81	4	6	24	
Harrison	1,078	121	96	1		25		121	96	1		25	
Hazel Green	1,764	149	157	18			8	149	157	18			8
Hickory Grove	785	125	52	6		73		125	52	6		73	
Jamestown	1,149	63	153	1			90	64	153				89
Lancaster	3,333	444	226	51	6	218		448	222	51	7	226	
Liberty	864	77	117	3			40	81	113	3			32
Lima	1,120	150	79	11		71		150	79	11		71	
Little Grant	718	90	37	4	4	53		91	38	3	3	53	
Marion	619	55	71	1			16	55	71	1			16
Millville	176	45	8	8		37		45	8	8		37	
Mt. Hope	761	98	44	19		54		98	45	18		53	
Mt. Ida	869	115	48	16	9	67		115	48	15	10	67	
Muscoda	1,122	82	155				73	82	154	1			72
Paris	803	75	107	1			32	75	107	1			32
Patch Grove	743	73	53	34	1	20		72	52	35	2	20	
Platteville	3,877	453	337	71		116		455	343	62		112	

Poteal	2,147	144	237	1			93	146	235	1				89
British Hollow district		68	72	1			4	68	71	1				3
Smelser	1,191	160	126	24		34		159	127	24		32		
Waterloo	1,027	109	78		8	31		110	77		8	33		
Watertown	511	63	42	5		21		64	42	5		22		
Wingvile	1,313	144	125	29		19		145	125	28		20		
Woodman	486	48	64	8			16	48	64	8				16
Wyalusing	743	101	60	14		41		102	60	14		42		
Totals	37,277	4,242	3,414	449	94	1,341 513	513	4,264	3,407	434	96	1,359 502	502	
Republican plurality						828						857		
GREEN — 3d District.														
Adams	851	78	114	1			36	78	114	1				36
Albany	1,415	185	66	89	43	119		180	65	95	43	115		
Brooklyn	1,234	190	80	16	10	110		189	81	16	10	108		
Cadiz	1,490	147	105	22	82	42		139	112	23	82	27		
Clarno	1,488	120	155	22	31		35	116	160	21	29			44
Decatur	2,322	340	151	59	8	189		338	152	61	7	186		
Exeter	877	104	111	37	2		7	102	113	36	2			11
Jefferson	1,336	147	116	35	2	31		147	117	34	2	30		
Jordan	1,174	90	121	27	3		31	90	121	27	3			31
Monroe	1,009	71	120	11	5		49	71	121	11	5			50
city, 1st ward	3,596	259	466	172	414	13	32	11	20	52		258	462	172	418	13	31	11	20	44	
2d ward		207		242		19		9				204		216		18		9			
Mt. Pleasant	1,085	115	117	29	3		2	113	119	29	3			6
New Glarus	1,136	96	141	1			45	96	141	1				45
Spring Grove	1,128	171	68	14	7	103		168	68	17	7	100		
Sylvester	994	138	62	17	1	76		136	63	18	1	73		
Washington	884	54	131	3			77	54	130	4				76
York	1,052	147	26	25		121		146	27	25		119		
Totals	23,071	2,659	2,098	440	217	843 282	282	2,625	2,122	450	214	802 209	299	
Republican plurality						561						503		
GREEN LAKE — 6th District.														
Berlin	777	111	42	16		69		111	42	16		69		
city, 1st ward	1,831	97	78	7				97	78	7				
2d ward	893	97	110	8				95	111	9				
3d ward	1,283	98	457	85	402	2	19		55		98	455	85	403	3	21			52	
4th ward		85		55							85		55							
5th ward		80		74		2					80		74		2					
Brooklyn	1,427	218	75	11		143		218	75	11		143		

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

Counties, Towns, Cities and Election Districts.	Population, 1885.	President, 1888.						Governor, 1888.					
		Harrison. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
Green Lake—Continued.													
Green Lake, 1st dist.	1,554	146	82	7	1	64		146	81	7	1	65	
2d dist.		36	24	2		12		35	25	2		10	
Kingston	954	64	90	32	3		26	63	90	33	3		27
Mackford	1,558	203	109	26	1	94		204	109	25		95	
Manchester	1,135	94	132	2			38	94	132	2			38
Marquette	901	100	65	9		35		97	69	8		28	
Princeton [12]	2,375	181	271	1			90	184	268	1			84
Ste. Marie	780	43	75				32	43	75				32
Seneca	540	49	48			1		49	48			1	
Totals	16,008	1,702	1,415	125	5	473 186	186	1,699	1,417	126	4	463 181	181
Republican plurality						287						282	
Iowa—3d District.													
Arena	1,531	127	136	72			9	127	139	70			12
Clyde	640	43	101	2			58	43	101	2			58
Dodgeville	3,492	491	297	98		194		493	296	97		197	
Eden	1,028	101	112	14			11	101	112	14			11
Highland	2,212	151	382	7			231	151	382	7			231
Linden	1,985	256	103	51		153		226	102	57		154	
Mifflin	1,398	205	78	35		127		205	78	35		127	
Mineral Point	1,391	136	133	39		3		135	133	40		2	
city, 1st ward	2,918	168 / 124	146 / 127	25 / 12	37	19		168 / 125	146 / 128	25 / 11	36	19	
2d ward		292	273					293	274				
Moscow	1,003	175	62	12		113		175	62	12		113	
Pulaski	1,320 [3]	103	165	7			62	105	163	7			58
Ridgeway	2,531	263	251	53		12		265	250	52		15	
Waldwick	821	68	123	16			55	68	123	16			55
Wyoming	602	73	41	18		32		74	41	18		33	
Totals	22,870	2,484	2,257	461		653 426	426	2,491	2,256	463		660 425	425
Republican plurality						227						235	

Jackson — 8th District.													
Alma	1,967	273	116	27		157		194	115	24		79	
Albion	2,320	194	115	24		79		274	117	25		157	
Black River Falls, city	2,076	315	160	49		155		314	161	49		153	
Cleveland		51	74	1			23	51	83	1			32
Franklin	589	91	25	3		66		94	24	1		70	
Garden Valley	1,361	84	53	4		31		87	50	5		37	
Garfield	717	80	34	8		46		80	34	8		46	
Hixton	1,412	233	71	42		162		231	71	39		160	
Irving	861	102	86	14		16		103	84	13		19	
Manchester	596	75	32	13		43		75	32	13		43	
Melrose	1,264	145	87	45		58		142	99	44		43	
Millston, 1st pr	619	96	26	1		70		96	26	1		70	
2d pr		46	29	1		17		46	29	1		17	
Northfield	798	107	30	16		77		107	30	16		77	
Springfield	895	133	27	7		106		133	27	7		106	
Sullivan, 1st pr	427	47	15			32		48	12			36	
2d pr		18	6			12		18	6			12	
Totals	15,902	2,090	986	254		1,127	23	2,093	1,000	247		1,125	32
						23						32	
Republican plurality						1,104						1,093	
Jefferson — 1st District.													
Aztalan	1,381	96	182	7			86	91	186	7			95
Cold Springs	658	105	54	1		51		106	53	1		53	
Concord	1,472	97	180		1		83	98	179		1		81
Farmington	1,972	96	321				225	94	323				229
Hebron	1,129	156	100	9		56		159	97	8		62	
Ixonia	1,671	139	179	5			40	139	179	5			40
Jefferson, 1st dist	[4]4,181	188	618	7	1		521	198	608	6	1		501
2d dist		16	107					16	107				
Koshkonong	[5]3,682	495	448	53		47		529	415	50		114	
Lake Mills	[6]1,924	289	128	26		161		286	130	24		156	
Milford	1,528	105	168	3			63	106	167	3			61
Oakland	1,205	156	107	19		49		151	111	19		40	
Palmyra	1,454	251	81	39		170		255	79	36	1	176	
Sullivan	1,390	179	169	11		10		178	166	12	3	12	
Sumner	558	77	44	2		33		77	44	2		33	
Waterloo	1,074	46	162	13			116	47	164	10			117
village	888	83	122	8			39	82	123	7			41
Watertown	1,980	83	277				194	80	280				200

[1] Including Princeton village.
[2] Including village.
[3] Including Avoca village.
[4] Including city of Jefferson.
[5] Including Ft. Atkinson city.
[6] Including village.

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES — Continued.

Counties, Towns, Cities and Election Districts.	Population, 1885.	President, 1888.						Governor, 1888.					
		Harrison. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
Jefferson — Continued.													
Watertown, city, 1st ward	1,936	148	244	3				144	241		2		
2d ward	1,644	62	233	7				60	234	1	6		
3d ward	983	50 — 337	141 — 835	— 1	— 11	.....	498	49 — 333	140 — 827	— 1	— 9	.....	494
4th ward	659	37	107	1				40	102		1		
7th ward	887	40	110					40	110				
Totals	34,256	2,094	4,282	204	13	577	1,865 577	3,025	4,238	191	15	646	1,859 646
Democratic plurality	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,213
Juneau — 7th District.													
Armenia	285	51	19	.....	10	32	.....	53	20	.....	7	33	.....
Clearfield	269	41	37	.....	.....	4	.....	42	36	.....	.....	6	.....
Elroy, city, 1st ward	1,450	62	54	10				62	54	10			
2nd ward		91 — 153	80 — 134	13 — 23	.....	19	.....	91 — 153	80 — 134	13 — 23	.....	19	.....
Fountain	781	104	64	3	.....	40	.....	105	62	3	.....	43	.....
Germantown	530	32	72	1	.....	.....	40	32	72	1	.....	.....	40
Kildare	573	46	89	1	.....	.....	43	45	90	1	.....	.....	45
Kingston	183	42	12	.....	.....	30	.....	42	12	.....	.....	30	.....
Lemonweir	1,033	129	107	30	.....	22	.....	131	105	30	.....	26	.....
Lindina	1,005	137	74	34	.....	63	.....	137	74	34	.....	63	.....
Lisbon	529	83	22	14	.....	61	.....	84	22	13	.....	62	.....
Lindon	475	29	78	1	.....	.....	49	29	75	1	3	.....	46
Marion	417	20	44	1	.....	.....	24	20	41	1	.....	.....	24
Mauston, city, 1st ward	1,117	73	45	4				71	46	5			
2nd ward		107 — 180	69 — 114	27 — 31	.....	66	.....	109 — 180	69 — 115	25 — 30	.....	65	.....
Necedah	2,410	349	163	2	.....	186	.....	351	162	2	.....	189	.....
New Lisbon	1,042	152	66	2	.....	86	.....	153	65	2	.....	88	.....
Orange	531	84	60	3	.....	24	.....	84	59	4	.....	25	.....
Plymouth	848	111	70	7	.....	41	.....	111	70	7	.....	41	.....
Seven Mile Creek	716	40	149	4	.....	.....	109	40	150	4	.....	.....	110
Summit	1,008	105	100	9	.....	5	.....	106	100	8	.....	6	.....

Wonewoc	1,790	123	126	9			3	124	126	9			2
village		55	66	8	1		11	55	65	8	1		10
Totals	17,024	2,066	1,666	183	11	679	279	2,077	1,658	181	11	706	277
						279						277	
Republican plurality						400						429	
KENOSHA — 1st District.													
Brighton	961	80	143	16			63	78	144	16			66
Bristol	1,134	192	62	27		130		194	61	28		133	
Kenosha, 1st ward	1,727	170	233	9				170	232				
2nd ward	1,373	72	246					72	246				
3d ward	1,039	157	144	5	1		283	159	143	5	1		278
4th ward	958	87	146	4				88	146	4			
		486	769	18	1			489	767	9	1		
Paris	991	94	114	10			20	95	112	11			17
Pleasant Prairie	1,494	182	169	8		13		182	169	8		13	
Randall	489	115	45			70		116	47			69	
Salem	1,382	244	131	7		113		243	131	8		112	
Somers	1,590	208	124	16		84		210	120	18		90	
Wheatland	999	83	124				41	84	123				39
Totals	14,137	1,684	1,681	102	1	410	407	1,691	1,674	108	1	417	400
						407						400	
Republican plurality						3						17	
KEWAUNEE — 5th District.													
Ahnapee	1,548	76	151				75	76	151				75
city	1,063	89	121	1			32	90	119	1			29
Carlton	1,778	68	249				181	91	225				134
Casco	1,205	44	198				154	43	199				156
Franklin	1,714	35	252				217	35	253				218
Kewaunee	1,321	65	195				130	67	193				126
Lincoln	1,230	64	129				65	65	128				63
Luxemburg	1,637	52	182				130	52	182				130
Montpelier	1,598	85	180				95	85	180				95
Pierce	941	36	145				109	36	145				109
Red River	1,565	181	48			133		180	48			132	
West Kewaunee	1,675	54	227				173	58	223				165
Totals	17,278	849	2,077	1		133	1,361	878	2,046	1		132	1,300
							133						132
Democratic plurality							1,228						1,168

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

Counties, Towns, Cities and Election Districts.	Population. 1885.	President, 1888.						Governor, 1888.					
		Harrison. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
La Crosse—7th District.													
Bangor	1,134	168	93	18		75		169	93	17		76	
Barre	703	61	71				10	61	71				10
Burns	1,056	106	73	45		33		104	72	47		32	
Campbell	860	55	125	4	1		70	51	121	3	10		70
Farmington	1,737	240	184	4		56		243	181	4		62	
Greenfield	848	54	104				50	55	104				49
Hamilton	1,636	326	117	43		209		328	116	41		212	
Holland	1,002	218	33	4		185		218	33	4		185	
La Crosse, 1st ward		184	310	9	15			166	297	10	45		
2d ward		290	411	8	17			282	381	10	54		
3d ward		259	372	11	14			206	332	9	109		
4th ward		243	219	17	3			231	203	20	29		
5th ward	21,740	240	327	12	17		262	226	308	12	50		261
		2,426	2,688	252	132			2,233	2,502	258	497		
6th ward		172	143	16	6			162	134	16	25		
7th ward		244	228	21	6			222	218	23	24		
8th ward		214	389	17	20			196	353	19	75		
9th ward		351	152	89	25			326	146	89	55		
10th ward		229	137	52	9			216	130	50	31		
Onalaska	2,230	176	55	12		121		176	51		12	125	
city, 1st ward		56	32	1				56	32	1	1		
2d ward		85	32	4		109		85	32	4		107	
		203	94	7				202	95	7	1		
3d ward		62	30	2				61	31	2			
Shelby	968	46	158	5			112	46	154	5	4		108
Washington	868	49	106				57	49	106				57
Totals	34,791	4,128	3,901	391	133	788	561	3,935	3,699	398	510	799	563
						561						563	
Republican plurality						227						236	
La Fayette—3d District.													
Argyle	1,187	217	87	10		130		217	87	10		130	
Belmont	1,173	139	134	5		5		139	134	5		5	
Benton	1,417	154	158	13	2		4	154	161	13			7
Blanchard	647	121	74	5		47		121	74	5		47	

La Fayette—Continued.														
Darlington	2,641	340	317	32	2	23		338	321	32		17		
Elk Grove	868	88	96	3			8	88	96	8				8
Fayette	1,112	125	106	46		19		125	107	45		18		
Gratiot	1,489	195	186	25		9		197	186	23		11		
Kendall	792	63	121	1			58	63	121	1				58
Monticello	325	47	43	7		4		47	43	6		4		
New Diggings	1,482	162	132	31		30		162	133	30		29		
Seymour	839	73	125	2			52	74	124	2				50
Shullsburg	2,197	262	269	17			7	262	269	17				7
Wayne	1,112	195	73	21		122		194	73	21		121		
White Oak Springs	449	54	34	1		20		53	35	1		18		
Willow Springs	1,041	55	181	35	1		126	55	181	35	1			126
Wiota	1,696	274	139	14		135		274	139	14		135		
Totals	20,467	2,564	2,275	268	5	544	255	2,563	2,284	263	1	535	256	
						255						256		
Republican plurality						289						279		
Langlade—9th District.														
Akley	768	25	43	8			18	25	43	8				18
Antigo	781	75	161	8			86	73	163	8				90
city, 1st ward		45	27					46	26	29				
2d ward		80	63					81	63	20				
3d ward	1,979	70 337	177 408				71	70 340	177 407	19 90				67
4th ward		61	92					62	91	11				
5th ward		81	49					81	50	11				
Elcho		35	29			6		35	29			6		
Elton, 1st pr		15	23				8	15	23					8
2d pr		5	17				12	5	17					12
Langlade	270	16	18	1			2	16	18	1				2
Neva	426	23	87				64	26	84					58
Norwood	603	36	118				82	36	118					82
Polar	297	27	75	2			48	27	76	1				49
Price	194	51	70				19	51	71					20
Rolling	509	54	86	1			32	57	82	1				25
Summit		34	31			3		32	33					1
Vilas		41	26	4		15		39	28	4		11		
Totals	5,912	774	1,192	96		24	442	777	1,192	93		17	432	
							24						17	
Democratic plurality							418						415	

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

Counties, Towns, Cities, and Election Districts.	Population, 1885.	President, 1888.						Governor, 1888.					
		Harrison. Rep.	Cleveland Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
Lincoln—9th District.													
Corning, 1st pr	225	15	49	3			34	15	49	8			34
2d pr		22	21			1		1	35				34
Merrill	305	67	24		19	43		68	24	18		44	
city, 1st ward		76	78		8			75	79		8		
2d ward		58	70	3	3			56	74	3	1		
3d ward		97	95	13	3			97	93	14	4		
4th ward	5,014	78 596	58 503	20 69	46 109	83		78 594	58 565	20 51	46 109	29	
5th ward		120	109	10	34			121	109	9	34		
6th ward		85	61	14	9			85	60	15	9		
7th ward		82	92	9	6			82	92	10	7		
Pine River	545	110	60			50		110	60			50	
Rock Falls	157	126	167				41	124	169	6			45
Russell, 1st pr	331	64	43	8	1	21		64	43	8		21	
2d pr		78	49			29		78	49			29	
Scott	412	60	56		4	4		60	56		4	4	
Totals	6,989	1,138	1,032	107	113	181	75	1,114	1,050	106	113	177	113
						75						113	
Republican plurality						106						64	
Manitowoc—5th District.													
Cato	1,923	173	208	2	1		35	173	210				37
Centerville	1,449	139	147				8	135	150				15
Cooperstown	1,689	80	225				145	80	225				145
Eaton	1,381	96	213				117	96	213				117
Franklin	1,915	75	239				164	75	239				164
Gibson	1,972	112	157	2			45	106	165	1			59
Kossuth	2,104	112	225				113	111	226				115
Liberty	1,251	151	123			28		151	123			28	
Manitowoc	1,272	138	91	1	11	47		141	87		13	54	
city, 1st ward	1,640	160	115		35			161	144		35		
2d ward	916	116 608	51 593	4 4	4 83	105		116 692	51 591	4 5	4 81 83	101	
3d ward	2,744	236	238		31			231	280				
4th ward	1,581	186	114		13			184	116		13		

MANITOWOC—Continued.													
Manitowoc Rapids	2,210	180	154	3	8	26	.....	182	158	3	7	29	.....
Maple Grove	1,021	62	196	.....	5	.....	134	59	199	.....	5	.....	140
Meeme	1,581	75	205	4	.....	.....	130	75	205	4	.....	.....	130
Mishicot	1,660	41	204	.....	3	.....	223	42	263	.....	3	.....	221
Newton	1,892	173	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	173	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland	1,289	133	106	.....	.....	27	.....	130	109	.....	.....	21	.....
Schleswig	2,062	100	283	.....	5	.....	183	97	289	.....	2	.....	192
Two Creeks	676	16	106	.....	.....	.....	90	16	106	.....	.....	.....	90
Two Rivers	1,264	33	172	.....	6	.....	139	31	173	.....	6	.....	142
city	2,500	116	338	3	5	.....	222	116	338	3	5	.....	222
Totals	38,692	2,703	4,218	19	127	233	1,748 233	2,681	4,237	16	125	233	1,789 233
Democratic plurality	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,556
MARATHON—9th District.													
Bergen	129	18	14	.....	.....	4	.....	18	14	.....	.....	4	.....
Berlin	1,125	49	155	.....	1	.....	106	49	155	.....	1	.....	106
Brighton	746	65	76	5	.....	.....	11	65	76	5	.....	.....	11
Cleveland	190	10	27	.....	.....	.....	17	10	27	.....	.....	.....	17
Day	691	30	111	.....	.....	.....	81	30	111	.....	.....	.....	81
Easton	282	34	34	.....	3	.....	.....	21	48	.....	2	.....	27
Eau Pleine	221	15	29	.....	.....	.....	14	14	31	.....	.....	.....	17
Eldron	.....	28	23	3	.....	5	.....	29	22	3	.....	7	.....
Halsey	520	21	68	.....	33	.....	44	24	68	.....	33	.....	44
Hamburg	608	39	83	.....	1	.....	44	39	83	.....	1	.....	44
Hatton	702	45	73	.....	.....	.....	28	45	73	.....	.....	.....	28
Hull	857	80	93	4	.....	.....	13	80	96	1	.....	.....	16
Johnson	272	1	41	.....	8	.....	40	1	41	.....	8	.....	40
Knowlton	352	35	40	5	.....	.....	5	35	40	5	.....	.....	5
Kronenwetter	.....	30	32	.....	5	.....	2	30	32	.....	5	.....	2
Maine	1,120	48	132	.....	4	.....	84	48	130	.....	7	.....	82
Marathon	945	16	165	1	4	.....	149	16	158	1	11	.....	142
Marathon City, village	256	4	53	.....	3	.....	49	4	53	.....	3	.....	49
Mosinee, 1st pr	938	95	56	.....	2	39	.....	95	56	.....	2	39	.....
2d pr		11	67	.....	.....	.....	56	11	61	.....	.....	.....	50
Norrie	.....	42	30	.....	13	12	.....	43	29	.....	13	14	.....
Pike Lake	.....	5	77	.....	.....	.....	72	5	77	.....	.....	.....	72
Rib Falls	650	30	83	.....	.....	.....	53	30	81	.....	.....	.....	51
Rietbrock	657	10	102	.....	.....	.....	92	10	102	.....	.....	.....	92
Spencer, 1st pr	1,373	106	109	6	.....	.....	3	103	108	9	.....	.....	5
2d pr		47	60	.....	.....	.....	13	44	63	.....	.....	.....	19

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES — Continued.

Counties, Towns, Cities and Election Districts.	Population, 1885.	President, 1888.						Governor, 1888.					
		Harrison. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
Marathon — Continued.													
Stettin	871	31	131	.....	4	.....	100	31	131	.....	4	.....	100
Texas	659	69	96	.....	1	.....	27	68	97	.....	1	.....	29
Wausau	1,424	78	143	1	8	.....	65	77	144	1	8	.....	67
city, 1st ward	1,414	99	168	3	16			99	168	3	16		
2d ward	1,207	81	181	1	19			81	178	1	19		
3d ward	1,176	97	185	.	17			100	132	.	17		
4th ward	963	115	87	4	5			119	83	4	5		
5th ward	1,508	196	120	2	49			197	119	2	49		
6th ward	1,629	151	135	6	72			154	131	6	75		
7th ward	913	118	71	1	31			116	72	1	32		
		857	897	17	209	.....	40	869	883	17	213	.....	14
Weston	1,908	120	196	.....	5	.....	67	129	197	.....	5	.....	68
Wien	687	41	69	.....	.....	.....	28	41	69	.....	.....	.....	28
Totals	27,053	2,122	3,365	42	304	60	1,303	2,114	3,356	42	317	64	1,306
							60						64
Democratic plurality	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,242
Marinette — 9th District.													
Marinette, 1st ward	.....	180	226	17	10	.....		180	220	17	10	.....	
2d ward	.....	155	228	50	7	.....		154	229	50	7	.....	
3d ward	7,834	231	190	93	15	.....		233	188	93	15	.....	
4th ward	.....	211	393	35	5	.....		213	391	35	5	.....	
5th ward	.....	184	166	17		.....		184	164	18	1	.....	
		961	1,203	212	37	.....	242	964	1,192	213	44	.....	228
Peshtigo, 1st pr., vil	.....	451	208	7	34	243	.....	451	208	7	34	243	.....
2d pr	5,660	95	107	.....	.....	.....	12	95	107	.....	.....	.....	12
3d pr		57	98	.....	.....	.....	41	57	98	.....	.....	.....	41
4th pr	.....	94	80	1	42	64	.....	94	30	1	42	64	.....
Porterfield	.....	50	32	3	1	18	.....	50	30	3	1	20	.....

PRECINCT, REPRESENTATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL VOTES—Continued

MARINETTE—Continued.													
Wausaukee, 1st pr	.....	39	62	.....	13	.....	23	38	63	.....	13	.....	25
2d pr	.....	28	27	1	.....	1	.....	29	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	13,494	1,775	1,767	224	127	326	318	1,777	1,750	224	134	327	306
						318						306	
Republican plurality	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
MARQUETTE—6th District.													
Buffalo	761	85	102	7	.....	.....	17	85	102	8	.....	.....	17
Crystal Lake	515	73	44	.....	.....	29	.....	73	44	.....	.....	29	.....
Douglas	630	64	74	6	.....	.....	10	67	72	6	.....	.....	5
Harris	578	62	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mecan	746	41	74	.....	.....	.....	33	41	74	.....	.....	.....	33
Montello	1,097	98	181	.....	.....	.....	83	99	181	.....	.....	.....	82
Moundville	351	68	25	.....	.....	43	.....	71	22	.....	.....	49	.....
Neshkoro	633	32	88	.....	.....	.....	56	30	90	.....	.....	.....	60
Newton	712	68	73	.....	.....	.....	5	68	73	.....	.....	.....	5
Oxford	587	107	24	5	4	83	.....	107	24	5	4	83	.....
Packwaukee	712	97	65	2	.....	32	.....	100	67	2	.....	33	.....
Shields	598	81	64	.....	.....	17	.....	80	65	.....	.....	15	.....
Springfield	560	93	37	1	.....	56	.....	94	36	1	.....	58	.....
Westfield	1,007	150	92	5	.....	58	.....	154	87	5	.....	67	.....
Totals	9,487	1,119	1,005	26	4	318	204	1,131	999	27	4	334	202
						204						202	
Republican plurality	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	.....
MILWAUKEE—4th District.													
Franklin	1,963	148	194	2	2	.....	46	147	195	2	2	.....	48
Granville	2,359	142	246	.....	8	.....	104	141	247	.....	8	.....	106
Greenfield	2,976	301	252	5	5	49	.....	298	254	6	5	44	.....
Lake	7,323	318	397	4	17	.....	70	320	392	4	20	.....	72
Milwaukee, 1st pr., town	4,560	168	130	.....	13	38	.....	169	129	.....	13	40	.....
2d pr		433	167	.....	95	266	.....	432	167	.....	98	265	.....

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES — Continued.

Counties, Towns, Cities and Election Districts.	Population, 1885.	President, 1888.								Governor, 1888.							
		Harrison. Rep.		Cleveland Dem.		Fisk. Pro.		Streeter. Lab.		Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.		Morgan. Dem.		Durant. Pro.		Powell, Lab.		Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
Milwaukee — Continued.																					
city, 1st ward, 1st pr.		132		213		..		56				124		217		..		61			
2d pr.	14024	228	896	270	859	7	24	29	120	37		224	887	257	847	8	23	42	142	40	
3d pr.		227		125		9		9				233		115		13		12			
4th pr.		309		251		8		26				306		258		2		27			
2d ward, 1st pr.		182		216		..		37				171		229		..		36			
2d pr.		274		321		2		54				270		325		2		60			
3d pr.	17823	232	1,009	272	1233	1	6	40	188		224	221	973	281	1275	1	11	44	195		302
4th pr.		108		213		2		19				105		217		2		19			
5th pr.		213		211		1		38				206		223		6		36			
3d ward, 1st pr.		93		126		2		32				89		132		2		30			
2d pr.		102		204		..		50				92		209		..		55			
3d pr.	7,427	230	476	375	1010	7	9	70	197		534	223	454	379	1025	7	9	69	211		571
4th pr.		51		215		..		45				50		215		..		47			
4th ward, 1st pr.		171		221		1		20				163		222		..		24			
2d pr.		201		214		6		39				276		231		6		40			
3d pr.	14910	287	1308	239	1158	20	47	49	166	150		234	1270	234	1176	17	43	54	182	94	
4th pr.		365		297		16		37				361		295		16		43			
5th pr.		194		187		4		21				186		194		4		21			
5th ward, 1st pr.		131		121		..		30				124		127		..		31			
2d pr.		201		136		6		30				201		140		5		31			
3d pr.	9603	110	1,094	94	900	..	18	15	202	194		106	1071	96	901	..	17	18	222	170	
4th pr.		309		229		6		53				305		222		6		60			
5th pr.		340		320		6		74				335		316		6		82			
6th ward, 1st pr.		215		218		..		35				202		234		..		39			
2d pr.		178		207		2		45				174		201		1		55			
3d pr.	12047	199	1319	150	963	..	17	33	284	356		183	1240	159	1024	..	15	45	316	216	
4th pr.		208		117		4		45				196		126		2		52			
5th pr.		273		124		4		52				254		137		5		58			
6th pr.		246		147		7		74				231		167		7		69			
7th ward, 1st pr.		155		228		1		29				151		239		1		27			
2d pr.	6872	352	975	212	669	4	18	21	56	306		336	970	220	668	5	17	22	54	302	
3d pr.		293		155		9		4				302		143		8		3			
4th pr.		175		74		4		2				181		66		3		2			
8th ward, 1st pr.		297		231		4		45				299		221		4		48			
2d pr.		260		200		11		55				348		206		11		63			
3d pr.	10884	394	1394	196	840	17	34	101	377	554		383	1367	208	852	15	32	100	287	515	
4th pr.		212		102		..		103				208		109		..		103			
5th pr.		131		111		2		73				129		108		2		73			

9th ward, 1st pr.		213		312		3		37				196		330		3		38												
2d pr.		265		448				88				253		402				90												
3d pr.		426		260		2		84				421		269		2		85												
4th pr.	16,390	166	1644	175	1355	1	8	54	359	289		153	1582	192	1425	1	8	50	360	157										
5th pr.		284		128		2		66				277		133		2		66												
6th pr.		290		92				30				282		99				31												
10th ward, 1st pr.		331		227				62				315		241		1		63												
2d pr.		406		288		7		114				380		317		7		111												
3d pr.	13,862	530	1875	148	867	1	10	95	381	1,008		514	1792	162	936	1	11	100	384	856										
4th pr.		325		130		2		62				325		130		2		63												
5th pr.		273		74				48				258		86				47												
11th ward, 1st pr.		215		208				52				217		211				53												
2d pr.		195		181		1		49				194		181		1		47												
3d pr.	17,088	350	986	255	727	1	2	115	321	259		346	982	259	734	1	2	115	320	248										
4th pr.		226		93				105				225		83				105												
12th ward, 1st pr.		233		152		5		105				227		159		5		105												
2d pr.		198		205		3		97				198		213		3		88												
3d pr.	9,267	280	845	164	885	6	14	47	372		40	271	827	171	916	5	13	56	381			89								
4th pr.		134		364				133				131		373				132												
13th ward, 1st pr.		428		145		2		128				416		158		2		128												
2d pr.	8,352	377	1116	230	502	2	5	186	448	664		366	1133	241	536	2	5	186	441	597										
3d pr.		361		127		1		134				351		137		1		137												
14th ward, 1st pr.		76		279				80				72		280				88												
2d pr.	1	43	300	333	1066			59	222		766	42	282	334	1079		1	59	229			797								
3d pr.		85		346				61				83		349				60												
4th pr.		96		108				22				85		116		1		22												
15th ward, 1st pr.		178		158				57				174		163				61												
2d pr.	2	238	873	206	618	6	13	52	215	260		239	860	205	633	6	15	57	229	227										
3d pr.		273		149				84				263		155		2		88												
4th pr.		189		105		7		22				184		110		7		23												
16th ward, 1st pr.	[1] 339		740	173	432	15	35	13	50	308		336	735	177	438	14	33	12	49	297										
2d pr.	401			259		20		37				399		261		19		37												
17th ward, 1st pr.	431		757	93	126	10	12	87	126	631		428	750	96	133	10	12	92	131	617										
4,017																														
2d pr.	326			33		2		39				332		37		2		39												
18th ward, 1st pr.	66			104		1		47				66		104		1		50												
2d pr.	[4] 32		317	375	725		7	51	140		408	30	310	377	732		7	51	142			422								
3d pr.	219			246		6		42				214		251		6		41												
Oak Creek	2,151		203		215		9				12		204		213		10					9								
Wauwatosa, 1st dist.			472		375		32		6	97			475		376		29		5	99										
2d dist.	7,829		151		135		2		39	16			144		141		2		36	3										
3d dist.			1,079		256		6		85	823			1,073		259		6		85	814										
Totals	187,660	21,394		17,302		339		4,494		6,305	2,213		20,887		17,703		333		4,647	5,600	2,416	2,416								
Republican plurality										4,092										3,184										

[1] Included in 11th ward.

[2] Included in 2d ward.

[3] Included in 4th ward.

[4] Included in 1st ward.

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

Counties, Towns, Cities and Election Districts.	Population, 1885.	President, 1888.						Governor, 1888.					
		Harrison. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
Milwaukee—Continued.													
Vote of the city of Milwaukee	158,509	17,479	14,935	279	4,364	5,016 1,972	1,972	17,484	15,330	274	4,375	4,335 2,181	2,181
Republican plurality						3,044						2,154	
Monroe—7th District.													
Adrian	720	68	52	13		16		68	52	13		16	
Angelo	485	87	23	10		64		88	21	10		67	
Byron	463	54	32	6		22		54	32	6		22	
Clifton	949	73	131				58	73	131				58
Glendale	1,450	200	102	6		98		202	100	6		102	
Greenfield	626	68	69	9			1	67	69	8	1		2
Jefferson	1,203	81	182	9			101	80	183	10			103
La Fayette	346	53	38			15		52	41			11	
La Grange	951	127	39	3		88		127	39	3		88	
Leon	742	97	48	15		49		99	46	15		53	
Lincoln	1,198	185	41	12		144		184	40	12		144	
Little Falls	918	107	110	17			3	109	110	15			1
New Lyme	168	35	2	2		33		37	2	1		35	
Oakdale	676	48	91	5			43	48	92	5			44
Portland	1,130	176	72	9		104		176	72	9		104	
Ridgeville	1,303	129	140	8			11	128	139	8			11
Sheldon	839	113	58	4		55		113	58	4		55	
Sparta	1,046	120	92	47		28		122	89	48		33	
city, 1st ward		77	47	13				79	51	7			
2d ward		90	38	20				95	41	12			
3d ward	2,796	89	319 66	198 6	47		121	328	203 65	6	32		125
4th ward		63	47	8				64	46	7			
Tomah	802	79	81				2	78	82				4
city, 1st ward		75	58	13				75	58	13			
2d ward		80	96	11				79	95	12	1		
3d ward	1,819	75	230 78	232 6	80		2	75	229 78	231 6	31	1	2
Wellington	1,183	117	80	5		37		118	79	5	27	39	
Wells	637	52	71	7			19	53	70	8			17

Wilton	1,099	77	154	2			77	77	154	2			77
Totals	23,549	2,695	2,138	246		874 317	317	2,710	2,135	251	29	894 319	319
Republican plurality						557						575	
Oconto—9th District.													
Chase		93	24	1		69		95	24			71	
Gillett	1,011	107	27		2	80		107	28		1	79	
How	446	71	56			15		71	56			15	
Little River, 1st dist.	985	62	60			2		62	60			2	
2d dist.		79	29	2		50		79	29	2		50	
Little Suamico	1,063	37	51	1			14	37	51	1			14
Maple Valley	1,025	72	124	1	4		52	69	127	1	4		58
Oconto, 1st dist.	1,066	53	96	3			43	53	95	3			42
2d dist.		4	12				8	2	14				12
city, E. ward		142	132	2				142	132	2			
N. ward	4,880	76 380	89 485	3 12	1 1		105	75 379	90 486	3 12	1 1		107
W. ward		38	116	3				38	116	3			
S. ward		124	148	4				124	148	4			
Oconto Falls		50	38	6		12		50	38	6		12	
Pensaukee, 1st dist.	1,928	90	26	2		64		90	27	1		63	
2d dist.		27	16			11		28	15			13	
3d dist.		124	19	9		105		124	19	9		105	
Stiles	801	66	85				19	67	85				18
Totals	13,205	1,315	1,148	37	7	408 241	241	1,313	1,154	35	6	410 251	251
Republican plurality						167						159	
Oneida—													
Eagle River, 1st dist.		217	246	2			29	217	246				29
2d dist.		33	29			4		33	30	2			
3d dist.		42	35			7		41	36		1		
4th dist.		93	159				66	93	159			3	66
Pelican, 1st dist.		368	368	4				367	369			5	2
2d dist.		18	31				13	16	31	4			15
Totals		771	868	6		11	108 11	767	871	6	1	8	112 8
Democratic plurality							97						104

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

Counties, Towns, Cities and Election Districts.	Population, 1885.	President, 1888.								Governor, 1888.							
		Harrison. Rep.		Clevel'nd Dem.		Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.		Morgan. Dem.		Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
Outagamie—6th District.																	
Appleton, 1st ward	1,727	249		136		37	3			247		135		39	3		
2d ward	2,981	247		324		24	..			245		323		27	..		
3d ward	2,091	131	895	308	1,296	9	4	28	.....	131	893	308	1,296	9	4	27	.....
4th ward	1,239	74		161		16	12		401	75		162		14	12		403
5th ward	1,458	85		191		13	3			84		192		13	3		
6th ward	1,431	109		176		7	6			111		176		6	5		
Black Creek	1,711		102		147		6	1	.....		102		148		6	1	.....
Bovina	627		88		25		7	1	63	.....	89		25		7	1	64
Buchanan	1,047		17		198	.....		3	.....	181	17		198	.....		3	.....
Center	1,621		58		217		3	.....	.....	159	58		217		3	.....	.....
Cicero	915		66		63	.....		6	3	.....	66		63	.....		6	3
Dale	1,256		108		159		1	8	.....	51	110		157		1	8	.....
Deer Creek	842		71		74	.....		2	.....	3	73		74	.....		.....	.....
Ellington	1,306		100		124		21	19	.....	24	107		122		20	15	.....
Freedom	1,724		108		187		1	1	.....	79	107		188		1	1	.....
Grand Chute	1,577		111		167		11	.....	.....	56	111		168		11	.....	.....
Greenville	1,319		103		169		2	6	.....	66	109		167		1	3	.....
Hortonia	1,368		151		139		13	.....	12	.....	153		139		11	.....	14
Kaukauna, 1st dist	1,557		20		159		1	.....	.....	139	20		159		1	.....	.....
2d dist			43		44		1	2	.....	1	45		44		1	.....	1
city, 1st ward		56		107		2	3			55		107		2	3		
2d ward		75		126		7	1			74		126		7	1		
3d ward	3,239	67	283	144	529	..	10	10	.....	246	67	144	529	..	10	16	.....
4th ward		64		109		..	2			64		109		..	2		
5th ward		21		43		..	..			21		43		..	..		
Liberty	477		44		34	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	45		33	.....	.....	.....	12
Maine	470		42		20	2		15	22	.....	42		30	2		8	12
Maple Creek	842		48		63	.....		7	.....	15	50		62	.....		7	.....
New London, 3d ward	331		14		36		2	.....	.....	22	13		37		2	.....	.....
Osborn	656		85		49	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	85		49	.....	.....	.....	36
Seymour	926		101		48		1	1	53	.....	103		46		1	1	57
city, 1st ward	821	62	101	32	53	.....	.	2	48	.....	61	100	33	54	.....	.	2	46
2d ward		39		21			2				39		21			2		
Totals	35,559		2,759		4,000	187	118	247	1,488 247		2,779		4,005	185	99	245	1,471 245
Democratic plurality	.....	.....		.....		.....	.....	.....	1,241	.....		.....		.....	.....	.....	1,226

Ozaukee—5th District.													
Belgium ...	1,820	13	264		5		251	13	264		5		251
Cedarburg	1,655	82	204				122	84	202				118
city	1,293	118	124		9		6	116	127		9		11
Fredonia	1,850	57	258				201	54	260				206
Grafton	1,649	85	212				114	220	327				107
Mequon	3,050	217	331	3	3		127	88	210	3	3		122
Port Washington	1,174	40	147		27		107	41	146		27		105
city	1,518	59	234		33		175	60	237		33		177
Saukville	1,780	79	252	1	9		173	79	252	1	9		173
Totals	15,797	750	2,026	4	86		1,276	755	2,025	4	86		1,270
Democratic plurality							1,276						1,270
Pepin—8th District.													
Albany	496	70	23		5		47	71	22		5		49
Durand	324	34	27		7		7	35	37		6		8
city, 1st ward	902	52 / 75	127	60 / 33	93	10 / 24	34	52 / 74	126	60 / 33	93	10 / 24	34
2d ward													33
Frankfort	650	96	28		27		68	96	27		28		69
Lima	770	48	110		10			46	112		10		
Pepin	1,583	225	51		38		174	225	51		38		174
Stockholm	821	145	16		6		129	146	16		6		130
Waterville	1,265	161	100		39		61	161	100		39		61
Waubeck	161	20	13		9		7	20	13		9		7
Total	6,972	926	461	175			527	926	461	175			531
							62						66
Republican plurality							465						465
Pierce—8th District.													
Clifton	729	74	26	20			48	74	26	20			48
Diamond Bluff	538	67	19	8			48	67	19	8			48
Ellsworth	1,919	180	75	22	3		105	180	76	22	3		104
village		108	31	14			77	108	33	15			75
El Paso	775	62	90	11				64	90	9			
Gilman	1,092	164	28	16			136	165	27	16			138
Hartland	1,324	171	67	51	1		104	171	67	51	1		104
Isabelle	211	28	6	19			22	28	6	19			22
Maiden Rock	1,428	172	19	23			153	173	19	23			154
village		36	7	16	19		29	35	7	16	20		28
Martell	1,211	190	56	23	9		134	190	56	23			134
Oak Grove	965	87	64	11			23	88	64	10			24
Prescott, city	1,006	91	91	87				90	92	87			2

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

Counties, Towns, Cities and Election Precincts.	Population, 1885.	President, 1888.						Governor, 1888.					
		Harrison. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
Pierce—Continued.													
River Falls	1,052	126	82	20		44		128	83	17		45	
[1]city, E. D.	[1]1,573	205	114	37		91		206	109	40		97	
Rock Elm	1,006	137	92	22		45		137	92	22		45	
Salem	587	74	48	42		26		74	48	42		26	
Spring Lake	1,016	134	49	18		85		134	50	17		84	
Trenton	889	134	37	23	12	97		135	36	23	12	99	
Trimbelle	1,401	171	60	59	1	111		172	59	58	1	113	
Union	913	66	97	41	1		31	64	99	40	1		35
Total	19,645	2,477	1,158	542	46	1,378 59	59	2,483	1,158	537	47	1,388 63	63
Republican plurality						1,319						1,325	
Polk—8th District.													
Alden, 1st dist	1,467	109	31	15		78		109	31	15		78	
2d dist		78	8	5		70		79	7	5		72	
Apple River	530	47	13	2		34		48	12	2		36	
Balsam Lake	403	55	25	1		30		55	25	1		30	
Beaver		17	30	2			13	23	24	2			1
Black Brook	763	75	22	48		53		75	21	49		54	
Clam Falls	569	24	12	2		12		23	13	2		10	
Clayton	1,502	143	18	20		125		144	19	20		125	
Clear Lake	170	173	40	25		133		173	39	26		134	
Eureka	721	70	30	47		40		73	27	47		46	
Farmington	1,035	77	99	9			22	80	96	9			16
Garfield		94	20	5		74		101	13	5		88	
Georgetown	211	32	2			30		32	2			30	
Laketown	570	59	16	37		43		59	16	37		43	
Lincoln	700	119	41	32		78		118	41	33		77	
Loraine	163	22	13	3		9		22	13	3		9	
Luck	410	54	29			25		56	27			29	
Milltown	449	51	52				1	51	52				1
Osceola	1,625	109	37	14		72		109	37	14		72	

POPULATION, RESIDENTIAL AND DIPLOMATIC VOTES—Continued.

village			46		20		29			26			47		20		28			27	
St. Croix Falls	622		30		16		9			14			30		16		9			14	
village			93		33		5			60			92		33		6			59	
Sterling	713		98		15		11			83			101		12		10			88	
West Sweden	258		28		9		11			19			28		9		11			19	
Totals	12,881		1,703		631		332			1,108	36		1,728		606		334			1,140	18
										36											
Republican plurality										1,072										1,122	
PORTAGE—9th District.																					
Alban	557		89		29					60			89		29					60	
Almond	1,048		168		30		22			138			169		29		22			140	
Amherst	1,841		320		71		16			249			320		71		16			249	
Belmont	621		107		15		33			92			105		16		35			89	
Buena Vista	1,031		131		91		24			40			132		92		22			40	
Carson	757		43		104						61		43		104						61
Eau Pleine	688		52		87		6				35		53		87		5				34
Grant	400		26		33						7		26		33			6			7
Hull	1,408		46		226		5				180		49		223						174
Lanark	746		122		59		5			63			122		59		5			63	
Linwood	436		35		38						3		35		38		5				3
New Hope	916		181		39					142			181		39					142	
Pine Grove	394		85		9		4			76			85		9		4			76	
Plover	1,386		242		94		13			148			242		94		13			148	
Sharon	2,048		12		307						295		12		307		1				295
Stevens Point	802		49		107		1				53		49		107						58
city, 1st ward	1,189	185		107		4						182		108		4		1			
2d ward	1,876	224		185		12						223		186		12		2			
3d ward	1,794	278	802	209	739	14	35			63		277	770	209	741	14	34	13	16	29	
4th ward	1,651	115		238		5						88		238		4					
Stockton	1,659		93		244		3				151		93		244		3				151
Totals	23,248		2,603		2,322		167			1,071	790		2,575		2,322		165		22	1,036	788
										790										783	
Republican plurality										281										253	
PRICE—9th District.																					
Brannan, 1st pr	587		36		20		15			16			36		20		15			16	
2d pr			27		19		6			8			27		19		6			8	
Fifield	893		204		181		2			23			201		184		2			17	
Georgetown			24		12					12			22		14					8	
Hackett			27		7		21			20			27		7		21			20	

[1] See St. Croix county.

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

Counties, Towns, Cities and Election Districts.	Population, 1885.	President, 1888.						Governor, 1888.					
		Harrison, Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. Plu.	Dem. plu.
Price—Continued.													
Ogema, 1st pr	687	160	27	52	.....	133	.....	160	27	52	.....	133	.....
2d pr	.....	23	16	.....	.....	7	.....	23	16	.....	.....	7	.....
Prentice, 1st pr	.....	62	49	.....	.....	13	.....	62	49	.....	.....	13	.....
2d pr	.....	16	11	.....	.....	5	.....	16	10	.....	.....	6	.....
Worcester	904	335	277	5	.....	58	.....	338	274	5	.....	64	.....
Totals	3,071	914	619	101	.....	295	.....	912	620	101	.....	292	.....
Republican plurality	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292	.....
Racine—1st District.													
Burlington	2,773	258	412	18	13	.....	154	256	413	19	13	.....	157
Caledonia	2,829	174	401	18	.....	.....	230	174	401	22	.....	.....	227
Dover	978	101	114	24	.....	.....	13	103	113	21	.....	.....	10
Mt. Pleasant	2,541	272	140	37	4	132	.....	269	139	40	5	130	.....
Norway	990	103	64	7	.....	99	.....	103	64	7	.....	99	.....
Racine, 1st ward	1,310	159	139	15	12		.....	155	138	19	9		.....
2d ward	2,037	273	117	117	3		.....	271	114	26	4		.....
3d ward	2,979	379	286	40	24		.....	374	285	44	26		.....
4th ward	3,618	230	350	...	62		.....	229	312	9	70		.....
5th ward	3,856	508	319	9	51		.....	505	318	48	56		.....
6th ward	3,506	431	378	47	62		.....	423	379	63	66		.....
7th ward	2,350	212	228	60	51		.....	209	219	...	63		.....
		2,192	1,817	288	265	375		2,107	1,795	209	294	372	
Raymond	1,744	243	89	45	.....	154	.....	246	87	42	.....	159	.....
Rochester	721	85	69	25	.....	16	.....	82	69	25	1	14	.....
Waterford	1,619	220	152	23	.....	68	.....	220	151	23	.....	69	.....
Yorkville	1,567	239	65	51	1	174	.....	243	62	51	1	181	.....
Totals	35,398	8,947	8,326	536	283	1,018	397	3,923	3,293	462	314	1,024	394
						397						394	
Republican plurality	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	621	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	630	.....

Richland — 7th District.																								
Akan	976		117		103		6			14			116		103		7			13				
Bloom	1,462		169		116		17			53			168		116		17			52				
Buena Vista	1,128		99		77		21		4	22			98		77		21		4	21				
Dayton	1,151		133		130		22			3			133		130		22			3				
Eagle	1,302		168		98		10			70			168		98		10			70				
Forest	1,018		171		79		10			92			172		77		11			95				
Henrietta	1,107		117		110		23			7			117		111		19			6				
Ithaca	1,195		133		139		32		4			6	134		135		34		4			1		
Lone Rock, vil			45		38		4		3	7			44		39		4		1	5				
Marshall	941		155		53		16			102			155		53		16			102				
Orion	742		108		52		10			56			108		52		10			56				
Richland	1,010		116		53		20		1	63			116		53		20		1	63				
Richland Center, 1st ward		90		26		14	5							88		23		14		8				
2d ward	1,358	85	259	51	108	7	3	34	9	151			257	85	104	50	32	6	15	5	15	153		
3d ward		84		31		13	1							84		31		12		2				
Richwood	1,477		221		121					100			221		121							100		
Rockbridge	1,238		131		129		23			2			130		130		23					4		
Sylvan	1,112		102		91		19			8			98		94		23			4				
Westford	1,100		83		161		8					78	82		162		8					80		
Willow	986		140		79		17			61			140		79		17			61				
Totals	19,303		2,467		1,740		292		21	811		84	2,457		1,734		294		25	804		81		
										84										81				
Republican plurality										727										723				
Rock — 1st District.																								
Avon	727		132		57		8			75			131		57		9			74				
Beloit	751		100		46		3			54			100		46		3			54				
city, 1st ward	1,238	186		81		10								185		80		11						
2d ward	1,117	210	891	49	355	33	77			536			884	205	353	49	84	37		84		531		
3d ward	1,506	237		119		10								230		118		9						
4th ward	1,498	258		106		24								255		106		27						
Bradford	921		97		89		7			8			96		89		8			7				
Center	1,249		202		65		7			137			202		65		7			137				
Clinton	2,178		196		81		12		5	115			197		81		15		1	116				
Clinton, vil			174		50		25		2	124			173		51		27			122				
Edgerton, city	1,628		183		201		12					18	185		199		13					14		
Fulton	1,479		199		147		9			52			199		147		9			52				
Harmony	1,131		132		124		12			8			131		126		11			5				
Janesville	956		116		90		2			26			116		90		2			26				
city, 1st ward	2,567	329		233		10								326		231		15						
2d ward	1,943	259		224		9								256		210		8		1				
3d ward	1,497	236	1,211	124	1,103	8	43		1	108			1,201	235	1,105	123	1,105	9	51		1	96		
4th ward	2,729	294		334		12								294		333		13						
5th ward	1,223	93		188		4								90		198		6						

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

Counties, Towns, Cities and Election Districts.	Population, 1885.	President, 1888.						Governor, 1888.					
		Harrison. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
Rock—Continued.													
Johnstown	1,087	128	127	9		1		128	127	9		1	
La Prairie	903	138	65	9		73		137	65	10		72	
Lima	1,085	173	51	20		122		169	55	20		114	
Magnolia	1,158	154	98	24		56		154	99	24		55	
Milton	2,141	413	115	44		298		404	118	47		286	
Newark	1,097	164	38	12		126		164	38	12		126	
Plymouth	1,290	183	107	8		76		182	107	9		75	
Porter	1,326	197	125	25		72		199	125	25		74	
Rock	1,157	123	119	7		4		121	122	6			1
Spring Valley	1,350	278	57	16		221		278	57	16		221	
Turtle	1,160	194	61	8	3	133		196	59	8	3	137	
Union	2,578	190	52	28		138		189	53	28		136	
Evansville, vil		257	78	51	2	179		257	75	55	2	182	
Totals	42,620	6,225	3,501	478	13	2,742 18	18	6,193	3,509	508	7	2,699 15	15
Republican plurality						2,724						2,684	
St. Croix—8th District.													
Baldwin, 1st dist	1,600	214	72	11		142		214	72	11		142	
2d dist		94	19	19		75		94	19	19		75	
Cady	768	94	57	8		37		94	57	8		37	
Cylon	827	41	65	77			24	41	65	77			24
Eau Galle, 1st dist	1,074	92	47	1		45		92	47	1		45	
2d dist		127	16	13		111		127	16	13		111	
Emerald	592	48	85	36			37	48	84	37			36
Erin Prairie	1,216	10	211	7	12		201	8	210	9	13		202
Forest	181	16	21	10			5	17	20	10			3
Glenwood	181	197	81	15	6	116		197	81	17	6	116	
Hammond	1,493	148	129	34		19		144	133	34		11	
Hudson	706	49	75	10	6		26	49	74	10	7		25
city, 1st ward	2,821	64	54	4				62	55	4	1		
2d ward		156	120	15				156	122	14			
3d ward		159	113	26				160	112	26			
		379	287	45	5	92		378	289	44	5	89	

Kinnickinnick	696		104		89		12			65		104		89		11		65	
New Richmond, 1st ward		55		41		33					55		41		33	1			
2d ward	1,208	61	188	43	92	33	81	1	3	96	61	187	43	93	33	2	3	94	
3d ward		72		8		15		2			71		9		15				
Pleasant Valley	579		63		53		3			10		62		54		3		8	
Richmond	860		43		109		54				66	43		109		54			66
River Falls, 1st ward	153		15		5		5			10		17		5		3		12	
Rush River	628		60		56		9			4		60		56		9		4	
St. Joseph	880		85		99		6				14	84		100		6			16
Somerset	1,098		123		104					19		123		105				18	
Springfield	1,373		181		109		12		15	72		181		109		12	15	72	
Stanton	836		54		117		14				63	54		117		14			63
Star Prairie	919		138		33		19			105		137		33		20		104	
Troy	877		99		45		10		2	54		101		43		10	2	58	
Warren	813		97		104		18				7	97		105		17			8
Totals	22,379		2,759		2,130		529		49	[1] 1,072	443	2,753		2,135		530	52	1,061	443
										443								443	
Republican plurality										629								618	
SAUK—7th District.																			
Baraboo	1,356		193		68		47			125		194		68		46		126	
city, 1st ward	1,495	242		93		38							94		40	2			
2d ward	1,370	188	602	111	336	40	89		1	266		239	114	342	40	92	3	251	
3d ward	1,303	172		132		11		1				169	134		12	1			
Bear Creek	853		57		122		7				65	55		126		5			71
Dellona	648		62		80						18	62		80					18
Delton	841		126		43		27			83		129		42		25		87	
Excelsior	1,286		163		94		28			69		167		93		25		74	
Fairfield	646		108		34		38			74		107		34		39		73	
Franklin	1,033		65		115						50	65		115					50
Freedom	1,120		173		60		29			113		173		60		29		113	
Greenfield	832		83		56		25			27		85		56		23		29	
Honey Creek	1,250		110		89					21		109		90				19	
Ironton	1,445		158		146		27			12		157		146		28		11	
Lavalle	1,553		115		110		7			5		114		107		7		7	
village			50		18					32		50		18				32	
Merrimac	836		78		98		19				20	78		98		19			20
Prairie du Sac	[2]1,161		38		72		3				34	38		71		3			33
village			88		42		11			46		89		41		11		48	
Reedsburg	[3]2,617		91		118		12				27	92		118		11			26
city, 1st ward		77		111		29							111		11				
2d ward		81	158	94	205	12	41				47	76 / 80	156	95	206	29	40		50
Sauk City	965		56		106						50	54		109					55
Spring Green	1,098		152		103		19			49		151		101		22		50	

[1] Includes the village of Evansville.

[2] Includes village.

[3] Includes city.

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES — Continued.

Counties, Towns, Cities and Election Districts.	Population, 1885.	President, 1888.						Governor, 1888.					
		Harrison. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
Sauk — Continued.													
Sumpter	747	107	30	40	.....	77	.....	107	31	39	.....	76	.....
Troy	1,002	146	46	8	.....	100	.....	147	48	7	.....	99	.....
Washington	1,213	121	70	16	31	54	.....	123	70	17	31	53	.....
Westfield	1,482	75	173	1	.....	.....	98	75	173	1	.....	.....	98
Winfield	838	92	115	4	.....	.....	23	91	116	5	.....	.....	25
Woodland	1,369	140	99	41	.....	41	.....	139	98	41	.....	41	.....
Totals	30,359	3,410	2,648	538	32	1,191 432	432	3,400	2,657	535	34	1,189 446	446
Republican plurality	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	762	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	743	.....
Sawyer — 9th District.													
Hayward, 1st pr	2,431	439	254	1	.....	185	.....	439	251	1	.....	188	.....
2d pr		31	190	.....	.....	.....	159	31	190	.....	.....	.....	159
3d pr		72	67	.....	.....	5	.....	72	67	.....	.....	5	.....
Totals	2,431	542	511	1	.....	190 159	159	542	508	1	.....	193 159	159
Republican plurality	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....
Shawano — 9th District —													
Almon	381	26	57	.....	.....	.....	31	24	59	.....	.....	.....	35
Angelica	467	69	21	.....	.....	48	.....	69	21	.....	.....	48	.....
Aniwa	180	72	71	.....	1	1	.....	75	70	.....	1	5	.....
Belle Plaine	875	102	93	.....	.....	9	.....	101	94	.....	.....	7	.....
Birnamwood	449	88	59	4	.....	29	.....	88	56	4	3	32	.....
Fairbanks	566	44	84	.....	5	.....	40	44	84	.....	5	.....	40
Germania	.....	26	4	.....	.....	22	.....	26	4	.....	.....	22	.....
Grant	1,008	67	107	.....	.....	.....	40	67	107	.....	.....	.....	40
Green Valley	596	122	29	.....	1	93	.....	123	28	.....	1	95	.....
Hartland	1,431	107	119	.....	.....	.....	12	106	120	.....	.....	.....	14
Herman	716	53	92	.....	4	.....	39	53	92	.....	4	.....	39
Hutchins	2,111	58	26	.....	.....	32	.....	58	26	.....	.....	32	.....

Lessor	692		110		27	3	6	83		113		25	3	5	88	
Maple Grove	1,059		72		116				44	73		115				42
Morris	207		84		8			76		84		8			76	
Navarino	182		33		20			13		31		22			9	
Pella	779		53		116	1			63	53		116	1			63
Richmond	663		118		116			2		118		116			2	
Seneca	269		31		32				1	31		32				1
Shawano, city, 1st ward	1,287	60	151	56	156	8	17	3	5	60	152	56	156	8	17	4
2d ward		30		57		1				30		57		1		
3d ward		61		43		8				62		43		8		
Washington	1,198		67		148				81	67		149				82
Wauketchon	835		60		84				24	60		84				24
Wittenberg	678		162		51	6	3	111		168		51		1	117	
Totals	16,629		1,775		1,636	31	23	519	380	1,784		1,635	25	23	533	384
								380							384	
Republican plurality								139							149	

SHEBOYGAN—5th District.

Greenbush	1,024		188		168	14	24	20		185		173	12	24	12	
Herman	2,095		166		221	1			55	159		228	1			69
Holland, 1st dist.	3,039		333		107	3	5	226		334		106	3	5	228	
2d dist			158		21		6	137		154		25		6	129	
Lima	2,047		282		162	15	2	120		286		163	10	1	123	
Lindon	1,717		284		102	11	1	182		285		101	11	1	184	
Mitchel	1,093		79		156				77	80		154				74
Mosel	1,002		81		89		1		8	76		94		1		18
Plymouth	1,498		181		133	5		48		180		132	6	1	48	
city, 1st ward	1,189	70	145	78	176	2	2		1	65	138	85	186	1	1	48
2d ward		75		98		1				73		101				
Rhine	1,574		94		255	1			161	89		260	1			171
Russell	473		9		90		3		81	9		93				84
Scott	1,607		168		142		1	26		168		142		1	26	
Sheboygan	1,750		100		236		3		136	96		242		3		146
city, 1st ward	1,960	175		234			34			176		234		33		
2d ward	3,336	198		266		1	24			197		269	1	22		
3d ward	1,228	111		183			27			110		182		28		
4th ward	3,529	113	1,004	136	1,542		41	398	538	113	986	137	1,565	40	390	579
5th ward	1,674	105		81			55			103		83		55		
6th ward		117		132			71			115		134		71		
7th ward		33		149			67			29		156		64		
8th ward		152		361			79			143		370		77		
Sheboygan Falls	1,744		136		221	12			85	136		222	12			86
Sheboygan Falls, village	1,132		112		140	8	4		28	114		140	8	3		26

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

Counties, Towns, Cities and Election Districts.	Population, 1885.	President, 1888.						Governor, 1888.					
		Harrison. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
Sheboygan—Continued.													
Sherman	1,774	99	258				159	98	259				161
Wilson	1,154	110	101			9		110	101			9	
Totals	38,600	3,729	4,320	73	449	768	1,359	3,683	4,386	65	436	759	1,462
							768						759
Democratic plurality							591						703
Taylor—9th District.													
Browning		23	26				3	22	27				5
Chelsea	1,049	77	78	1			1	76	78	1	1		2
Deer Creek	440	50	60				10	50	60				10
Green Wood		20	28				8	21	27				6
Grover		41	18			23		41	18			23	
Little Black	1,005	113	135				22	111	137				26
Medford	2,348	210	239	2			29	210	239	2			29
Monitor		7	28				21	8	28				20
Pine Creek		36	18			18		36	18			18	
Rib Lake	365	103	28	4		74		101	31	4		70	
Westboro	496	112	60	8		52		112	60	8		52	
Totals	5,703	792	719	15		167	94	788	723	15	1	163	98
						94						98	
Republican plurality						73						65	
Trempealeau—8th District.													
Arcadia	3,243	244	377	42			133	246	376	42			130
Albion	716	120	35	28		80		122	35	26		87	
Burnside	1,199	90	158	5			68	90	159	4			69
Caledonia	403	67	27	2		40		67	27	2		40	
Chimney Rock	676	112	22	1		90		112	22	1		90	
Dodge	570	5	66	1			61	5	66	1			61

Ettrick	1,876	288	66	8		222		288	66	8		222		
Gale	1,907	254	153	21		101		253	154	20	1	99		
Hale	1,511	148	102	1			14	149	161	1				12
Lincoln	952	113	100	27		13		116	99	25		17		
Preston	1,802	284	80	30		204		286	79	30		207		
Pigeon	1,016	89	116	13			27	91	114	13				23
Sumner	850	131	55	21		76		132	55	20		77		
Trempealeau	1,571	231	101	26		130		235	100	26		135		
Unity	760	85	53	10		32		84	54	10		30		
Totals	19,112	2,261	1,571	236		993	303	2,276	1,567	229	1	1,004	295	
						303						295		
Republican plurality						690						709		
VERNON—7th District.														
Bergen	914	116	81	2		35		116	80	2	1	36		
Christiana	1,456	285	86	14		249		286	36	13		250		
Clinton	1,061	156	48	6		108		155	49	6		106		
Coon	1,131	208	38	5		170		208	38	5		170		
Forest	1,005	137	37	28		100		136	38	28		98		
Franklin	1,363	164	98	4	3	66		165	98	3	3	67		
Genoa	958	102	78	3	1	24		102	78	3	1	24		
Greenwood	1,121	101	128	3	1		27	101	128	3	1			27
Hamburg	1,142	138	102	1		36		140	100	1		40		
Harmony	1,135	141	62	13	2	79		145	58	13	2	87		
Hillsborough	1,395	207	131	9	1	76		205	131	12	3	74		
Jefferson	1,411	136	66	66	10	70		137	67	65	9	70		
Kickapoo	1,165	149	90	9		59		152	90	8		62		
Liberty	586	85	39	1	1	46		85	39	1	1	46		
Stark	981	149	64	3	8	85		149	64	3	8	85		
Sterling	1,351	154	61	3	1	93		154	61	3	1	93		
Union	779	73	73	4				72	74	4				2
Viroqua	1,552	216	76	24	4	140		217	74	25	4	143		
city, 1st ward		73	19	9	3			73	18	9	4			
2d ward	1,091	56	19	11	4	127		56	23	8	3	121		
3d ward		61	25	14	4			60	27	12	5			
		190	63	34	11			189	68	29	12			
Webster	1,126	132	89	9	1	43		131	89	9	1	42		
Wheatland	860	153	39	3	1	114		151	40	3	2	111		
Whitestown	887	121	41	21		83		125	40	24		85		
Totals	24,423	3,316	1,540	268	45	1,803	27	3,321	1,540	263	49	1,810	29	
						27						29		
Republican plurality						1,776						1,781		

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

Counties, Towns, Cities, and Election Districts.	Population, 1885.	President, 1888.						Governor, 1888.					
		Harrison. Rep.	Cleveland Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
Walworth—1st District.													
Bloomfield	1,201	211	75	1	....	136	....	208	75	3	....	133	....
Darien	1,343	205	143	16	....	62	....	202	145	17	....	57	....
Delavan	2,542	431	213	79	....	218	....	419	214	92	....	205	....
East Troy	1,406	209	135	7	....	74	....	211	133	7	....	78	....
Elkhorn	1,249	216	112	38	....	104	....	217	111	38	....	106	....
Geneva	977	140	62	34	....	78	....	137	63	36	....	74	....
La Fayette	1,008	161	80	15	....	81	....	161	81	14	....	80	....
La Grange	838	183	34	12	1	149	....	182	34	13	1	148	....
Lake Geneva, 1st ward	2,281	148	40	14				145	42	14			
2d ward		129 412	52 122	8 28		290	....	129 407	51 124	9 20	....	283	....
3d ward		135	30	6				133	31	6			
Linn	939	167	42	10	....	125	....	167	42	10	....	125	....
Lyons	1,459	189	135	24	....	54	....	190	135	23	....	55	....
Richmond	856	131	84	14	....	47	....	132	85	13	....	47	....
Sharon	2,102	386	108	70	....	278	....	386	110	68	....	276	....
Spring Prairie	1,176	202	62	33	....	140	....	201	62	34	....	139	....
Sugar Creek	1,015	139	58	42	....	81	....	138	59	42	....	79	....
Troy	1,006	142	97	21	....	45	....	145	97	21	....	48	....
Walworth	1,408	239	71	30	....	168	....	237	70	33	....	167	....
Whitewater	838	151	68	16	....	86	....	156	67	14	1	89	....
city, 1st ward	1,335	163	112	16	51			163	113	16	51		
2d ward	1,367	228 556	102 327	31 73	7 92	229	....	223 551	103 329	35 77	7 92	222	....
3d ward	1,456	165	113	26	34			165	113	26	34		
Totals	27,802	4,473	2,023	563	93	2,445	....	4,447	2,036	584	94	2,411	....
Republican plurality	....	....	....	....	....	2,245	....	....	....	....	....	2,411	....
Washburn—8th District.													
Bashaw, 1st pr	1,510	335	186	80	....	149	....	333	186	83	....	147	....
2d pr		85	92	6	....	....	7	85	92	6	1	....	7
3d pr		16	12	4	....	4	....	16	12	4	....	4	....

Veazie, 1st pr.	161	29	21	14		8		29	21	14		8		
2d pr.		49	52	2			3	51	52				1	
Totals	1,671	514	363	106		161	10	514	363	107	1	159	8	
						10						8		
Republican plurality						151						151		
WASHINGTON — 2d District.														
Addison	1,892	72	307				235	71	308				237	
Barton	1,235	99	156	2			57	99	156	2			57	
Erin	1,306	67	178				111	66	179				113	
Farmington	1,704	128	217	5			89	129	217	4			88	
Germantown	2,073	173	211				38	173	211				38	
Hartford	1,481	130	205				75	132	202				70	
city, 1st ward	1,217	93	58	2			35	93	58	2			36	
2d ward		90	148	2	2			91	184	90	148	2		
Jackson	1,813	186	129				57		189		126		63	
Kewaskum	1,563	194	153	1			41		193		155	1	38	
Polk	1,641	147	177					30	146		179			33
Richfield	1,680	95	211					116	94		212			118
Schleisingerville	415	26	65					39	25		66			41
Trenton	2,016	73	282	2				209	74		280	2		206
Wayne	1,496	181	118				63		164		137		27	
West Bend	846	49	101					52	47		103			56
city, 1st ward	1,284	23	66	109	214			148	23	67	109	213		146
2d ward		43		105					44		101			
Totals	23,692	1,869	2,872	12		196	1,199	1,853	2,892	11		164	1,203	
							196						164	
Democratic plurality							1,003						1,039	
WAUKESHA — 2d District.														
Brookfield	2,137	151	309	4			158	148	312	4			164	
Delafield	1,666	219	141	1		78		217	143	1		74		
Eagle	1,148	145	144		11	1		144	144	13	1			
Genesee	1,337	197	146	22		51		197	147	24		50		
Lisbon	1,446	207	167	22		40		207	168	19	2	39		
Menomonee	2,315	174	316	18			142	172	317	18			145	
Merton	1,617	225	146	14	15	79		223	149	12	14	74		
Mukwonago	1,132	173	101	42		72		173	101	42		72		
Muskego	1,516	143	145	6			2	144	144	6				
New Berlin	1,710	111	201	16	1		90	114	199	15	1		85	
Oconomowoc	1,418	171	140	2		31		172	139	2		33		

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

Counties, Towns, Cities and Election Districts.	Population, 1885.	President, 1888.						Governor, 1888.					
		Harrison. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
Waukesha—Continued.													
Oconomowoc, city	2,714	319	239	19	.....	80	.....	319	237	20	.....	82	.....
Ottawa	962	156	88	2	.....	68	.....	155	89	2	.....	66	.....
Pewaukee	2,411	302	304	15	.....	.....	2	301	304	13	.....	.....	.....
Summit	1,199	119	123	9	.....	.....	4	120	120	9	.....	.....	.....
Vernon	1,228	198	78	38	.....	120	.....	196	80	38	.....	116	.....
Waukesha, 1st pr	5,224	431	348	35	2	83	.....	436	338	36	2	98	.....
2d pr		398	320	32	4	78	.....	407	314	28	4	93	.....
Totals	31,123	3,839	3,456	297	33	781	398	3,848	3,445	302	24	797	394
						398						394	
Republican plurality		.....	.....	.....	.....	383	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	403	.....
Waupaca—9th District.													
Bear Creek	1,099	68	103	2	.....	.....	35	68	103	2	.....	.....	35
Caledonia	1,058	35	108	.....	.....	.....	73	35	108	.....	6	.....	73
Clintonville, city	1,117	101	107	14	.....	74	.....	178	107	16	.....	71	.....
Dayton	856	167	31	19	.....	136	.....	173	32	15	.....	141	.....
Dupont	1,232	164	112	2	.....	52	.....	164	112	2	.....	52	.....
Farmington	957	223	26	5	.....	197	.....	224	25	5	.....	199	.....
Fremont	*778	33	54	1	6	.....	21	32	54	1	.....	.....	22
village		27	34	1	.....	.....	7	27	34	1	.....	.....	7
Helvetia	326	53	18	1	.....	35	.....	53	18	1	.....	35	.....
Iola	1,177	251	17	2	.....	234	.....	251	17	2	.....	234	.....
Larrabee	1,389	151	71	4	.....	80	.....	150	72	4	.....	78	.....
Lebanon	939	42	139	1	.....	.....	97	42	139	1	.....	.....	97
Lind	1,037	165	54	14	4	111	.....	165	54	14	4	111	.....
Little Wolf	1,621	147	135	5	1	12	.....	145	136	6	1	9	.....
Matteson	767	97	39	1	.....	58	.....	97	39	1	.....	58	.....
Mukwa	1,009	106	77	1	7	29	.....	107	76	.....	7	31	.....
New London, 1st ward	1,856	25	68	1				23	69	1			
2d ward		53	31					50	36				
4th ward		62	40	6	9	2	25	60	43	5	8	2	9
5th ward		44	20	3	1			44	20	3	1		
		184	159					177	168				
Royalton	1,238	128	95	10	.....	33	.....	130	93	10	.....	37	.....
St. Lawrence	774	203	20	6	.....	183	.....	204	20	6	.....	184	.....

Scandinavia	1,118	266	11	8		255		268	11	7		257		
Union	918	83	87	3	33		4	81	88	4	33			7
Waupaca	957	143	48	14		95		144	48	14		96		
city	1,810	344	71	36		273		347	70	34		277		
Weyauwega	1,307	61	57	4		4		62	56	4		6		
village		63	96	4			33	59	98	5				39
Totals	25,340	3,385	1,769	167	53	1,886	270	3,383	1,778	163	53	1,885	280	
						270						280		
Republican plurality						1,616						1,605		
WAUSHARA — 6th District.														
Aurora	1,204	169	46	17		123		170	46	16		124		
Bloomfield	1,389	169	53	2		116		169	53	2		116		
Coloma	652	89	58			31		92	57			35		
Dakota	548	82	22			60		82	22			60		
Deerfield	446	87	5	6		82		88	5	6		83		
Hancock	613	129	36	2		93		130	35	2		95		
Leon	818	130	39	14		91		130	38	15		92		
Marion	631	105	27	1	17	78		105	27	1	17	78		
Mt. Morris	679	146	23	13	3	123		148	20	13	3	128		
Oasis	672	100	28	12	10	72		103	26	12	10	77		
Plainfield	856	178	20	3	2	158		183	18	2	2	165		
village	565	89	21	6		68		91	20	5		71		
Poysippi	964	158	48	7		110		153	53	7		100		
Richford	516	56	59				3	56	59					3
Rose	551	89	15	22	1	74		89	15	22	1	74		
Saxville	754	133	22	14		111		133	22	14		111		
Springwater	592	92	11	35		81		91	12	35		79		
Warren	754	96	81	1		15		97	81	1		16		
Wautoma	726	148	49	4		99		148	49	4		99		
Totals	13,921	2,245	663	159	33	1,585	3	2,258	658	157	33	1,603	3	3
Republican plurality						1,582						1,600		
WINNEBAGO — 6th District.														
Algoma	769	124	45	9	4	79		126	45	9	4	81		
Black Wolf	849	52	107	3			55	52	107	3				55
Clayton	1,315	129	120	1	11	9		129	121		11	8		
Menasha	698	83	66	15	6		33	33	66	15	6			33

[1] See Outagamie county.

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

Counties, Towns, Cities and Election Districts.	Population, 1885.	President, 1888.						Governor, 1888.					
		Harrison. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.	Hoard. Rep.	Morgan. Dem.	Durant. Pro.	Powell. Lab.	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
Winnebago—Continued.													
Menasha, city, 1st ward	1,047	107	134	2	28			103	135	2	28		
2d ward	1,084	63	166	2	21			63	166	2	21		
3d ward	689	69 287	72 532	2 7	14 84	.....	245	67 281	71 532	2 7	17 86	.....	251
4th ward	1,003	48	160	1	21			48	160	1	20		
Neenah	601	61	57	8	5	4	.....	60	58	8	5	2	.....
city, 1st ward		160	124	21	11			153	129	23	14		
2d ward		120	140	18	30			117	139	17	35		
3d ward	4,910	119 421	127 437	7 50	28 75	.....	13	118 413	126 440	8 49	29 94	.....	27
4th ward		25	46	1	16			25	46	1	16		
Nekimi	1,193	115	112	14	1	3	.....	115	112	14	1	3	.....
Nepeuskun	1,028	148	45	25	.....	103	.....	147	45	25	.....	102	.....
Omro	2,716	374	140	80	6	234	.....	373	140	78	6	233	.....
Oshkosh	1,581	105	94	4	9	11	.....	104	96	3	9	8	.....
city, 1st ward	3,906	433	264	22	23			405	273	22	30		
2d ward	3,302	249	475	7	98			245	474	7	103		
3d ward	3,294	253	393	13	50			248	390	14	51		
4th ward, 1st pr	5,606	459 1927	512 2173	34 116	73 449	.....	246	456 1890	507 2168	34 119	80 468	.....	278
2d pr								287	188	34	83		
5th ward	2,541	284	192	33	84								
6th ward, 1st pr		249	337	7	121			249	336	8	121		
2d pr	3,415												
Poygan	864	76	131	2	1	.....	55	77	130	1	2	.....	53
Rushford	1,809	285	89	32	8	196	.....	287	89	31	8	198	.....
Utica	1,030	168	51	14	.....	117	.....	166	50	16	.....	116	.....
Vinland	1,076	139	74	8	1	65	.....	139	74	8	1	65	.....
Winchester	1,091	157	66	2	2	91	.....	129	67	6	.....	62	.....
Winneconne	2,066	129	67	6	.....	62	.....	157	82	7	9	75	.....
village	.....	156	84	6	9	72	.....	158	66	2	2	92	.....
Wolf River	909	49	121	.....	1	.....	72	49	121	.....	1	.....	72
Totals	50,395	4,938	4,611	402	682	1,046	719	4,885	4,609	401	713	1,045	769
						719						769	
Republican plurality	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	327	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	276	.....

Woon—9th District.																		
Auburndale	605		66		52			14			66		52			14		
village	304		51		33			18			51		33			18		
Centralia, 1st ward		32		19			10			32		19			10			
2d ward	981	46	141	64	144	1	15	45	3	46	142	63	145		16	39		3
3d ward		63		61	1		15			64		63			13			
Grand Rapids	657		53		94			5	41		54		93			5		89
city, 1st ward		37		42						38		41			1			
2d ward	1,606	85	193	86	197	8	9	15	4	85	192	85	195	7	9	17		3
3d ward		71		69		4	6			69		69		4	7			
Lincoln	812		78		71			7			77		72				5	
Marshfield	480		17		110	1			93		17		110		1			93
city, 1st ward		33		115						34		114						
2d ward	2,090	129	278	87	375	2	6		97	127	275	89	378	2		6		103
3d ward		86		100		3				84		102		3				
4th ward		30		73		1				30		73		1				
Milladore	901		26		145				119		26		145					119
Port Edwards	556		51		56				5		52		55					3
Pittsville, 1st ward		48		19						44		20			3			
2d ward		44	124	29	62	1	2	2	62	44	120	28	62	1	2	5	58	
3d ward		32		14		1		1		32		14		1				
Remmington	244		62		52			10			63		52				11	
Richfield	193		40		25			15			40		25				15	
Rock	450		72		57		3	16			73		56			3	17	
Rudolph	1,102		90		139	11	3		49		90		139		11	3		49
Saratoga	314		44		43			1			44		43				1	
Seneca	1,116		121		48	3	2	73			120		50		2	2	70	
Sherry			87		18			69			87		18				69	
Siegel	971		81		151	1	3		70		81		151		1	3		70
Vesper	129		86		33	3		53			85		32		3	2	53	
Wood	846		142		79	1		63			141		80		1		61	
Totals	14,358		1,904		1,984	41	73	401	481		1,896		1,986		38	79	392	482
									401									392
Democratic plurality									80									90

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1884–1888—BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	Blaine. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	St. John. Pro.	Butler. G. B.	Harrison. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	Fisk. Pro.	Streeter. Lab.
Adams	1,002	454	9	5	1,102	426	16	5
Ashland	1,084	672	16	.....	2,868	2,233	56	.....
Barron	1,695	792	70	19	1,800	885	282	6
Bayfield	431	243	1	.....	1,205	708	27	.....
Brown	2,946	3,681	44	34	2,655	3,554	133	96
Buffalo	1,544	1,225	3	31	1,754	1,331	88	1
Burnett	601	27	1	6	490	69	230	.....
Calumet	957	2,136	48	140	952	1,984	46	142
Chippewa	2,545	2,500	48	56	2,685	2,506	283	.....
Clark	1,953	1,244	53	104	2,260	1,297	144	22
Columbia	3,470	2,630	248	7	3,509	2,650	393	13
Crawford	1,536	1,615	35	47	1,799	1,564	62	42
Dane	6,222	6,410	572	45	6,827	6,426	1,082	6
Dodge	3,145	6,145	96	115	3,186	6,046	212	40
Door	1,838	1,117	34	70	1,688	1,018	55	2
Douglas	275	249	1	.....	1,183	778	19	3
Dunn	2,536	1,202	57	76	2,531	1,299	50	91
Eau Claire	3,622	2,949	152	65	3,203	2,412	493	162
Florence	362	142	4	.....	321	227	3	11
Fond du Lac	4,273	4,878	213	291	4,511	4,910	297	101
Forest	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	217	9	.....
Grant	4,137	3,253	347	124	4,242	3,414	449	94
Green	2,568	1,894	349	288	2,659	2,098	440	217
Green Lake	1,525	1,292	155	11	1,702	1,415	125	5
Iowa	2,463	2,297	385	4	2,484	2,257	461	.....
Jackson	2,060	965	41	79	2,090	986	255	.....
Jefferson	2,912	4,227	209	13	2,994	4,282	204	13
Juneau	2,012	1,710	125	26	2,066	1,666	183	11
Kenosha	1,705	1,557	30	.....	1,684	1,681	102	1
Kewaunee	746	2,005	9	.....	849	2,077	1	.....
La Crosse	3,780	3,442	125	16	4,128	3,901	394	133
La Fayette	2,491	2,198	230	46	2,564	2,275	268	5
Langlade	559	628	23	28	774	1,192	96	.....
Lincoln	1,075	989	14	26	1,138	1,032	107	113
Manitowoc	2,522	4,203	37	3	2,703	4,218	19	127
Marathon	2,144	3,358	22	65	2,122	3,365	42	304
Marinette	2,024	924	101	1	1,775	1,767	224	127
Marquette	940	1,078	39	7	1,119	1,005	26	4
Milwaukee	16,841	16,290	221	901	21,394	17,302	339	4,494
Monroe	2,633	2,207	138	74	2,695	2,138	266	.....
Oconto	1,494	1,033	52	2	1,315	1,148	37	7
Oneida	.....	.....	.....	.....	771	868	6	.....
Outagamie	2,644	4,169	70	192	2,759	4,000	187	118
Ozaukee	716	2,171	9	16	750	2,026	4	86
Pepin	957	413	8	11	926	461	175	.....
Pierce	2,478	1,120	156	38	2,477	1,158	542	46
Polk	1,717	627	89	.....	1,703	631	332	.....
Portage	2,319	2,256	76	44	2,603	2,322	167	22
Price	794	329	2	.....	914	619	101	.....
Racine	4,063	3,458	298	22	3,947	3,326	536	283
Richland	2,457	1,785	215	39	2,467	1,740	292	21
Rock	6,266	3,447	370	65	6,225	3,501	478	13
St. Croix	2,501	2,237	107	5	2,759	2,130	529	49
Sauk	3,557	2,381	244	71	3,410	2,648	538	32
Sawyer	298	109	5	.....	542	511	1	.....
Shawano	1,398	1,404	43	81	1,775	1,636	31	23
Sheboygan	3,511	3,986	107	194	3,720	4,320	73	449
Taylor	789	604	1	.....	792	719	15	.....
Trempealeau	2,166	1,285	100	111	2,261	1,571	236	.....
Vernon	2,917	1,568	194	187	3,316	1,540	268	45
Walworth	4,323	2,115	345	23	4,473	2,028	563	93
Washburn	281	137	47	.....	514	363	106	.....
Washington	1,583	2,972	18	22	1,869	2,872	12	.....
Waukesha	3,207	3,264	263	65	3,839	3,456	297	33
Waupaca	3,031	1,762	92	163	3,385	1,769	167	53
Waushara	2,146	605	85	36	2,245	663	159	33
Winnebago	4,893	4,688	341	291	4,938	4,611	402	582
Wood	1,455	1,699	7	97	1,904	1,984	41	73
Total	161,135	146,453	7,649	4,508	176,553	155,232	14,287	8,552

Blaine's plurality 14,682. Harrison's plurality 21,321.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND STATE OFFICERS, 1888, BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	*President, 1888.*				*Governor, 1888.*				
	Harrison, Rep.	Cleveland Dem.	Fisk, Pro.	Streeter, Lab.	W. D. Hoard, Rep.	James Morgan, Dem.	E. G. Durant, Pro.	D. Frank Powell, Lab.	Scatter-ing.
Adams	1,102	426	16	5	1,100	430	15	6	....
Ashland	2,868	2,233	56	.....	2,856	2,201	53	1	1
Barron	1,800	885	283	6	1,794	881	295	6	....
Bayfield	1,205	708	27	.....	1,204	707	27	.....	....
Brown	2,655	3,554	133	96	2,663	3,540	115	112	....
Buffalo	1,754	1,331	88	1	1,767	1,316	86	6	....
Burnett	490	69	230	.....	491	69	228	.....	....
Calumet	952	1,984	46	142	954	1,982	44	145	....
Chippewa	2,685	2,506	283	.....	2,678	2,503	282	.....	....
Clark	2,260	1,297	144	22	2,263	1,286	144	32	....
Columbia	3,509	2,650	393	13	3,506	2,652	389	14	1
Crawford	1,799	1,564	62	42	1,806	1,562	59	34	....
Dane	6,827	6,426	1,082	6	6,844	6,410	1,079	7	....
Dodge	3,186	6,046	212	40	3,144	6,078	218	39	1
Door	1,688	1,018	55	2	1,688	1,030	52	2	1
Douglas	1,183	778	19	3	1,181	778	15	3	....
Dunn	2,531	1,209	50	91	2,526	1,202	285	92	1
Eau Claire	3,203	2,412	493	162	3,215	2,395	492	164	2
Florence	321	237	3	11	313	235	3	11	....
Fond du Lac	4,511	4,910	297	101	4,496	4,934	397	95	....
Forest	234	217	9	.....	233	218	9	.....	....
Grant	4,242	3,414	449	94	4,264	3,407	424	96	....
Green	2,659	2,098	440	217	2,625	2,122	450	214	....
Green Lake	1,702	1,415	125	5	1,699	1,417	126	4	....
Iowa	2,484	2,257	461	.....	2,491	2,256	463	.....	....
Jackon	2,090	986	255	.....	2,093	1,000	247	.....	....
Jefferson	2,994	4,282	204	13	3,025	4,238	191	15	1
Juneau	2,066	1,666	183	11	2,077	1,658	181	11	1
Kenosha	1,684	1,681	102	1	1,691	1,674	108	1	....
Kewaunee	849	2,077	1	.....	878	2,046	1	.....	....
La Crosse	4,128	3,901	394	133	3,935	3,699	398	516	1
La Fayette	2,564	2,275	268	5	2,563	2,284	263	1	2
Langlade	774	1,192	96	.....	777	1,192	93	.....	....
Lincoln	1,138	1,032	107	113	1,114	1,050	106	113	....
Manitowoc	2,703	4,218	19	127	2,681	4,257	16	125	....
Marathon	2,122	3,365	42	304	2,114	3,356	42	317	8
Marinette	1,775	1,767	224	127	1,777	1,756	224	134	....
Marquette	1,119	1,005	26	4	1,131	999	27	4	1
Milwaukee	21,304	17,302	339	4,494	20,887	17,703	333	4,647	....
Monroe	2,695	2,138	266	.....	2,710	2,135	251	29	....
Oconto	1,315	1,148	37	7	1,313	1,154	35	6	....
Oneida	771	858	6	.....	767	871	6	1	....
Outagamie	2,759	4,000	187	118	2,779	4,035	185	99	....
Ozaukee	759	2,026	4	86	755	2,025	4	86	1
Pepin	926	461	175	.....	926	461	175	.....	....
Pierce	2,477	1,158	542	46	2,483	1,158	537	47	1
Polk	1,703	631	332	.....	1,728	606	334	.....	....
Portage	2,603	2,322	167	22	2,575	2,322	165	22	....
Price	914	619	101	.....	912	620	101	.....	1
Racine	3,947	3,326	536	283	3,923	3,293	462	314	....
Richland	2,467	1,740	292	21	2,457	1,734	294	23	1
Rock	6,225	3,501	478	13	6,193	3,509	508	7	....
St. Croix	2,759	2,130	529	49	2,753	2,135	530	52	....
Sauk	3,410	2,648	538	32	3,400	2,657	535	34	....
Sawyer	542	511	1	.....	542	508	1	.....	1
Shawano	1,775	1,636	31	23	1,784	1,635	25	23	....
Sheboygan	3,729	4,320	73	449	3,683	4,386	65	436	....
Taylor	792	719	15	.....	788	723	15	1	....
Trempealeau	2,231	1,571	236	.....	2,276	1,567	229	1	....
Vernon	3,316	1,540	268	45	3,321	1,540	253	40	....
Walworth	4,473	2,028	563	93	4,447	2,036	584	94	....
Washburn	514	363	106	.....	514	363	107	1	....
Washington	1,869	2,872	12	.....	1,853	2,892	11	.....	....
Waukesha	3,839	3,456	297	33	3,848	3,445	302	24	....
Waupaca	3,385	1,709	167	53	3,383	1,778	163	53	....
Waushara	2,245	903	159	33	2,258	858	157	33	....
Winnebago	4,938	4,611	402	682	4,885	4,609	401	713	....
Wood	1,904	1,984	41	73	1,896	1,986	38	79	....
Total	176,553	155,232	14,277	8,552	175,696	155,423	14,373	9,196	25

Harrison's plurality, 21,321.

W. D. Hoard's plurality, 20,273.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1888—Continued.

Counties.	*Lieutenant-Governor.*					*Secretary of State.*				
	Geo. W. Ryland. Rep.	Andrew Kull. Dem.	Chris. Carlson. Pro.	Nelson E. Allen. Lab.	Scattering.	Ernst G. Timme. Rep.	August C. Larson. Dem.	Nelson La Due. Pro.	Wm. M. Lockwood. Lab.	Scattering.
Adams	1,105	426	14	6	....	1,107	424	14	6	....
Ashland	2,869	2,179	55	.....	....	2,878	2,173	55	.....	....
Barron	1,796	876	297	6	....	1,798	876	293	6	....
Bayfield	1,203	706	27	.....	....	1,200	711	26	.....	....
Brown	2,657	3,545	132	99	....	2,659	3,544	132	99	....
Buffalo	1,763	1,321	87	5	....	1,801	1,281	87	5	1
Burnett	490	69	230	.....	....	490	69	230	.....	....
Calumet	954	1,982	45	145	....	967	1,969	45	145	....
Chippewa	2,683	2,500	280	.....	....	2,678	2,492	278	.....	....
Clark	2,263	1,204	146	22	....	2,273	1,284	147	22	....
Columbia	3,510	2,644	398	13	1	3,515	2,642	396	13	....
Crawford	1,805	1,563	59	34	....	1,805	1,563	62	34	....
Dane	6,853	6,395	1,093	5	1	6,887	6,366	1,083	5	1
Dodge	3,180	6,042	224	46	....	3,188	6,040	224	40	....
Door	1,693	1,038	52	.....	....	1,705	1,021	52	.....	....
Douglas	1,181	776	16	3	....	1,180	779	16	3	....
Dunn	2,529	1,306	281	89	....	2,500	1,335	279	92	....
Eau Claire	3,216	2,403	496	163	....	3,157	2,440	485	162	....
Florence	322	228	3	11	....	319	231	3	11	....
Fond du Lac	4,503	4,916	308	97	....	4,507	4,915	302	102	1
Forest	234	216	9	.....	....	234	216	9	.....	....
Grant	4,225	3,410	447	95	1	4,250	3,408	449	95	....
Green	2,616	2,101	449	217	....	2,648	2,097	450	217	....
Green Lake	1,702	1,411	128	4	....	1,706	1,408	128	4	....
Iowa	2,487	2,258	460	.....	....	2,486	2,258	461	.....	....
Jackson	2,085	996	255	.....	....	2,086	994	257	.....	....
Jefferson	2,993	4,280	206	14	1	3,000	4,276	210	8	....
Juneau	2,072	1,666	182	9	....	2,073	1,665	182	9	....
Kenosha	1,692	1,673	108	.....	2	2,028	1,331	102	.....	1
Kewaunee	848	2,074	1	.....	....	849	2,077	1	.....	....
La Crosse	4,123	3,890	399	124	....	4,143	3,875	404	104	....
La Fayette	2,567	2,276	266	3	....	2,568	2,273	269	3	....
Langlade	775	1,194	94	.....	....	781	1,189	93	.....	....
Lincoln	1,116	1,048	104	113	....	1,110	1,055	103	113	....
Manitowoc	2,702	4,213	17	128	....	2,736	4,178	15	128	....
Marathon	2,104	3,374	43	311	....	2,117	3,365	42	311	....
Marinette	1,770	1,756	226	135	....	1,777	1,755	226	135	....
Marquette	1,126	999	26	4	....	1,128	1,002	26	4	....
Milwaukee	21,389	17,102	344	4,654	....	21,716	16,877	347	4,642	....
Monroe	2,700	2,141	264	27	....	2,702	2,137	263	27	....
Oconto	1,316	1,150	36	6	....	1,317	1,149	36	6	....
Oneida	770	869	6	.....	....	770	869	6	.....	....
Outagamie	2,757	4,006	188	117	....	2,771	3,991	187	119	....
Ozaukee	756	2,026	4	86	....	763	2,019	4	86	....
Pepin	925	460	177	.....	....	925	459	177	.....	....
Pierce	2,477	1,157	547	4	....	2,477	1,157	547	46	....
Polk	1,720	613	335	.....	....	1,724	614	328	.....	....
Portage	2,579	2,263	161	22	....	2,578	2,317	166	22	....
Price	914	620	101	.....	....	922	612	101	.....	....
Racine	3,937	3,285	458	317	....	3,982	3,252	454	313	....
Richland	2,460	1,736	299	25	....	2,461	1,736	299	24	....
Rock	6,218	3,491	505	8	....	6,218	3,489	502	8	....
St. Croix	2,757	2,129	532	51	1	2,763	2,124	532	51	....
Sauk	3,407	2,642	551	33	....	3,401	2,644	551	33	....
Sawyer	542	510	1	.....	....	542	510	1	.....	....
Shawano	1,787	1,635	25	20	....	1,792	1,627	25	20	....
Sheboygan	3,736	4,319	72	445	....	3,750	4,301	72	450	....
Taylor	793	719	15	.....	....	807	706	15	.....	....
Trempealeau	2,265	1,573	235	.....	1	2,263	1,575	235	.....	....
Vernon	3,322	1,510	266	47	....	3,324	1,510	268	47	....
Walworth	4,444	2,034	579	94	....	4,476	2,002	585	94	....
Washburn	514	363	107	1	....	514	362	108	.....	....
Washington	1,877	2,868	11	.....	....	1,879	2,868	11	.....	....
Waukesha	3,840	3,447	315	22	....	3,861	3,426	314	22	....
Waupaca	3,386	1,765	171	53	....	3,389	1,764	165	53	....
Waushara	2,252	663	159	33	....	2,253	662	159	33	....
Winnebago	4,898	4,613	368	689	38	4,909	4,608	406	684	....
Wood	1,909	1,982	38	65	....	1,909	1,977	38	65	....
Total	176,488	154,735	14,533	8,763	46	177,495	153,921	14,537	8,721	4

Geo. W. Ryland's plurality, 21,753.

Ernst G. Timme's plurality, 23,574; majority, 212.

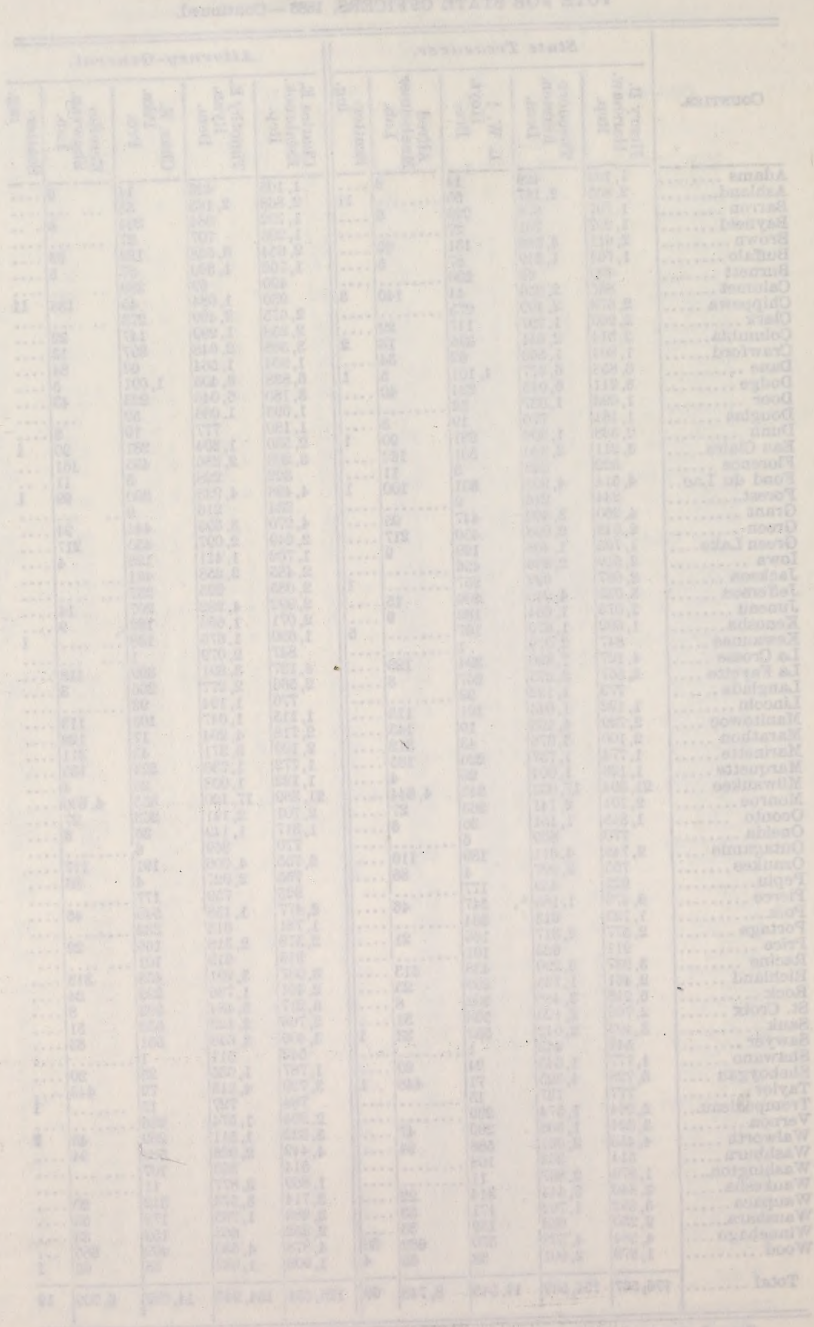
VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS 1896—Concluded.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1888—Continued.

Counties.	State Treasurer.					Attorney-General.				
	Henry B. Harshaw. Rep.	Theodore Kersten. Dem.	L. W. Hoyt. Pro.	Alfred Manheimer Lab.	Scatter-ing.	Charles E. Estabrook. Rep.	Timothy E. Ryan. Dem.	Chas. E. Pike. Pro.	Kerethio Shawwan. Lab.	Scatter-ing.
Adams	1,105	426	14	6	....	1,105	426	14	6	....
Ashland	2,855	2,187	55	.....	11	2,868	2,185	55	...	....
Barron	1,797	878	205	6	....	1,702	884	294	6	....
Bayfield	1,207	701	27	.....	....	1,206	707	27	...	....
Brown	2,611	3,588	131	99	....	2,654	3,548	132	99	....
Buffalo	1,764	1,319	87	5	....	1,762	1,320	87	5	....
Burnett	490	69	230	.....	....	490	69	230	..	....
Calumet	867	2,056	44	140	3	950	1,984	45	135	11
Chippewa	2,678	2,490	275	.....	....	2,675	2,499	273	..	....
Clark	2,260	1,297	147	22	....	2,258	1,299	147	22	....
Columbia	3,514	2,641	396	13	2	3,508	2,648	397	13	....
Crawford	1,804	1,563	62	34	....	1,804	1,564	62	34	....
Dane	6,858	6,377	1,101	5	1	6,838	6,405	1,091	5	....
Dodge	3,211	6,015	224	40	....	3,180	6,046	223	43	....
Door	1,693	1,037	52	.....	....	1,693	1,036	52	...	....
Douglas	1,181	776	19	3	....	1,180	777	19	3	....
Dunn	2,528	1,306	281	90	1	2,530	1,304	281	90	1
Eau Claire	3,211	2,300	501	162	....	3,203	2,386	495	161	...
Florence	322	228	3	11	....	322	228	3	11	..
Fond du Lac	4,514	4,905	301	100	1	4,498	4,923	300	99	1
Forest	234	216	9	.....	....	234	216	9	..	....
Grant	4,260	3,400	447	95	....	4,270	3,395	444	94	....
Green	2,648	2,098	450	217	....	2,649	2,097	450	217	....
Green Lake	1,705	1,408	129	9	....	1,702	1,411	128	4	....
Iowa	2,510	2,236	456	.....	....	2,485	2,258	461	...	....
Jackson	2,087	992	257	.....	1	2,085	995	257	...	....
Jefferson	3,035	4,240	206	15	....	2,992	4,282	207	14	....
Juneau	2,073	1,664	182	9	....	2,071	1,666	182	9	....
Kenosha	1,692	1,670	107	.....	5	1,690	1,676	108	...	1
Kewaunee	847	2,079	1	.....	....	847	2,079	1	...	....
La Crosse	4,127	2,890	394	120	....	4,137	3,891	399	118	....
La Fayette	2,567	2,275	267	3	....	2,566	2,277	266	3	....
Langlade	779	1,192	93	.....	....	776	1,194	93	.....	....
Lincoln	1,122	1,043	101	113	....	1,115	1,047	105	113	....
Manitowoc	2,729	4,163	19	145	....	2,718	4,204	17	122	....
Marathon	2,100	3,376	43	312	....	2,109	3,371	43	311	....
Marinette	1,774	1,757	226	135	....	1,772	1,730	224	135	....
Marquette	1,126	1,004	26	4	....	1,122	1,008	26	4	....
Milwaukee	21,394	17,051	345	4,644	....	21,389	17,120	355	4,636	....
Monroe	2,701	2,141	263	27	....	2,701	2,141	263	27	....
Oconto	1,315	1,151	36	6	....	1,317	1,149	36	6	....
Oneida	770	869	6	.....	....	770	869	6	.....	....
Outagamie	2,749	4,011	189	116	....	2,755	4,006	191	117	....
Ozaukee	755	2,027	4	86	....	755	2,027	4	86	....
Pepin	925	459	177	.....	....	925	759	177	.....	....
Pierce	2,476	1,186	547	46	....	2,477	1,158	546	46	....
Polk	1,725	613	334	.....	....	1,721	613	332	.....	....
Portage	2,577	2,317	166	21	....	2,578	2,318	166	22	....
Price	911	623	101	.....	....	915	619	101	...	....
Racine	3,937	3,200	458	313	....	3,937	3,291	458	313	....
Richland	2,461	1,735	299	25	....	2,461	1,736	299	24	....
Rock	6,218	3,488	502	8	....	6,217	3,484	503	8	....
St. Croix	2,766	2,120	533	51	....	2,766	2,120	533	51	....
Sauk	3,403	2,642	552	32	1	3,400	2,648	551	33	....
Sawyer	542	445	1	.....	....	542	511	1	.....	....
Shawano	1,777	1,645	24	20	....	1,787	1,635	25	20	....
Sheboygan	3,728	4,325	71	448	1	3,739	4,318	72	449	....
Taylor	777	737	15	.....	....	784	727	15	.....	1
Trempealeau	2,264	1,574	236	.....	....	2,264	1,574	236	.....	....
Vernon	3,324	1,508	269	47	....	3,322	1,511	269	45	3
Walworth	4,453	2,021	588	94	....	4,449	2,028	588	94	....
Washburn	514	363	108	.....	....	514	363	107	...	....
Washington	1,876	2,867	11	.....	....	1,869	2,877	11	.....	....
Waukesha	3,840	3,444	314	22	....	3,714	3,573	312	20	....
Waupaca	3,392	1,762	171	53	....	3,389	1,765	172	53	....
Waushara	2,250	663	159	33	....	2,252	663	159	33	....
Winnebago	4,984	4,528	370	682	38	4,878	4,630	409	685	....
Wood	1,878	2,001	38	65	4	1,908	1,982	38	65	1
Total	176,567	154,539	14,545	8,748	69	176,351	154,943	14,582	8,709	19

Henry B. Harshaw's plurality, 22,028. C. E. Estabrook's plurality, 21,408.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1888—Continued.



VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1888—Continued.

Counties.	*State Superintendent, 1888.*					*Railroad Commissioner, 1888.*				
	Jesse B. Thayer. Rep.	Amos Squire. Dem.	J. H. Gould. Pro.	Jos. W. Stewart. Lab.	Scattering.	Atley Peterson. Rep.	Herman Naber. Dem.	E. W. Drake. Pro.	Frank S. Heines. Lab.	Scattering.
Adams	1,106	425	14	6	....	1,105	426	14	6	....
Ashland	2,869	2,186	55	.....	1	2,831	2,184	55	.....	16
Barron	1,802	873	292	6	....	1,796	877	295	6	....
Bayfield	1,207	706	27	.....	....	1,206	707	26	.....	....
Brown	2,655	3,549	132	98	....	2,648	3,554	133	98	....
Buffalo	1,765	1,318	86	5	....	1,764	1,319	87	5	....
Burnett	490	69	230	.....	....	490	69	230	.....	....
Calumet	954	1,982	45	145	....	953	1,982	45	146	....
Chippewa	2,664	2,491	266	.....	....	2,660	2,490	266	.....	....
Clark	2,265	1,294	144	22	....	2,259	1,297	147	22	....
Columbia	3,510	2,647	396	13	....	3,507	2,648	396	13	....
Crawford	1,804	1,553	62	12	....	1,828	1,556	62	6	....
Dane	6,894	6,389	1,007	5	1	6,898	6,347	1,004	5	....
Dodge	3,215	6,097	217	40	....	3,171	6,050	224	40	1
Door	1,693	1,036	52	.....	....	1,693	1,036	52	.....	....
Douglas	1,171	784	19	3	1	1,183	775	16	3	....
Dunn	2,539	1,296	282	90	....	2,530	1,304	281	89	1
Eau Claire	3,239	2,377	491	160	2	3,200	2,408	494	164	....
Florence	325	227	.....	11	....	322	227	3	11	....
Fond du Lac	4,506	4,916	301	99	1	4,504	4,918	302	99	....
Forest	233	217	9	....	....	219	230	9	.....	....
Grant	4,250	3,411	447	95	....	4,245	3,410	449	93	....
Green	2,655	2,096	450	215	1	2,648	2,097	450	218	....
Green Lake	1,693	1,418	127	4	....	1,701	1,412	129	4	....
Iowa	2,486	2,260	459	.....	....	2,486	2,258	461	.....	....
Jackson	2,087	995	255	.....	1	2,086	994	257	.....	....
Jefferson	3,009	4,276	202	14	....	2,993	4,280	206	15	....
Juneau	2,072	1,667	181	9	..	2,069	1,669	182	9	....
Kenosha	1,690	1,676	107	.....	1	1,691	1,676	107	.....	1
Kewaunee	850	2,076	1	.....	....	848	2,078	1	.....	....
La Crosse	4,133	3,886	397	120	1	4,068	3,941	399	121	....
La Fayette	2,568	2,275	267	3	....	2,570	2,273	267	3	....
Langlade	776	1,193	93	.....	....	770	1,197	93	.....	....
Lincoln	1,117	1,046	105	113	....	1,116	1,047	105	113	....
Manitowoc	2,702	4,212	23	121	....	2,703	4,209	17	128	....
Marathon	2,113	3,869	42	311	....	2,109	3,870	43	312	....
Marinette	1,774	1,758	219	135	....	1,769	1,746	225	153	....
Marquette	1,126	1,004	26	4	....	1,126	1,004	26	4	....
Milwaukee	21,437	17,031	341	4,637	....	21,424	17,073	351	4,651	....
Monroe	2,709	2,136	261	27	....	2,702	2,141	263	27	....
Oconto	1,347	1,147	40	6	....	1,296	1,170	36	6	....
Oneida	771	868	6	.....	....	770	869	6	.....	....
Outagamie	2,751	4,005	191	116	....	2,750	4,010	191	117	....
Ozaukee	755	2,027	4	86	....	755	2,027	4	86	....
Pepin	928	456	177	.....	....	925	459	177	.....	....
Pierce	2,530	1,118	532	46	....	2,478	1,156	547	46	....
Polk	1,117	613	332	.....	....	1,720	612	337	.....	....
Portage	2,578	2,318	166	22	....	2,577	2,318	166	22	....
Price	916	618	101	.....	....	912	622	101	.....	....
Racine	3,936	3,292	459	313	....	3,938	3,289	460	313	....
Richland	2,459	1,735	299	25	1	2,465	1,731	299	25	....
Rock	6,225	3,486	497	8	....	6,221	3,490	503	8	....
St. Croix	2,750	2,126	532	51	....	2,767	2,119	533	51	....
Sauk	3,496	2,642	549	33	1	3,404	2,645	551	33	....
Sawyer	543	509	1	.....	....	542	509	1	.....	....
Shawano	1,791	1,633	25	20	....	1,435	1,964	21	15	....
Sheboygan	3,747	4,305	72	450	....	3,769	4,313	72	450	....
Taylor	793	720	14	.....	....	791	720	15	.....	....
Trempealeau	2,272	1,566	236	.....	....	2,265	1,572	236	.....	....
Vernon	3,327	1,508	268	45	2	3,343	1,490	269	45	2
Walworth	4,454	2,017	592	94	....	4,458	2,021	578	95	....
Washburn	517	363	108	.....	....	513	364	108	.....	....
Washington	1,881	2,866	10	.....	....	1,879	2,866	11	.....	1
Waukesha	3,841	3,445	312	22	....	3,845	3,445	314	21	1
Waupaca	3,389	1,766	170	53	....	3,389	1,765	172	53	....
Waushara	2,224	691	159	33	....	2,253	662	159	33	....
Winnebago	4,908	4,613	417	680	1	4,909	4,618	408	685	....
Wood	1,908	1,980	30	64	....	1,908	1,982	38	65	....
Total	176,778	154,570	14,489	8,690	15	176,124	155,087	14,573	8,733	23

Jesse B. Thayer's plurality, 22,208. Atley Peterson's plurality, 21,037.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1888—Continued.

Counties.	*Insurance Commissioner.*				
	Philip Cheek, Jr. Rep.	Evan W. Evans. Dem.	S. M. Bixby. Pro.	Ritner Stephens. Lab.	Scattering.
Adams	1,108	425	11	6	.....
Ashland	2,856	2,183	56	.....	.....
Barron	1,797	877	295	6	.....
Bayfield	1,207	705	27	.....	.....
Brown	2,654	3,550	131	96	.....
Buffalo	1,765	1,318	87	5	.....
Burnett	490	69	229	.....	1
Calumet	954	1,981	62	129	.....
Chippewa	2,657	2,491	266	.....	.....
Clark	2,260	1,298	147	22	.....
Columbia	3,511	2,646	396	13	.....
Crawford	1,804	1,562	61	34	2
Dane	6,849	6,379	1,095	5	.....
Dodge	3,179	6,040	222	41	.....
Door	1,693	1,036	52	.....	.....
Douglas	1,181	775	19	3	.....
Dunn	2,529	1,307	291	89	.....
Eau Claire	3,207	2,402	493	163	1
Florence	322	228	3	11	.....
Fond du Lac	4,501	4,920	303	99	1
Forest	234	216	9	.....	.....
Grant	4,241	3,412	447	102	.....
Green	2,649	2,097	450	217	.....
Green Lake	1,702	1,412	128	4	.....
Iowa	2,414	2,340	449	.....	.....
Jackson	2,088	993	255	.....	.....
Jefferson	2,995	4,280	205	15	.....
Juneau	2,072	1,607	181	9	.....
Kenosha	1,692	1,675	107	.....	1
Kewaunee	848	2,077	1	.....	.....
La Crosse	4,132	3,914	398	122	1
La Fayette	2,567	2,275	268	3	.....
Langlade	774	1,195	94	.....	.....
Lincoln	1,117	1,045	105	113	.....
Manitowoc	2,702	4,212	17	128	.....
Marathon	2,106	3,375	43	312	.....
Marinette	1,774	1,758	196	135	.....
Marquette	1,124	1,004	26	4	.....
Milwaukee	21,424	17,092	346	4,643	.....
Monroe	2,703	2,141	261	27	.....
Oconto	1,317	1,148	36	6	.....
Oneida	741	898	6	.....	.....
Outagamie	2,755	4,011	189	115	.....
Ozaukee	755	2,027	4	86	.....
Pepin	926	459	176	.....	.....
Pierce	2,476	1,159	547	46	.....
Polk	1,721	613	332	.....	.....
Portage	2,578	2,318	166	22	.....
Price	915	618	101	.....	.....
Racine	3,938	3,288	460	313	.....
Richland	2,449	1,717	299	23	.....
Rock	6,218	3,489	501	8	1
St. Croix	2,759	2,130	530	51	.....
Sauk	3,343	2,719	534	33	1
Sawyer	542	510	1	.....	.....
Shawano	1,786	1,633	25	20	.....
Sheboygan	3,738	4,314	72	420	.....
Taylor	791	720	15	.....	.....
Trempealeau	2,266	1,573	235	.....	.....
Vernon	3,326	1,510	268	46	.....
Walworth	4,456	2,022	588	94	.....
Washburn	514	363	108	.....	.....
Washington	1,879	2,868	11	.....	.....
Waukesha	3,832	3,447	313	21	.....
Waupaca	3,390	1,765	170	53	.....
Waushara	2,252	663	159	33	.....
Winnebago	4,903	4,615	405	684	1
Wood	1,905	1,982	38	65	.....
Total	176,353	154,951	14,511	8,695	10

Philip Cheek, Jr.'s plurality, 21,402.

2504

SUMMARY OF GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

1848.	
Dewey, democrat	19,538
Tweedy, whig	14,449
Dewey's majority	,0895
1849.	
Dewey, democrat	16,649
Collins, whig	11,317
Dewey's majority	5,332
1851.	
Farwell, whig	22,319
Upham, democrat	21,812
Farwell's majority	507
1853.	
Barstow, democrat	30,405
Holton, republican	21,886
Baird, whig	3,304
Barstow's plurality	8,519
1855.	
Barstow, democrat	36,355
Bashford, republican	36,198
Barstow's majority	[1]157
1857.	
Randall, republican	44,693
Cross, democrat	44,239
Randall's majority	454
1859.	
Randall, republican	59,999
Hobart, democrat	52,539
Randall's majority	7,460
1861.	
Harvey, republican	53,777
Ferguson, democrat	44,456
Harvey's majority	8,321
1863.	
Lewis, republican	72,717
Palmer, democrat	49,053
Lewis' majority	23,664
1865.	
Fairchild, republican	58,332
Hobart, democrat	48,330
Fairchild's majority	10,002
1867.	
Fairchild, republican	73,637
Tallmadge, democrat	68,873
Fairchild's majority	4,764
1869.	
Fairchild, republican	69,502
Robinson, democrat	61,239
Fairchild's majority	8,263
1871.	
Washburn, republican	78,301
Doolittle, democrat	68,910
Washburn's majority	9,391
1873.	
Taylor, democrat	81,599
Washburn, republican	66,224
Taylor's majority	15,375
1875.	
Ludington, republican	85,155
Taylor, democrat	84,314
Ludington's majority	841
1877.	
Smith, republican	78,759
Mallory, democrat	70,486
Allis, greenback	26,216
Smith's majority	8,273
1879.	
Smith, republican	100,535
Jenkins, democrat	75,080
May, greenback	12,096
Smith's majority over both	12,509
1881.	
Rusk, republican	81,754
Fratt, democrat	69,797
Kanouse, prohibition	13,225
Allis, greenback	7,002
Rusk's plurality	11,957
1884.	
Rusk, republican	163,214
Fratt, democrat	143,945
Hastings, prohibition	8,545
Utley, greenback	4,374
Rusk's plurality	19,269
1886.	
Rusk, republican	133,247
Woodward, democrat	114,529
Olin, prohibitionist	17,089
Cochrane, people's	21,467
Rusk's plurality	18,718
1888.	
Hoard, republican	175,696
Morgan, democrat	155,423
Durant, prohibition	14,373
Powell, labor	9,196
Hoard's plurality	20,273

[1] This certificate was set aside by the Supreme Court.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN WISCONSIN.

From 1848 to 1888.

NOTE — Names indented denote unsuccessful candidates. Figures in left hand column denote the number of the election, from the first presidential election in 1789 to the twenty sixth in 1888.

Election.		Candidates for President.	Vote for Candidates.				Total Vote.			
Number.	Year.		Popular.	Per cent. Popular.	Majority.	Electoral.	Popular.	Increase Popular.	Per cent. Increase.	Electoral.
16	1848	Zachary Taylor	13,747	35.1			39,166			4
		Lewis Cass	15,001	38.3	1,254*	4				
		Martin Van Buren	10,418	26.6						
17	1852	Franklin Pierce	33,658	52.0	2,604	5	61,712	25,546	65.2	5
		Winfield Scott	22,210	34.4						
		John P. Hale	8,814	13.6						
18	1856	James Buchanan	52,843	44.2			119,512	54,800	84.7	5
		John C. Fremont	66,090	55.3	12,668	5				
		Millard Filmore	579	.5						
19	1860	Abraham Lincoln	86,113	56.6	20,040	5	152,180	32,688	27.3	5
		John C. Breckinridge	888	.6						
		John Bell	161	.1						
		S. A. Douglas	65,021	42.7						
20	1864	Abraham Lincoln	83,458	55.9	17,574	8	149,342	2,838†	1.8†	8
		Geo. B. McClellan	65,884	44.1						
21	1868	Ulysses S. Grant	108,857	56.2	24,150	8	193,564	44,222	29.6	8
		Horatio Seymour	84,707	43 8						
22	1872	Ulysses S. Grant	104,997	54.6	17,686	10	192,308	1,256†	.7†	10
		Horace Greeley	86,477	45.0						
		Charles O'Conor	834	.4						
23	1876	Rutherford B. Hayes	130,668	51.0	5,205	10	256,131	63,823	33.2	10
		Samuel J. Tilden	123,927	48.4						
		Peter Cooper	1,509	.6						
		G. C. Smith	27							
24	1880	James A. Garfield	144,398	54.1	21,709	10	267,182	11,051	4.3	10
		Winfield S. Hancock	114,644	42.9						
		J. B. Weaver	7,986	03.0						
		Neal Dow	68							
		J. B. Phelps	91							
25	1884	Grover Cleveland	146,477	45.8			319,888	52,706	16.5	11
		James G. Blaine	161,157	50.4	2,426	11				
		J. P. St.John	7,656	02.4						
		Benj. F. Butler	4,598	01.4						
26	1888	Benjamin Harrison	176,553	49.7	21,321*	11	354,614	34,726	10.8†	11
		Grover Cleveland	155,232	43.7						
		Clinton B. Fisk	14,277	04.2						
		E. W. Streeter	8,552	02.4						

*Plurality. †Decrease.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN WISCONSIN.

1848 to 1888.

NOTE.—Names indicated denote successful candidates. Figures in left hand column denote the number of the election. From the first presidential election in 1848 to the twenty-sixth in 1888.

Election.	Year.	Candidates for President.	Vote for Candidates.				Total Vote.			
			Popular.	Per cent.	Electoral.	Per cent.	Popular.	Per cent.	Electoral.	Per cent.
15	1848	Zachary Taylor	15,747	35.1			89,166			
		Lewis Cass	30,010	66.9	4	1.00			4	
		Martin Van Buren	291	0.6						
17	1852	Franklin Pierce	44,693	50.0	5	1.00	89,276	50.2	5	
		Winfield Scott	33,921	38.0						
		John P. Hale	4,814	5.4						
18	1856	James Buchanan	52,843	38.2	5	1.00	138,047	38.3	5	
		John C. Fremont	67,069	48.6						
		Millard Fillmore	18,135	13.2						
19	1860	Abraham Lincoln	86,110	62.3	5	1.00	138,169	62.3	5	
		John C. Breckinridge	52,059	37.7						
		John Bell	1							
		S. A. Douglas	1							
20	1864	Abraham Lincoln	83,458	54.1	5	1.00	154,747	54.1	5	
		Geo. B. McClellan	70,772	45.9						
21	1868	Ulysses S. Grant	108,709	47.4	5	1.00	229,567	47.4	5	
		Horatio Seymour	120,858	52.6						
22	1872	Ulysses S. Grant	78,411	53.4	10	1.00	146,852	53.4	10	
		Horace Greeley	68,441	46.6						
		Charles O'Conor	1							
23	1876	Rutherford B. Hayes	130,455	51.1	10	1.00	255,164	51.1	10	
		Samuel J. Tilden	124,709	48.9						
		Peter Cooper	1							
		G. C. Smith	1,000							
24	1880	James A. Garfield	155,232	51.4	10	1.00	302,141	51.4	10	
		Winfield S. Hancock	146,909	48.6						
		J. B. Weaver	7,994	2.6						
		Neal Dow	26							
		J. F. Phelps	19							
25	1884	Grover Cleveland	161,157	48.5	11	1.00	331,305	48.6	11	
		James G. Blaine	165,391	49.8						
		B. F. Butler	4,757	1.4						
		John P. St. John	4,000	1.2						
		Benj. F. Butler	1,000	0.3						
26	1888	Benjamin Harrison	176,553	47.7	11	1.00	370,164	47.7	11	
		Grover Cleveland	177,611	48.0						
		Clinton B. Fisk	15,777	4.3						
		A. J. Streeter	6,223	1.7						

VOTES GIVEN FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT.

Statement of votes given for Associate Justice of Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, at the Judicial Election held on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1887.

COUNTIES.	Harlow S. Orton.	Scattering.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Harlow S. Orton.	Scattering.	Total.
Adams	901		901	Marinette	758		758
Ashland	294		294	Marquette	1,034		1,034
Barron	1,167	1	1,168	Milwaukee	27,779	3	27,782
Bayfield	419		419	Monroe	1,644		1,644
Brown	1,851		1,851	Oconto	292	1	293
Buffalo	1,478		1,478	Oneida	358		358
Burnett	224		224	Outagamie	2,387	2	2,389
Calumet	1,205		1,205	Ozaukee	1,960		1,960
Chippewa	692		692	Pepin	811		811
Clark	1,186	2	1,188	Pierce	1,572	71	1,643
Columbia	2,961	1	2,962	Polk	1,158	15	1,173
Crawford	1,373	2	1,375	Portage	1,968	2	1,970
Dane	5,918	8	5,926	Price	639		639
Dodge	4,483	1	4,484	Racine	1,181	2	1,183
Door	1,055	11	1,066	Richland	1,665	10	1,675
Douglas	121		121	Rock	3,855	2	3,857
Dunn	1,589	4	1,593	St. Croix	1,726	2	1,728
Eau Claire	1,173	31	1,204	Sauk	1,774	1	1,770
Florence	158		158	Sawyer	170		175
Fond du Lac	4,014	2	4,016	Shawano	1,616	2	1,618
Forest	55		55	Sheboygan	2,409		2,409
Grant	2,249	1	2,250	Taylor	667		667
Green	1,056	12	1,068	Trempealeau	1,245	2	1,247
Green Lake	971		971	Vernon	2,258	1	2,259
Iowa	893		893	Walworth	1,904	1	1,905
Jackson	1,040	25	1,065	Washburn	30		30
Jefferson	2,900		2,900	Washington	2,522		2,522
Juneau	1,460		1,460	Waukesha	2,250	97	2,347
Kenosha	730		730	Waupaca	1,772	3	1,775
Kewaunee	2,013		2,013	Waushara	1,788	24	1,812
La Crosse	960	17	977	Winnebago	2,391		2,391
La Fayette	1,625		1,625	Wood	961	1	962
Langlade	484		484				
Lincoln	533	4	537				
Manitowoc	2,906		2,906				
Marathon	1,446		1,446	Total	127,944	364	128,308

OFFICIAL VOTES GIVEN FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES.

SECOND CIRCUIT.

Election held April 5th, 1887.

County.	Daniel H. Johnson.	Newton S. Murphy.	Scattering.	Total.
Milwaukee	14,606	13,192	2	27,800

FIFTH CIRCUIT.

Election held April 3d, 1883.

Counties.	George Clement-son.	Scattering.	Total.
Crawford	1,755	28	1,783
Grant	4,124	4	4,128
Iowa	1,866	16	1,882
La Fayette	2,551	4	2,555
Richland	2,476	2	2,478
Total	12,772	54	12,826

SIXTH CIRCUIT.

Election held April 3d, 1883.

Counties.	Alfred W. Newman.	Scattering.	Total.
Clark	1,349	9	1,358
Jackson	1,295	17	1,312
La Crosse	1,613	1	1,614
Monroe	2,400	1	2,401
Trempealeau	2,117	5	2,122
Vernon	2,172	7	2,179
Total	10,946	40	10,986

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.

Election held April 3d, 1888.

Counties.	R. D. Marshall.	W. P. Swift.	Scattering.	Total.
Barron	1,063	1,311	7	2,381
Burnett	352	294	1	647
Chippewa	2,767	1,106	.....	3,873
Douglas	431	395	12	838
Polk	1,080	1,168	.....	2,248
Washburn	544	335	.....	879
Total	6,237	4,609	20	10,866

OFFICIAL VOTES GIVEN FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES.

SECOND CIRCUIT.

Election Held April 8th, 1890.

County.	Daniel H. Johnson.	Newton R. Murphy.	Scattering.	Total.
Milwaukee	14,668	12,189	3	27,860

FIFTH CIRCUIT.

Election Held April 8th, 1890.

County.	George Chamberlain.	Scattering.	Total.
Crawford	1,753	26	1,779
Grant	4,141	4	4,145
Iowa	1,809	16	1,825
La Fayette	2,521	4	2,525
Richland	2,478	2	2,480
Total	12,702	52	12,754

SIXTH CIRCUIT.

Election Held April 8th, 1890.

County.	Alfred W. Newman.	Scattering.	Total.
Clark	1,340	3	1,343
Jackson	1,560	17	1,577
La Crosse	1,613	1	1,614
Monroe	1,609	1	1,610
Trempealeau	2,110	2	2,112
Vernon	2,178	7	2,185
Total	10,360	31	10,391

SEVENTH CIRCUIT.

Election Held April 8th, 1890.

County.	E. D. Bleasdell	W. P. Smith.	Scattering.	Total.
Barron	1,652	1,121	7	2,780
Burnett	555	555	1	1,111
Chippewa	2,737	1,796	.....	4,533
Douglas	1,151	1,151	12	2,314
Polk	1,060	1,060	.....	2,120
Washburn	1,212	1,212	.....	2,424
Total	8,367	6,895	20	15,282

TWELFTH CIRCUIT.

Election held April 3d, 1888.

COUNTIES.	John R. Bennett.	Scattering.	Total.
Green	2,360	3	2,363
Jefferson	3,300	.....	3,300
Rock	3,866	44	3,910
Total	9,526	47	9,573

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT.

Election held April 5th, 1887.

COUNTIES.	A. Scott Sloan.	Scattering.	Total.
Dodge	4,474	.....	4,474
Ozaukee	1,981	.....	1,981
Washington	2,518	3	2,521
Waukesha	2,306	97	2,403
Total	11,279	100	11,379

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT.

Election held April 5th, 1887.

COUNTIES.	J. K. Parish.	W. H. Packard.	W. M. Tomkins.	J J. Miles.	Total.
Ashland	293	898	398	286	1,875
Bayfield	34	172	18	489	713
Oneida	370	27	8	32	437
Price	239	15	145	72	471
Sawyer	3	338	2	1	344
Taylor	1,021	7	15	.....	1,043
Total	1,960	1,457	586	880	4,883

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following is the act relating to the amendment of section 1 of article 10 of the state constitution, followed by the vote by counties given for and against the proposition, at the general election held November 6, 1888:

[No. 563, A.] [Published April 30, 1887.]

CHAPTER 357.

AN ACT to submit to the people an amendment to section 1, of Article 10, of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, relating to education.

WHEREAS, At the biennial session of the legislature of this state for the year 1885, an amendment to the constitution of this state was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment was in the following language: Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That section 1, of Article 10, of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 1. The supervision of common schools shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct. The legislature may prescribe by law the qualifications of the state superintendent, and all other officers intrusted with the supervision of common schools. The state superintendent and such other officers intrusted with the supervision of common schools, shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, or respective districts, at such time and in such manner as the legislature shall provide. The powers, duties and compensation of all such officers shall be provided for by law.

AND WHEREAS, The foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of this state was duly agreed to in the legislature of this state, chosen at the general election in November, 1886, by a majority of all the members elected to each house thereof; therefore

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, shall be submitted to the people of this state at a general election to be held on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. 1888; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment shall become a part of the constitution of this state.

SECTION 2. The form of ballot in voting to approve and ratify such amendment shall be: "For the amendment to section 1, of article 10, of the constitution." And the form of ballot against such amendment shall be: "Against the amendment to section 1, of article 10, of the constitution." Such ballots shall be separate and apart from any other ballot, and shall be cast in separate boxes to be provided for that purpose; and all persons qualified to vote at any election in this state shall be deemed voters on this question.

SECTION 3. The votes cast for or against such amendment shall be counted and returned by the inspectors of the election in all respects as votes for state officers are counted and returned, and the officers in counties now designated by law to canvass the returns of votes for state officers, shall canvass the returns in their respective counties, on this question, and certify and return the result to the state canvassers, at the same time and places, and under the same regulations and restrictions, now provided by law for canvassing and declaring the returns for elections of state officers; and the state canvassers shall canvass said returns, certified by them as provided by law in case of elections for state officers.

SECTION 4. Within three days after the determination of said canvass by the state canvassers, they shall certify the result thereof to the governor, who shall thereupon without delay make proclamation of the result.

SECTION 5. The secretary of state is hereby required to include the substance of this act in the notice of the general election for the year 1888.

SECTION 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved April 8, 1887.

Tabular statement of the votes given for and against the proposed amendment of section one (1) of article ten (10) of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, relating to education, at the General election held in the several counties of the state of Wisconsin, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, being the sixth day of November, A. D. 1888.

Counties.	For.	Against.	Counties.	For.	Against.
Adams	58	102	Marathon	664	1,259
Ashland	.....	.....	Marinette	64	16
Barron	996	92	Marquette	190	208
Bayfield	.....	.....	Milwaukee	132	1,043
Brown	289	128	Monroe	307	520
Buffalo	50	551	Oconto	.....	.....
Burnett	266	9	Oneida	35	4
Calumet	362	125	Outagamie	493	279
Chippewa	.....	.....	Ozaukee	.....	.....
Clark	255	130	Pepin	34	40
Columbia	105	197	Pierce	174	131
Crawford	22	193	Polk	236	169
Dane	198	292	Portage	348	275
Dodge	276	664	Price	119	2
Door	15	.....	Racine	226	483
Douglas	152	7	Richland	66	1,148
Dunn	28	238	Rock	530	743
Eau Claire	189	71	St. Croix	151	121
Florence	5	.....	Sauk	433	408
Fond du Lac	79	335	Sawyer	10	.....
Forest	53	.....	Shawano	88	210
Grant	111	945	Sheboygan	91	206
Green	288	776	Taylor	18	87
Green Lake	90	309	Trempealeau	534	484
Iowa	43	37	Vernon	26	344
Jackson	270	185	Walworth	672	401
Jefferson	120	330	Washburn	.....	.....
Juneau	60	64	Washington	29	19
Kenosha	146	336	Waukesha	139	329
Kewaunee	291	1	Waupaca	226	665
La Crosse	338	49	Waushara	201	291
La Fayette	385	538	Winnebago	435	1,289
Langlade	85	202	Wood	1	1
Lincoln	36	81			
Manitowoc	625	171	Total	12,967	18,342

Tabular statement of the votes given for and against the proposed amendment of section one (1) of article ten (10) of the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, relating to education, at the General election held in the several counties of the state of Wisconsin, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, being the sixth day of November, A. D. 1888.

Counties.	For.	Against.	Counties.	For.	Against.
Adams	58	102	Marathon	964	1,250
Ashland			Marinette	64	18
Barron	606	92	Marquette	190	208
Bayfield			Milwaukee	132	1,018
Brown	232	128	Monroe	207	520
Buffalo	58	551	Oconto		
Burnett	206	9	Oneida	35	4
Calumet	252	125	Outagamie	403	379
Chippewa			Ozaukee		
Clark	255	125	Pepin	34	40
Columbia	105	107	Pierce	174	131
Crawford	62	108	Polk	276	109
Dane	198	292	Portage	348	125
Dodge	276	664	Price	119	3
Door	15		Racine	295	483
Douglas	122	7	Richland	66	1,143
Dunn	38	238	Rock	550	743
Eau Claire	189	71	St. Croix	151	121
Florence	5		Sauk	433	408
Fond du Lac	73	332	Sawyer	10	
Forest	56		Shawano	88	210
Grant	111	943	Sheboygan	91	206
Green	236	775	Taylor	18	87
Green Lake	90	309	Trempealeau	54	484
Iowa	42	37	Vernon	38	344
Jackson	276	145	Walworth	672	401
Jefferson	190	330	Washburn		
Juneau	60	64	Washington	59	19
Kenosha	146	355	Waukesha	129	329
Kewaunee	221	1	Waupaca	280	665
La Crosse	225	40	Waushara	201	291
La Fayette	235	358	Winnebago	435	1,283
Langlade	83	222	Wood	1	1
Lincoln	56	81			
Manitowoc	622	171	Total	12,907	18,343

OFFICIAL VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

1888.

Official votes given for representatives in congress for the several congressional districts in the state of Wisconsin, in the several counties of said state of Wisconsin, on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday, being the 6th day of November, A. D. 1888.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Population 1885, 154,213.

Counties.	1888.				
	L. B. Caswell. Rep.	Joseph B. Doe, Jr. Dem.	Stephen Faville. Pro.	Henry Smith. Lab.	Scattering.
Jefferson	3,038	4,241	192	3	.....
Kenosha	1,690	1,679	105	.....	.....
Racine	3,920	3,469	452	.....	3
Rock	6,211	3,488	488	.....	10
Walworth	4,452	2,120	572	.....	.....
Total	19,311	14,997	1,809	3	13

L. B. Caswell's plurality, 4,314.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Population 1885, 147,970.

Counties.	1888.				
	E. C. McFetridge. Rep.	Charles Barwig. Dem.	O. H. Crowl. Pro.	Clark Hewitt. Lab.	Scattering.
Dodge	3,532	5,669	226	13	2
Fond du Lac	4,566	4,867	287	90	1
Washington	1,876	2,871	9	.....	2
Waukesha	3,885	3,406	308	.....	4
Total	13,859	16,813	830	103	9

Charles Barwig's plurality, 2,954.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Population 1885, 162,087.

Counties.	1888.				
	R. M. La Follette. Rep.	Jno. B. Parkinson. Dem.	T. C. Richmond. Pro.	C. D. Wooster. Lab.	Scattering.
Dane	6,995	6,183	1,036	.....	6
Grant	4,287	3,375	449	88	.....
Green	2,675	2,073	448	214	.....
Iowa	2,502	2,239	459	.....	.....
La Fayette	2,593	2,253	262	3	1
Total	19,052	16,123	2,654	305	7

R. M. La Follette's plurality, 2,929.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Population 1885, 187,660.

County.	1888.				
	Isaac W. Van Schaick. Rep.	Henry Smith. Dem. and Labor.	Geo. M. Heckendorn. Pro.	John Schuler Soc.	Scattering.
Milwaukee	22,212	20,685	302	527	1

I. W. Van Schaick's plurality, 1,527.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Population 1885, 164,955.

Counties.	1888.				
	Gustave Kusterman Rep.	Geo. H. Brickner. Dem.	E. M. Dick. Pro.	Chas. Hatch. Lab.	Scattering.
Brown	3,584	2,661	114	67	1
Calumet	966	1,968	45	142	6
Kewaunee	982	1,947	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc	2,715	4,193	3	133	.....
Ozaukee	795	1,993	.....	68	.....
Sheboygan	3,783	4,289	17	444	1
Total	12,825	17,051	179	854	8

Geo. H. Brickner's plurality, 4,226.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Population 1885, 162,146.

Counties.	1888.				
	Chas. B. Clark. Rep.	Chas. W. Felker. Dem.	W. S. Sweet. Pro.	Peter A. Griffith. Lab.	Scattering.
Adams	1,115	419	8	6	.....
Columbia	3,510	2,646	396	13	.....
Green Lake	1,702	1,415	125	3	1
Marquette	1,198	933	22	4	.....
Outagamie	3,104	3,714	161	58	4
Waushara	2,244	674	155	33	.....
Winnebago	5,104	4,412	366	688	2
Total	17,977	14,213	1,233	805	7

Charles B. Clark's plurality, 3,764.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Population 1885, 165,630.

Counties.	1888.				
	O. B. Thomas. Rep.	Frank P. Coburn. Dem.	J. H. Mosely. Pro.		Scattering
Crawford	1,871	1,530	57	.....	.....
Juneau	2,065	1,691	167	.....	.....
La Crosse	4,122	4,022	337	.....	3
Monroe	2,685	2,194	232	.....	1
Richland	2,464	1,752	294	.....	1
Sauk	3,400	2,658	541	.....	1
Vernon	3,311	1,583	243	.....	.....
Total	19,918	15,433	1,871	.....	6

O. B. Thomas' plurality, 4,485.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Population 1885, 211,536.

Counties.	1888.				
	Nils P. Haugen. Rep.	S. C. Johnson. D. & L.	Chas. Alexander. Pro.	Dan. C. Johnson.	Scattering.
Barron	1,797	880	294	.....	.....
Bayfield	1,176	738	22	.....	.....
Buffalo	1,747	1,337	83	.....	1
Burnett	488	81	217	.....	2
Clark	2,261	1,300	145	.....	3
Douglas	1,166	785	15	.....	.....
Dunn	2,532	1,358	283	.....	5
Eau Claire	3,144	2,544	493	.....	.....
Jackson	2,095	987	255	.....	1
Pepin	916	466	178	.....	.....
Pierce	2,483	1,088	546	97	.....
Polk	1,712	628	325	.....	.....
St. Croix	2,667	2,291	494	.....	6
Trempealeau	2,260	1,578	233	.....	1
Washburn	465	415	104	.....	.....
Total	26,911	16,476	3,687	97	19

Nils P. Haugen's plurality, 10,435.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Population 1885, 207,206.

Counties.	1888.					
	Myron H. McCord. Rep.	H. W. Early. Dem.	A. C. Merryman. Pro.	John F. Moore. Lab.	Scattering.	F. H. Moore.
Ashland	2,877	2,170	37	.....	2	.....
Chippewa	2,556	2,647	256	.....	2	.....
Door	1,698	1,038	40	.....	11	.....
Florence	315	234	.....	11	1	.....
Forest	243	207	9	.....	.....	.....
Langlade	791	1,144	119	.....	2	.....
Lincoln	1,347	794	133	108	1	.....
Marathon	2,219	3,224	37	320	.....	.....
Marinette	1,769	1,710	281	5	4	122
Oconto	1,274	1,019	51	6	.....	.....
Oneida	829	807	4	.....	.....	.....
Portage	2,539	2,338	167	26	1	.....
Price	744	804	85	.....	.....	.....
Sawyer	571	479	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawano	1,872	1,522	29	6	3	.....
Taylor	766	739	12	.....	6	.....
Waupaca	3,334	1,835	176	19	2	.....
Wood	1,794	2,064	31	78	1	.....
Total	27,538	24,775	1,467	579	36	122

Myron McCord's plurality, 2,763.

267-268

PART IV.

STATE FINANCES.

PART IV.

STATE FINANCES.

THE STATE FINANCES.

For the two years ending September 30, 1888.

The state debt on the 30th day of September, 1888, was classified as follows:

Certificates of indebtedness, School Fund	$1,563,700 00
Certificates of indebtedness, Normal School Fund	515,700 00
Certificates of indebtedness, University Fund	111,000 00
Certificates of indebtedness, Agricultural College Fund	60,600 00
Totals	$2,251,000 00

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The aggregate result of the financial transactions, during two years, on all funds, is as follows:

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts for two years	$4,089,636 09	
Disbursements for two years		$4,271,186 78
Balance September 30, 1886	485,689 85	
Balance September 30, 1888		304,139 09
	$4,575,325 87	$4,575,325 87

ALL OTHER FUNDS.

RECEIPTS FOR TWO YEARS.

School Fund	$380,538 90
School Fund Income	1,467,444 22
University Fund	36,689 48
University Fund Income	212,488 91
Agricultural College Fund	48,204 97
Agricultural College Fund Income	32,730 32
Normal School Fund	321,272 75
Normal School Fund Income	214 888 22
Drainaye Fund	137,579 40
Delinquent Tax Fund	17,146 28
Deposit Fund	2,133 77
Redemption Fund	456 84
Manitowoc and Calumet Swamp Land Fund	14 56
Indemnity Fund	53,511 56
	$2,933,100 18

DISBURSEMENTS FOR TWO YEARS.

School Fund		$274,588 11
School Fund Income		1,455,546 99
University Fund		35,000 00
University Fund Income		212,488 91
Agricultural College Fund		12,000 00
Agricultural College Fund Income		32,730 32
Normal School Fund		244,245 09
Normal School Fund Income		214,310 65
Drainage Fund		153,832 85
Delinquent Tax Fund		17,002 67
Deposit Fund		1,144 11
St. C. & L. S. R. R. Trepuss Fund		30,665 46
Redemption Fund		467 11
Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Co. Fund		33 39
Indemnity Fund		53,511 56
	$2,933,100 18	$2,737,567 22
Balance September 30, 1886	251,030 39	
Balance September 30, 1888		446,563 35
	$3,184,130 57	$3,184,130 57

GENERAL FUND.

This fund embraces all the revenues of the State applicable to the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State Government.

The sources from which it is derived are tax on civil actions, license of railroad companies, plank-road companies, telegraph companies, insurance companies, hawkers and peddlers, notary public fees, office fees and sales of laws and reports. The expenditures therefrom are authorized by permanent and temporary appropriations, and by the several laws requiring the Secretary of State to audit accounts.

The receipts and disbursements have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	1887.	*1888.*	
Sections 1212 and 1213, R. S., from railroad companies	$763,994 56	$1,068,632 96	
Chapter 298, laws 1881, from counties for maintaining insane hospitals	109,668 54	117,784 19	
Chapter 298, laws 1881, from counties for Industrial School for Boys	9,488 43	10,297 03	
Section 743, R. S., from counties for suit tax	5,323 00	5,286 00	
Fire insurance companies	54,296 44	55,055 42	
Life insurance companies	17,680 08	20,238 43	
Accident insurance companies	916 32	672 67	
Plank-road companies	33 12	32 05	
Telegraph and telephone companies	9,384 94	9,918 55	
Railway car companies	511 36	1,197 74	
New Orleans exposition, balance appropriation refunded	1,668 73		
Hawkers and peddlers	13,423 15	13,606 95	
Marquette county, for unpaid tax for 1885	169 01		
From all other sources	35,406 18	113,368 08	
	$1,021,963 86	$1,416,060 07	
			$2,438,023 93

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL FUND.

		1887.	*1888.*	
Chapter 287, laws 1885, for School Fund Income, one mill tax		$496,507 15	$581,264 75	
Section 260, R. S., interest on certificates of indebtedness, School Fund Income		157,500 00	157,570 00	
Section 247, R. S., interest due School Fund Income		7,088 36	7,088 36	
Chapter 300, laws 1885, annual levy for State University		62,063 39	72,658 09	
Chapter, 364, laws 1885, annual levy for Fifth Normal School at Milwaukee		10,000 00	10,000 00	
Section 490, R. S., amended by chapter 352, laws 1885, annual levy for Free High Schools		50,000 00	50,000 00	
			$878,581 00	
Less unpaid tax for 1888:				
Marathon county	$9,328 02			
Pepin county	799 99	.....	10,128 01	
		$783,158 90	$868,453 19	
				$1,651,612 09
Total receipts for two years				$4,089,636 02

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1887.	*1888.*	
Salaries —			
Governor's office	$6,333 00	$7,362 00	
Secretary's office	7,000 00	7,000 00	
State Treasurer's office	6,599 66	7,417 00	
Attorney General's office	4,750 00	5,250 00	
State Superintendent's office	5,191 00	5,809 00	
Railroad Commissioner's office	6,617 40	6,334 71	
Insurance Commissioner's office	4,500 00	4,500 00	
Public property office	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Supreme Court	31,726 03	33,431 00	
Circuit Courts	43,050 00	47,400 00	
State Historical Society	9,633 00	9,967 07	
State Library	4,750 95	4,755 03	
State Board of Charities and Reform	7,600 37	8,477 68	
	$140,411 41	$149,703 37	
			$290,114 78

		1887.	1888.	
Special Appropriations—				
Bureau of Labor Statistics		$8,437 01	$8,860 15	
Land Protection		5,554 72	5,434 56	
State Board of Health		4,095 30	5,046 84	
Fish culture		12,000 00	10,000 00	
		$30,087 03	$29,341 56	$59,428 59
Legislative Expenses—				
Lieutenant Governor		$916 00	$1,084 00	
Senate—Salaries	$16,500 00			
Mileage	915 40			
Employes	20,060 90			
		37,476 30		
Assembly—Salaries	$50,500 00			
Mileage	2,642 70			
Employes	23,112 40			
		76,255 10		
Printing for Legislature		11,101 37	1,385 24	
Blue Book		27,612 08		
Legislative Visiting Committee		300 00		
Contesting seats		400 00		
Science Hall Investigating Committee		786 27		
Chaplains		180 00		
		$155,027 12	$2,469 24	$157,496 36
Charitable and Penal Institutions—				
State Hospital for Insane		$97,603 67	$103,824 19	
Northern Hospital for Insane		116,707 04	110,310 29	
Wisconsin School for Blind		20,379 28	19,004 85	
Wisconsin School for Deaf		40,445 47	38,327 74	
Industrial School for Boys		52,275 97	53,272 18	
State Prison		11,701 71	21,467 91	
Soldiers' Orphans' Home		18 08		
State Public School		57,850 82	66,924 77	
		$396,982 04	$413,131 93	$810,113 97
Clerk Hire—				
Governor's office		$1,845 00	$1,500 00	
Secretary's office		18,414 00	19,328 00	
Treasurer's office		8,161 00	8,567 00	
Land office		15,681 26	15,504 00	
State Superintendent's office		1,920 00	2,800 00	
Public Property office		1,500 00	1,500 00	
		$47,521 26	$49,199 00	$96,720 26
Glandered horses slaughtered		$886 64	$1,230 77	
Game wardens		711 81	3,335 84	
Fish wardens		2,275 00	3,050 00	
Publishing notices and proclamations		695 80	541 35	
Publishing laws in state paper		4,788 20		
Publishing general laws		35,300 00	300 00	
Publishing private and local laws		2,117 40		
Advertising lands		739 32	784 45	
County agricultural societies		10,600 00	14,223 34	
Real estate returns		660 30	1,745 84	
Statistics of crime			133 20	
Maintaining insane in county hospitals		126,418 48	151,243 63	
Expenses of commissioners to Gettysburg		1,694 27	756 74	
Advertising and appraising escheat lands		71 55		
Deaf mute instruction in cities and villages		3,419 17	3,807 77	
Shelving historical rooms		354 26		
Capitol disaster		6,039 89	8,235 80	
Apportionment of railroad license to counties		38,568 61	51,513 73	
Illustrations of report of experimental station		400 88	140 78	
Bounty on wild animals		C,635 00	7,321 00	
Special appropriations		148,623 05	106,871 40	
Miscellaneous		1,976 94	7,562 51	
		$607,548 18	$559,833 15	$1,167,381 33

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL FUND.

	1887.	1888.	
Interest on state indebtedness	$157,558 92	$157,570 00	
School fund income transfer	503,595 51	588,353 11	
University fund income transfer	62,063 39	72,658 09	
Normal school fund income fifth Normal school	7,500 00	12,500 00	
Free high schools, sec. 496, R. S.	25,000 00	25,000 00	
Free high schools, chap. 352, L. 1885	.....	719 00	
	$755,717 82	$856,820 20	$1,612,518 02
Total disbursements for two years			$4,271,186 78
Total receipts for two years		$4,089,636 02	
Balance September 30, 1886		485,689 85	
Balance September 30, 1888			$304,139 09
		$4,575,325 87	$4,575,325 87

TRUST FUNDS.

SCHOOL FUND.

The School Fund is composed of:

1. Proceeds of lands granted by the United States for support of schools.
2. All moneys accruing to the state by forfeiture or escheat.
3. All penalties for trespass on school lands.
4. All fines collected in the several counties for breach of penal laws.
5. All moneys paid as an exemption from military duty.
6. Five *per cent.* of net proceds of sales of United States public lands.

The number of acres of unsold land, the proceeds of which are applicable to this fund, is 79,469.91. The cash receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Receipts for two years	$388,538 90
Balance September 30, 1886	37,291 06
Totals	$425,829 96
Disbursements for two years	$274,588 11
Balance September 30, 1888	151,241 85
Totals	$425,829 96

The amounts of productive School Fund on the 30th days of September, 1887 and 1888, were as follows:

	1887.	1888.
Total at interest	$2,893,986 26	$2,966,273 85
Premium on U. S. Bonds	5,129 44	$5,129 44

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

The interest received on school fund investments and on the principal due for sale of school lands, and the mill tax, chapter 287, L. 1885, constitute the School Fund Income. The amount of this fund in the treasury on the first day of June is annually certified by the Secretary of State to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and by him apportioned, under the provisions of section 554, of the Revised Statutes, among the several counties of the state, for the use of common schools in a manner provided by law. The apportionment is made according to the number of children in each town, village and city over the age of four and under the age of twenty years, as shown by the report of the State Superintendent during the year preceding.

The receipts and disbursments during the last two years have been as follows:

Receipts for two years	$1,467,444 22
Balance September 30, 1886	14,572 69
	1,482,016 91
Disbursements for two years	$1,455,546 99
Balance September 30, 1888	26,469 92
	$1,482,016 91

UNIVERSITY FUND.

The proceeds of sales of land granted by the United States to Wisconsin for the support of the State University by Acts of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, August 6, 1846, and December 12, 1852, form the University Fund. The principal or capital, excepting the small cash balance in the State treasury, is productive, drawing interest mainly at seven per cent.

The number of acres of unsold land is 1,276.91.

The cash receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Receipts for two years	$36,689 48
Balance 1886	37,552 13
	$74,241 61
Disbursements for two years	35,000 00
Balance on hand September 30, 1888	39,241 61
	74,241 61

The amounts of productive University fund on the 30th days of September, 1887 and 1888, were as follows:

	1887.	*1888.*
Total at interest	$194,438 47	$190,341 89
Premium on United States bonds	$3,270 88	$3,270 88

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

This fund is derived chiefly from the annual tax levy authorized by section 390, Revised Statutes, and from the interest on University land certificates and loans, and is perpetually appropriated to the support and endowment of the State University by section 389, Revised Statutes. By provisions of said section, this entire fund is placed at the disposal of the Board of Regents by transfer to the treasurer of said Board, and the detailed record of its expenditures is kept by said treasurer distinct and independent of the accounts of the state.

The receipts and disbureements during the last year have been as follows:

Receipts for two years	$212,488 91
Disbursements for two years	212,488 91

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

The proceeds of sales of 240,000 acres of land granted to the state by act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, for the support of an institution of learning, where shall be taught the principles of agriculture and mechanic arts, form the Agricultural College Fund. The number of acres of unsold land is 1,253.22.

The cash receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Receipts for two years	$48,204 97
Balance on hand September 30, 1886	38,753 01
Total	$86,957 98
Disbursements for two years	$12,000 00
Balance on hand September 30, 1888	74,957 98
Total	$86,957 98

The amounts of productive Agricultural College Fund on the 30th days of September, 1887 and 1888, were as follows:

	1887.	*1888.*
Total at interest	$228,382 00	$226,781 00
Premium on U. S. bonds	$1,361 30	$1,361 30

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND INCOME.

This fund is derived from the interest on the Agricultural College land certificates and loans, and is applied to the support of the State University. It is placed at the disposal of the Board of Regents by transfer to the treasurer of the board in the same manner as the University Fund Income.

The receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Receipts for two years	$32,730 32
Disbursements for two years	32,730 32

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

This fund consists of one-half of the proceeds of the sales of all swamp and overflowed lands received by the state from the United States, under Act of Congress, approved September, 28, 1850. The number of acres of unsold lands is 317,056.73. The cash receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Receipts for two years	$321,272 75
Balance September 30, 1886	8,190 44
Total	$329,463 19
Disbursements for two years	$244,245 09
Balance September 30, 1888	85,218 10
Total	$329,463 19

The amounts of productive Normal School Fund on the 30th days of September, 1887 and 1888, were as follows:

	1887.	*1888.*
Total at interest	$1,416,903 26	$1,458,603 58
Premium on U. S. bonds	8,495 88	8,495 88

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

This fund is derived from the interest on swamp land certificates and loans, and is applied to establishing and maintaining Normal Schools as provided by law. By the provisions of section 394, Revised Statutes, this entire fund is placed at the disposal of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, by transfer to the treasurer of said board, and the detailed record of its expenditures is kept separate and distinct from the accounts of the state. The receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Receipts for two years	$214,888 22
Total	$214,888 22
Disbursements for two years	$214,310 65
Overpayment September 30, 1886	577 57
Total	$214,888 22

DRAINAGE FUND.

This fund consists of one-half the proceeds of sales of all swamp and overflowed lands received by the state from the United States, and is distributed on the 30th day of Sept., under the provisions of section 254, Revised Statutes, among the several counties, wherein such lands lie, in proportion to the amount of sales in the respective counties. The moneys so paid are then apportioned by the county clerks to the several towns in their respective counties, and are expended under direction of the town board in draining and reclaiming the swamp lands in such town, and in constructing roads and bridges over such swamp lands. The number of acres of unsold land is 351,623.82. The cash receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Receipts for two years	$137,579 40
Balance September 30, 1886	65,288 99
Total	$202,868 39
Disbursements for two years	$153,832 85
Balance September 30, 1888	49,035 54
Total	$202,868 39

The amount of productive Drainage Fund on the 30th days of September, 1887 and 1888, were as follows;

	1887.	*1888.*
Certificates of sales of land	$4,756 00	$4,152 00

DELINQUENT TAX FUND.

The fund consists of taxes collected on State lands by the State Treasurer in accordance with the provisions of section 1146, Revised Statutes, and is credited quarterly to the different counties in which the lands are situated. The amounts which have been so received and disbursed are as follows:

Receipts for two years	$17,146 28
Balance September 30, 1886	805 34
Total	$17,951 62
Disbursements for two years	$17,002 67
Balance September 30, 1888	948 95
Total	$17,951 62

REDEMPTION FUND.

This fund consists of moneys received for the redemption of School, University and Agricultural College lands, sold for the non-payment of interest and taxes, and that have been redeemed as provided by section 228, Revised Statutes.

Receipts for two years	$456 84
Balance September 30, 1886	27 02
Total	$483 86
Disbursements for two years	$467 11
Balance September 30, 1888	16 75
Total	$483 86

DEPOSIT FUND.

On the sale of land forfeited to the State, and the payment of the amount due the State, and all costs and penalties accrued, under the provisions of section 225, of the Revised Statutes, if any balance remain, the amount of such balance is deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of the person entitled thereto, and is denominated the Deposit Fund. The transactions therein have been as follows:

Receipts for two years	2,133 77
Balance September 30, 1886	9,913 97
Total	$12,047 74
Disbursements for two years	1,144 11
Balance September 30, 1888	10,903 63
Total	$12,047 74

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD TRESPASS FUND.

This fund consists of moneys received into the state treasury in trust, under the provisions of chapter 46, of the General Laws of 1869, and acts amendatory thereof. The disbursements therefrom have been for the purpose of protecting the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad lands, in accordance with the terms of said acts.

Balance on hand September 30, 1886	$32,732 92
Disbursements for two years	$30,665 46
Balance September 30, 1888	2,067 46
	$32,732 92

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD DEPOSIT FUND.

This fund consists of moneys received by the State Treasurer, in trust, under the provisions of section 14, chapter 126, laws 1874, as amended by chapter 392, laws 1876. The time for proving settlement upon and thereby acquiring title to the railroad lands in said acts described, having expired in April, 1877, no payments have been made into this fund during the year.

Balance September 30, 1886	$408 02
Balance September 30, 1888	408 02

WISCONSIN RAILROAD FARM MORTGAGE LAND COMPANY.

Chapter 235, laws of 1882, authorizes the commissioners of Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company to close up the business of said corporation, and to turn over and pay to the State Treasurer all its money and bank accounts, and take his receipt therefor, and at the same time to make its report in writing to the Secretary of State, of its proceedings under this act. Accordingly the said commissioners paid the sum of $8,935.09 into the treasury, and deposited with the Secretary of State, the books together with a list of claimants to whom dividends are yet due with the amount set opposite their respective names.

Disbursements for two years	$33 39
Balance September 30, 1888	4,577 95
Total	$4,611 34

MANITOWOC AND CALUMET SWAMP LAND FUND.

Chapter 51, laws of 1866, conferred upon certain commissioners named therein, lands in Manitowoc and Calumet counties, to be sold for "drainage and other purposes," of those counties. The legislature of 1883, by chapter 352, revoked the trust thus created, and directed the state commissioners of public lands to investigate and sell the residue, and after defraying the expenses thereof, to deposit the balance in the state treasury. From said sale arises the fund.

In conformity to directions in the law the commissioners of public lands fully investigated the matter. The official investigation of said commissioners may be found in the report of the commissioners of public lands.

Receipts for two years	$14 56
Balance September 30, 1886	544 49
Total on hand September 30, 1888	$559 05

ALLOTMENT FUND.

Section 3, of chapter 190, General Laws 1862, directed the State Treasurer to receive such sums of money as might be placed in his hands by any volunteer making an allotment, as provided by the act of congress approved December 24, 1861, and to dispose of the same according to the order and direction of such volunteer. This fund consists of moneys so received by the State Treasurer, and yet unclaimed by the beneficiaries named by the volunteers. There having been no payments made from the fund during the year, the account stands as follows:

Balance September 30, 1888	$916 54

INDEMNITY LAND FUND.

The proceeds of lands sold for indemnifying the state of Wisconsin for swamp lands sold by the United States. The cash receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Sale of land, 1887	$456 66	
Sale of land, 1888	53,054 90	
Receipts for two years		$53,511 56
Disbursements		$53,511 56

VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR 1888.

(AS DETERMINED BY STATE BOARD.)

COUNTIES.	Total assess'd value of all personal property.	City and village lots.	Lands.	Total assess'd value of all property.
Adams	$363,265	$26,500	$1,413,800	$1,803,565
Ashland	560,920	1,035,000	4,500,000	6,095,920
Barron	553,398	194,217	1,948,328	2,695,943
Bayfield	329,289	200,000	3,500,000	4,029,289
Brown	1,610,432	2,450,000	3,539,194	7,599,626
Buffalo	1,012,208	310,144	2,271,938	3,594,350
Burnett	218,096	25,000	672,190	915,286
Calumet	1,179,892	340,000	4,821,840	6,341,732
Chippewa	1,187,475	1,200,000	5,867,016	8,254,491
Clark	796,154	400,000	4,699,117	5,895,271
Columbia	2,530,676	1,800,000	7,287,061	11,677,737
Crawford	919,544	510,000	2,100,000	3,529,544
Dane	6,582,299	5,075,000	18,295,025	29,952,324
Dodge	3,194,074	1,975,868	14,048,814	19,218,756
Door	510,875	236,000	1,391,719	2,138,594
Douglas	288,387	1,350,000	1,623,500	3,261,887
Dunn	1,674,805	772,850	2,513,512	4,961,257
Eau Claire	2,608,922	5,000,000	2,720,453	10,329,375
Florence	54,457	100,000	2,674,077	2,828,534
Fond du Lac	4,147,631	3,725,000	11,307,187	19,179,868
Forest	23,977	20,000	2,182,137	2,226,114
Grant	3,167,819	1,225,314	7,925,786	12,321,919
Green	3,333,832	1,440,000	6,110,098	10,883,930
Green Lake	1,227,174	860,000	3,561,324	5,648,498
Iowa	1,979,505	950,000	4,881,172	7,810,677
Jackson	807,782	360,200	1,825,558	2,993,540
Jefferson	3,072,980	2,330,657	8,596,225	13,987,862
Juneau	1,005,987	526,517	1,880,644	3,413,148
Kenosha	1,693,219	1,115,930	4,635,792	7,444,941
Kewaunee	1,040,773	430,700	2,822,463	4,293,936
La Crosse	2,972,777	7,667,668	3,482,988	14,123,433
La Fayette	2,041,890	550,833	6,054,372	8,647,095
Langlade	234,100	140,000	1,299,391	1,673,491
Lincoln	651,793	1,026,752	2,060,000	3,738,545
Manitowoc	2,561,777	1,350,000	8,525,777	12,437,554
Marathon	1,508,890	1,667,517	3,461,830	6,638,237
Marinette	1,260,741	1,139,975	2,075,150	4,475,866
Marquette	461,796	180,752	1,441,396	2,083,944
Milwaukee	18,829,743	65,000,000	12,486,400	96,316,143
Monroe	1,181,595	710,200	2,993,008	4,884,803
Oconto	799,591	498,120	1,565,281	2,862,992
Oneida	81,501	5,827	1,475,739	1,563,067
Outagamie	2,563,287	3,325,000	5,526,676	11,414,963
Ozaukee	1,200,301	543,238	4,695,230	6,447,769
Pepin	338,086	163,600	920,771	1,422,457
Pierce	1,148,207	555,753	3,661,360	5,365,310
Polk	686,413	127,056	1,824,742	2,638,211
Portage	876,179	658,200	2,070,456	3,604,835
Price	189,985	112,800	1,641,505	1,944,290
Racine	3,787,389	6,700,000	6,390,289	16,877,675
Richland	1,277,662	475,800	2,784,535	4,537,997
Rock	5,685,629	4,450,000	12,162,177	22,297,806
St. Croix	1,420,827	980,000	3,818,156	6,218,983
Sauk	2,252,277	1,440,000	4,985,735	8,678,012
Sawyer	81,932	45,000	1,725,500	1,852,432
Shawano	681,318	395,000	2,451,928	3,528,246
Sheboygan	3,408,669	2,489,000	9,654,336	15,552,005
Taylor	193,287	50,000	1,738,849	1,982,136
Trempealeau	1,116,775	370,200	3,027,797	4,514,772
Vernon	1,407,119	240,900	3,373,226	5,021,335
Walworth	4,151,108	2,351,000	9,466,282	15,968,390
Washburn	159,885	20,600	922,122	1,102,607
Washington	2,093,584	735,400	7,329,987	10,068,971
Waukesha	3,906,208	2,775,000	10,734,704	17,415,912
Waupaca	1,153,815	940,556	2,796,072	4,890,443
Waushara	707,343	126,800	2,179,500	3,013,643
Winnebago	4,638,160	6,100,000	7,006,408	17,744,568
Wood	555,910	239,430	1,570,487	2,365,827
Total	$125,922,683	$152,345,964	$302,996,102	$581,264,749

VALUATION, EDUCATIONAL TAX AND SPECIAL CHARGES FOR 1888 (AS DETERMINED BY STATE BOARD).

COUNTIES.	Valuation by State Board, 1888.	Educational 1.86581688 mills per cent. on valuation.	SPECIAL CHARGES.								Total tax.
			Unpaid tax of 1887,	State Hospital for Insane.	Northern Hospital for Insane.	Milwaukee County Insane Asylum.	Industrial School for Boys.	Care of chronic insane, chap. 233, laws of 1881.	Due on loans to school districts.	Special loans.	
Adams	$1,800,665	$3,359 69		$194 77				$94 92	$150 91		$4,099 39
Ashland	6,524,439	12,173 43			$843 33				484 00	$9,531 75	23,032 51
Barron	2,765,037	5,159 06		504 45			$72 57	260 17	2,776 47	5,483 20	14,255 92
Bayfield	4,279,079	7,983 97			356 18		63 71		2,105 00	960 00	11,468 86
Brown	7,553,508	14,093 62			1,870 11		283 43		1,689 00	1,400 00	19,336 16
Buffalo	3,613,046	6,741 29		967 48				769 16	220 98		8,698 91
Burnett	888,133	1,657 10		321 60				588 05		1,308 48	3,875 23
Calumet	6,281,038	11,719 26			925 21		156 85	1,228 58	114 00		14,143 90
Chippewa	8,262,754	15,416 80			2,701 90		420 85	823 11	1,419 11		20,781 77
Clark	5,910,252	11,027 45			1,061 21		281 43	504 15	2,325 61	2,057 82	17,257 73
Columbia	11,707,983	21,844 96		793 88	78 43		50 00		260 40		23,027 67
Crawford	3,471,681	6,477 54		988 92			206 00	1,793 51	538 70		10,004 67
Dane	29,691,646	55,399 15		2,226 90	33 64		478 57		606 00	7,000 00	65,744 26
Dodge	19,146,346	35,723 58			1,157 37		104 57		1,070 00		38,055 52
Door	2,197,785	4,100 65			1,836 90		52 28	91 48	552 02		6,633 33
Douglas	3,520,481	6,568 56							178 00		6,746 56
Dunn	4,975,394	9,283 16		1,601 23			352 28	1,254 26	1,441 87		13,932 80
Eau Claire	10,307,771	19,232 43		253 61	2,892 43		109 14	1,343 42	1,635 73		25,466 79
Florence	2,160,231	4,030 62			281 36						4,311 98
Fond du Lac	18,986,569	35,425 91		102 07	1,946 44		326 85				37,801 27
Forest	2,225,129	4,151 70			111 43				494 80		4,757 93
Grant	12,341,438	23,026 85		498 16			281 85		558 75		24,368 61
Green	11,170,407	20,841 94		1,531 96			384 71				22,758 61
Green Lake	5,581,751	10,414 55			1,828 33		101 57			2,800 00	15,147 45
Iowa	7,881,135	14,704 73		692 97			132 14	37 79	107 00	6,431 40	22,106 03
Jackson	2,954,670	5,512 87		1,258 00			154 28	366 97	1,073 66	3,260 00	11,625 78
Jefferson	13,994,553	26,111 25		160 01	1,354 67		244 28			535 00	28,405 21
Juneau	3,387,522	6,320 51		1,243 33	7 51		79 28	1,476 36	325 22	907 50	10,359 74
Kenosha	7,382,038	13,773 53			1,708 10			979 61			16,461 24
Kewaunee	4,222,313	7,878 05			629 47		23 43	648 01	746 44	1,887 00	11,812 40
La Crosse	13,586,375	25,349 67		1,140 67			185 14	912 22	210 96	4,560 00	32,358 66
La Fayette	8,682,028	16,199 07		2,360 64			114 71	245 86	292 00	1,140 00	20,352 28
Langlade	1,733,601	3,234 56			314 95				1,085 48	149 00	4,783 99
Lincoln	3,503,177	6,536 27			223 40				677 60	7,557 68	14,994 95
Manitowoc	12,379,702	23,098 25			1,539 41		258 29			4,840 00	29,735 95

AUTHORIZED EXPENDITURES FOR STATE AND AGENCY OFFICES FOR 1955 (AS REVISED BY ACTS ENACTED

Marathon	6,769,107	12,629 89			1,813 34		137 71	957 08	1,781 14	4,657 52	21,976 68
Marinette	4,546,339	8,482 61			1,337 40		104 57	200 44			10,125 02
Marquette	2,086,213	3,892 49			1,005 51			374 77			5,272 77
Milwaukee	87,747,774	163,721 25		21 86	78 68		1,553 00				165,374 79
Monroe	4,906,007	9,153 72		1,754 19							12,348 63
Oconto	2,872,286	5,359 13			1,121 20		161 28	1,307 30	296 86		8,215 77
Oneida	1,654,145	3,086 33			1 50				984 50	7,626 35	11,698 68
Outagamie	11,468,260	21,397 67			3,454 76		396 85	1,479 89	283 50	392 34	27,405 01
Pewaukee	6,382,144	11,907 89	$10,183 09		849 88		52 28	1,550 55			24,543 69
Pepin	1,433,685	2,674 98	873 32	295 66			6 00	317 62	567 24		4,734 82
Pierce	5,419,623	10,112 03		1,657 51			99 86	878 80	1,517 21		14,265 41
Polk	2,586,279	4,825 53		1,177 08	1,931 05		52 28	1,335 49	2,084 98	1,123 10	10,598 46
Portage	3,656,377	6,822 14			127 65		52 28	172 02	744 71		9,722 20
Price	1,989,592	3,712 20			2,307 32				570 00	745 00	5,154 85
Racine	16,674,445	31,111 46					156 85	1,713 97			35,289 60
Richland	4,572,406	8,531 29		1,203 53				1,039 04	786 00		11,559 86
Rock	22,133,892	41,297 79		1,839 22			316 42			1,070 00	44,523 43
St. Croix	6,274,195	11,706 47		1,681 41			52 28	585 13	1,884 17	1,000 00	16,909 45
Sauk	8,678,034	16,191 60		1,727 89			210 85		572 25	2,140 00	20,842 59
Sawyer	1,867,041	3,483 54					4 28				3,487 82
Shawano	3,525,034	6,577 14			827 53			166 16	974 00	1,050 00	9,595 23
Sheboygan	15,645,800	29,192 16			2,403 25		73 28				31,668 69
Taylor	2,007,223	3,745 11			437 99		104 54		1,298 80	798 60	6,385 07
Trempealeau	4,458,216	8,318 23		1,646 91				1,039 25	1,284 16	4,084 20	16,372 75
Vernon	5,067,032	9,454 13		1,916 94			295 14	600 81	1,182 12	2,622 00	16,071 14
Walworth	16,912,837	31,556 23		1,535 96			289 15				33,381 34
Washburn	1,144,848	2,136 08		147 87			52 28		1,448 50	1,454 49	5,239 22
Washington	10,130,265	18,918 03			1,659 57	$11 36		1,161 68			21,750 64
Waukesha	17,551,352	32,747 62		33 64	1,919 75	24 87	410 28	2,179 01			37,315 17
Waupaca	4,887,947	9,119 89			1,975 15		140 28	1,348 18	408 35	3,556 60	16,548 45
Waushara	3,003,549	5,604 05			888 24				825 41		7,317 70
Winnebago	17,657,914	32,946 41			2,813 47		54 57			1,070 00	36,884 45
Wood	2,411,226	4,554 84			714 79		300 28	135 70	1,443 13	11,964 85	19,113 59
Total	$573,229,855	$1,069,541 95	$11,056 41	$33,780 35	$51,369 87	$36 23	$10,052 55	$31,959 62	$45,436 17	$107,163 88	$1,360,397 03

TAXABLE PROPERTY OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

Valuation of the taxable property of the several counties of the state of Wisconsin, as determined by the State Board of Assessment for 1887, *and the apportionment of the state tax and special charges for said year.*

Counties.	Valuation by State Board, 1887	Education'l 1.51149919 mills per cent. on valuation.	Special Charges.							Total tax.
			State Hospital for Insane.	Northern Hospital for Insane.	Milwaukee County Insane Asylum.	Industrial School for Boys.	Care of chronic insane, chap. 233, laws 1881.	Due on loans to school districts.	Special loans.	
Adams	$1,803,565	$2,726 09	$373 84				$128 67	$303 04		$3,531 64
Ashland	6,095,920	9,213 98		$619 34				512 00	$2,665 14	13,010 46
Barron	2,695,943	4,074 91	717 27			$102 57	285 76	2,518 83	2,127 30	9,826 64
Bayfield	4,029,289	6,090 27		289 89		52 14		780 00	1,012 50	8,224 80
Brown	7,599,626	11,486 82		1,902 55		528 70		1,794 00	1,400 00	17,112 07
Buffalo	3,594,350	5,432 86	1,573 18				83 47	288 02		7,377 53
Burnett	915,286	1,383 46	178 95				581 75		654 24	2,798 40
Calumet	6,341,732	9,585 52		818 95		156 43	1,164 92	121 00		11,846 82
Chippewa	8,254,491	12,476 66		2,457 27		243 71	789 24	1,248 37		17,215 25
Clark	5,805,271	8,910 70		1,401 44		306 14		3,055 58	1,947 02	15,620 88
Columbia	11,677,737	17,650 89	664 31	78 21		143 14		693 00		19,229 55
Crawford	3,529,544	5,334 90	1,278 95			240 00	1,150 79	679 81		8,684 45
Dane	29,952,334	45,272 91	3,644 76			386 86		719 31	400 00	50,423 84
Dodge	19,218 756	29,049 13		790 92		98 71		1,140 00		31,078 76
Door	2,138,594	3,232 47		1,685 22	$87 63	52 14	6 86	521 64		5,585 96
Douglas	3,261,887	4,930 34		67 86				36 00		5,034 20
Dunn	4,961,257	7,498 96	1,932 99			439 42	705 76	1,406 72		11,983 85
Eau Claire	10,329,375	15,612 94	993 96	2,694 46		76 86	774 30	1,737 70		21,890 22
Florence	2,828,534	4,275 33		161 85						4,437 18
Fond du Lac	19,179,868	28,990 36		2,871 11		470 00				32,331 47
Forest	2,226,114	3,364 77		72 63				521 40		3,958 80
Grant	12,321,919	18,624 56	1,920 55			170 43		585 00		21,300 54
Green	10,883,930	16,451 06	1,767 64			433 85				18,652 55
Green Lake	5,648,498	8,537 70		1,509 03		101 28			2,900 00	13,051 01
Iowa	7,810,677	11,805 84	1,334 48			56 00	286 95	114 00	9,793 32	23,390 59
Jackson	2,993,540	4,524 73	1,135 40			104 28	206 15	1,141 90	3,400 00	10,512 46
Jefferson	13,989,862	21,145 66	90 81	3,011 07		241 71			570 00	25,072 25
Juneau	3,413,148	5,158 97	1,281 19			78 71	1,394 26	264 88	2,511 50	10,689 51
Kenosha	7,444,941	11,253 02		1,519 29			964 25			13,736 56
Kewaunee	4,293,936	6,490 28		427 10			577 48	462 92	1,999 00	9,956 78
La Crosse	14,123,433	21,347 56	2,297 37			432 00	2,236 49	224 59	4,840 00	31,378 01
La Fayette	8,647,095	13,070 08	2,392 85			66 71	233 64	407 05	1,210 00	17,380 33

STATISTICS CONCERNING THE DEATH OF MEN BY DROWNING DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Langlade	1,673,491	2,529 35		323 37				805 28	954 00	4,612 00
Lincoln	3,738,545	5,650 81		246 50		12 00		716 80	7,760 62	14,386 73
Manitowoc	12,497,554	18,799 35		1,777 76		335 28			5,120 00	26,032 39
Marathon	6,638,237	10,033 69		1,741 15		140 57	911 46	2,279 38	4,931 99	20,038 24
Marinette	4,475,866	6,765 27		1,523 96		117 57				8,406 80
Marquette	2,083,944	3,149 87		949 08			82 86			4,181 81
Milwaukee	96,316,143	145,581 73	82 11	78 21		1,550 56				147,292 61
Monroe	4,884,803	7,383 38	1,890 41			52 14		1,457 00		10,782 93
Oconto	2,862,992	4,327 42		589 38		243 57	1,287 69	524 35		6,972 41
Oneida	1,563,067	2,362 58						1,037 00	6,814 01	10,213 59
Outagamie	11,414,963	17,253 71		3,465 86		178 00	1,534 83	469 00	418 00	23,319 40
Ozaukee	6,447,769	9,745 80		775 24		52 14	1,601 34			12,174 52
Pepin	1,422,457	2,150 05	464 63				335 36	450 97		3,401 01
Pierce	5,365,310	8,109 66	1,453 69			104 28	715 08	1,712 62		12,095 33
Polk	2,638,211	3,987 66	1,034 51			74 57	395 85	1,945 34	1,018 50	8,456 41
Portage	3,604,835	5,448 72	19 99	1,812 05		52 14	117 13	761 64		8,211 67
Price	1,944,290	2,938 80		79 96				605 00	780 00	4,403 76
Racine	16,877,675	25,510 56		2,959 50		76 14	1,356 10			2,902 33
Richland	4,537,997	6,859 19	1,436 04			46 15	585 95	940 04		9,807 37
Rock	22,297,806	33,703 12	1,304 61			256 72			1,140 00	36,404 45
St. Croix	6,218,983	9,399 98	1,997 16			33 72		2,205 05	1,070 00	14,705 91
Sauk	8,678,012	13,116 80	2,055 73			160 15	246 80	609 00	2,280 00	18,468 48
Sawyer	1,852,492	2,800 04								2,800 04
Shawano	3,528,246	5,332 95		737 49		40 00	177 02	454 42	1,050 00	7,791 88
Sheboygan	15,552,005	23,506 83		2,594 39		141 00				26,242 22
Taylor	1,982,136	2,996 00		296 73		82 71		1,322 43	844 80	5,542 07
Trempealeau	4,514,772	6,824 08	1,536 00				553 68	1,371 44	4,275 07	14,560 27
Vernon	5,021,335	7,589 75	2,153 65			209 57		1,134 50	2,783 00	13,870 47
Walworth	15,968,390	24,136 21	1,374 99			317 28				25,828 48
Washburn	1,102,607	1,666 60	127 14			19 14		1,289 85	1,529 91	4,632 04
Washington	10,068,971	15,219 25		2,346 26	78 21		89 76			17,733 48
Waukesha	17,415,912	26,324 13		2,456 87	84 39	318 57	1,570 71			30,754 67
Waupaca	4,890,443	7,391 90		1,908 82		159 42	312 14	407 80	5,773 25	15,953 33
Waushara	3,013,643	4,555 12		936 15				1,048 78		6,540 05
Winnebago	17,744,568	26,820 89		2,840 39		130 85			1,140 00	30,932 13
Wood	2,385,827	3,606 19		762 99		365 00		1,078 41	13,494 50	19,307 09
Total	$581,264,749	$878,581 20	$40,509 16	$53,580 30	$250 23	$10,267 03	$23,444 50	$45,902 24	$100,607 67	$1,153,142 33

TOWN, CITY AND VILLAGE TAXES LEVIED FOR 1887.

Counties.	Town, City and Village Taxes.					Total Town, City and Village Taxes.	Total Taxes of County.
	Current Expenses.	School Purposes.	Support of Poor.	Roads and Bridges, including Poll Taxes.	Other Purposes.		
Adams	$2,084 24	$6,114 80	.....	$5,731 64	$259 00	$14,189 68	$26,731 35
Ashland	14,000 00	31,765 00	$4,500 00	19,436 71	71,285 07	140,986 78	207,932 78
Barron	8,594 75	34,872 91	1,700 00	17,901 01	8,734 96	71,804 63	105,659 02
Bayfield	5,900 00	11,045 00	1,050 00	7,324 75	6,325 17	31,644 92	49,285 32
Brown	9,941 01	27,886 61	1,925 00	39,450 43	37,017 87	116,220 92	188,171 63
Buffalo	8,146 60	12,078 77	579 00	15,325 30	5,043 60	41,173 27	65,417 33
Burnett	7 50	3,197 00	5 75	5,474 76	01	8,685 02	14,889 19
Calumet	3,903 74	11,382 93	725 00	21,670 12	4,832 15	42,513 94	72,022 61
Chippewa	34,448 27	50,900 74	235 76	28,575 24	19,126 38	133,286 39	185,325 40
Clark	8,362 46	38,726 11	.....	25,966 30	13,975 35	87,030 22	126,472 23
Columbia	11,715 79	30,793 97	.....	37,827 32	7,571 20	87,908 28	152,077 22
Crawford	2,155 41	13,807 21	.....	10,905 05	9,843 14	35,809 81	70,108 16
Dane	42,728 00	85,022 45	1,033 47	58,096 49	66,755 25	253,635 66	406,707 55
Dodge	21,436 99	42,969 39	3,271 68	56,930 56	14,922 21	139,550 83	256,660 76
Door	8,914 00	15,923 24	2,000 00	13,996 32	1,672 10	42,305 66	79,477 47
Douglas	59,350 00	39,459 88	1,200 00	26,754 46	428 00	127,192 34	189,476 35
Dunn	21,256 31	37,142 89	2,485 00	50,743 42	7,904 81	99,532 43	146,520 06
Eau Claire	59,192 62	45,130 45	1,375 00	34,532 86	23,414 06	163,644 99	219,930 12
Florence	5,059 00	11,370 37	1,000 00	1,492 17	3,617 87	22,539 41	36,423 57
Fond du Lac	57,932 18	40,784 61	6,350 00	43,867 12	26,271 43	175,205 34	275,964 08
Forest	3,500 00	3,258 40	.....	1,500 00	1,412 63	9,671 03	18,715 37
Grant	12,849 65	51,672 24	2,649 96	39,529 06	13,750 05	120,450 96	199,163 18
Green	73,110 53	25,876 50	.....	28,428 66	535 34	67,941 03	120,354 49
Green Lake	12,728 29	20,966 13	1,775 00	13,357 57	9,304 04	58,131 03	91,825 13
Iowa	18,483 94	29,067 76	.....	19,912 35	3,052 60	70,516 65	139,907 47
Jackson	9,760 42	22,167 17	725 00	17,672 78	13,453 46	63,778 82	110,503 82
Jefferson	10,583 79	43,549 84	.....	34,419 78	13,375 33	101,928 74	179,731 43
Juneau	9,196 96	19,659 94	.....	9,708 14	865 89	39,430 93	77,123 15
Kenosha	2,000 00	20,198 67	1,800 00	13,806 63	37,991 03	75,796 33	121,863 63
Kewaunee	10,948 28	9,491 90	1,016 50	20,705 17	1,985 08	44,146 93	74,541 12
La Crosse	180,954 89	59,899 61	11,400 00	15,527 08	4,194 63	271,976 21	342,594 40
La Fayette	7,296 44	29,190 92	2,536 10	28,158 45	17,752 66	84,934 57	135,532 82
Langlade	5,723 19	23,800 00	1,200 00	9,603 90	7,497 96	47,825 05	82,224 66
Lincoln	9,585 76	15,657 00	.....	13,287 83	6,780 40	45,311 09	86,880 64
Manitowoc	11,346 11	30,870 07	3,746 74	48,380 44	19,211 70	113,555 06	199,243 24
Marathon	49,057 61	33,212 67	9,391 71	34,800 13	3,549 52	130,011 64	185,984 09

JOINT CITY AND ALDERMANIC TICKET TRAILED FOR 1911

Marinette	14,302 90	26,585 18	400 00	19,837 66	664 49	61,790 24	94,545 73
Marquette	2,448 12	7,523 63	685 00	9,122 47	848 55	20,627 77	37,654 46
Milwaukee	1,292,773 49	311,192 73	.....	72,809 48	322,817 09	1,999,592 79	2,569,256 79
Monroe	13,083 26	29,811 60	.....	21,146 30	17,997 71	82,038 87	113,468 87
Oconto	12,678 28	18,384 44	2,674 87	14,570 13	11,870 79	60,178 51	89,490 42
Oneida	3,500 00	6,300 00	.....	13,100 00	400 00	23,300 00	67,486 41
Outagamie	53,055 24	45,817 11	1,478 25	24,144 80	19,703 65	144,199 05	221,117 54
Ozaukee	12,683 31	14,194 83	1,198 95	12,364 85	1,108 64	41,550 58	75,197 59
Pepin	2,311 23	11,128 30	150 00	8,917 60	1,687 48	24,194 61	34,291 34
Pierce	7,963 39	31,060 20	150 00	29,196 40	4,139 04	72,509 03	106,821 35
Polk	6,202 71	22,238 55	.....	24,399 70	5,741 84	58,582 80	82,807 26
Portage	7,065 76	21,373 24	2,081 61	17,065 36	11,510 36	59,696 33	106,891 37
Price	8,095 29	18,673 00	.....	16,682 15	11,214 11	54,664 55	98,280 56
Racine	20,941 52	39,329 69	950 00	23,096 18	90,034 57	174,347 96	245,211 56
Richland	7,575 16	20,499 41	.....	21,310 25	6,041 47	55,426 29	86,613 95
Rock	34,826 61	61,509 31	.....	37,568 76	35,836 73	169,741 41	273,791 24
St. Croix	17,729 76	39,736 68	193 02	36,504 39	16,659 07	110,822 92	152,756 59
Sauk	16,171 11	40,527 08	.....	40,544 53	17,935 36	115,178 08	168,847 77
Sawyer	5,000 00	6,500 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	13,500 00	40,723 07
Shawano	6,109 34	13,976 60	1,277 00	19,692 68	2,006 99	43,062 61	76,079 70
Sheboygan	24,791 45	44,404 79	4,626 46	52,633 10	75,902 51	202,358 31	304,216 23
Taylor	6,587 04	15,489 83	200 00	10,381 26	9,279 61	41,937 74	67,686 65
Trempealeau	9,433 58	21,809 51	2,275 00	24,590 76	14,763 07	72,871 92	106,383 99
Vernon	10,343 53	24,561 05	.....	23,353 37	1,669 10	59,927 05	105,882 54
Walworth	30,147 91	54,739 05	.....	53,134 54	5,313 64	123,335 14	192,068 08
Washburn	2,951 50	7,502 25	.....	633 52	13,715 97	24,803 24	49,663 62
Washington	9,712 57	15,072 95	90 00	33,126 09	282 31	58,283 92	106,039 74
Waukesha	9,780 44	40,359 42	2,303 77	48,550 25	10,614 66	111,608 54	191,183 96
Waupaca	21,916 08	24,917 99	3,186 58	24,585 59	15,772 25	90,378 49	138,089 79
Wanshara	4,849 47	16,570 53	1,940 57	11,352 54	8,471 35	43,229 46	65,851 05
Winnebago	46,325 51	74,526 01	11,820 72	90,568 94	68,977 76	292,218 94	388,753 13
Wood	14,219 17	20,338 77	.....	15,998 18	12,999 87	63,555 99	111,938 25
Total	$2,487,874 46	$2,175,561 88	$103,958 47	$1,682,901 94	$1,299,692 99	$7,749,989 74	$11,549,474 44

HOW COUNTY TAXES WERE EXPENDED (*for the year ending December 31, 1887*).

Counties.	Support of Poor.	County Buildings.	Railroad Aid or Indebtedness.	Roads and Bridges.	Salaries of County Officers.	Court Expenses.	Sheriff's Accounts.	Jail Expenses.	All other County Expenses.	Total Taxes Expended.
Adams	$2,000 00	$15 13			$2,250 00	$189 56	$341 68	$75 50	$1,083 32	$6,855 19
Ashland	815 47	18,849 64	$2,995 00		6,341 93	8,398 62	10,084 78	1,244 67	14,923 41	63,643 52
Barron	2,411 35			$509 50	5,580 00	753 19	1,972 46	498 45	4,833 03	16,557 98
Bayfield	2,663 68			1,000 00	3,500 00	1,047 03	2,198 58	180 22	7,920 12	18,509 63
Brown	3,460 20	2,413 00	8,160 00	350 00	6,500 00	8,960 40	1,997 86	1,799 00	10,185 92	43,826 38
Buffalo	1,468 80				2,500 00	1,500 00	1,141 00		4,778 68	11,388 48
Burnett			703 53		1,675 00	379 40	402 31	570 00	2,207 89	5,938 13
Calumet	1,511 50	158 41			3,900 00	1,023 77	849 83	334 75	1,496 31	9,274 60
Chippewa	5,076 73	3,488 37		2,247 40	11,670 00	5,707 58	[1] 4,552 51		14,734 75	47,473 34
Clark	4,988 06			712 00	4,700 00	6,691 01	1,209 99	730 51	9,695 98	28,727 55
Columbia	11,159 06	1,593 78		200 00	4,600 00	4,095 01	2,876 50	2,358 27	3,660 94	30,643 56
Crawford	4,521 33				4,100 00	1,643 41	[1] 1,997 19		13,139 35	25,401 28
Dane	14,725 03	57,705 57			11,923 13	12,545 59	4,792 53	3,296 33	15,754 89	120,803 07
Dodge	2,397 81			500 00	11,062 50	4,992 77	6,748 89		89,739 92	115,441 89
Door	1,820 10				3,450 00	1,387 90	1,005 62	655 85	3,922 22	12,241 69
Douglas	8,027 59		2,000 00	18,199 13	6,480 00	3,908 15	2,267 27	692 25	5,209 54	46,783 93
Dunn	4,518 85			6,500 00	5,080 00	1,512 86	3,516 15	1,050 00	4,187 47	26,365 33
Eau Claire	3,698 27	4,000 00			4,800 00	5,036 88	8,416 00	2,856 51	1,192 34	30,000 00
Florence					2,590 00	565 97	793 00	225 00	2,624 31	6,798 28
Fond du Lac	4,727 20	754 06			7,690 00	10,476 89	[1] 3,069 06		22,281 64	49,898 85
Forest	663 28	66 38		323 51	2,400 00	371 47	1,010 91	218 74	8,602 72	13,687 01
Grant	848 75	8,821 25		3,200 00	4,800 00	4,057 60	[1] 4,420 20		10,537 95	36,685 75
Green	8,000 00	10,000 00		200 00	4,250 00	1,731 39	600 00		10,454 00	35,235 39
Green Lake	1,603 73	335 00			3,800 00	3,570 11	835 49	785 67	5,134 75	16,064 75
Iowa	4,000 00	8,000 00	23,850 00		5,150 00	3,423 48	1,016 44		20,336 23	65,606 15
Jackson	3,010 38	1,500 00	1,464 86	825 46	4,300 00	2,346 07	1,450 00		6,470 45	21,367 22
Jefferson	6,529 71	2,200 00			5,300 00	4,000 00	3,750 00	900 00	12,641 18	35,320 89
Juneau	4,000 00	1,300 00			4,600 00	2,080 24	1,438 29	1,581 74	10,820 87	25,821 14
Kenosha	1,710 62	5,927 48			4,150 00	2,602 42	3,615 00			18,005 52
Kewaunee	3,293 98				2,592 50	953 80	257 07		3,370 95	10,468 30
La Crosse	3,916 57			2,400 00	4,600 00	4,736 00	3,761 61	2,278 65	13,031 07	34,723 90
La Fayette	3,718 51	816 89		1,288 80	5,700 00	2,313 92	1,198 58	120 00	10,373 95	25,530 65
Langlade	1,817 37	1,562 55		665 80	2,700 00	3,125 69	1,468 09	190 00	15,431 07	26,960 57
Lincoln	2,291 66			6,206 70	6,746 27	3,679 17	956 82	103 77	21,059 07	41,043 46
Manitowoc	2,280 00	200 00	15,120 00		6,500 00	4,147 83			17,025 81	45,282 64
Marathon	14,703 91	589 00		2,968 86	9,638 44	8,117 88	2,537 22	1,088 11	15,673 52	55,316 94
Marinette	2,205 58	1,825 15		1,960 71	4,470 31	2,001 76		[2] 3,377 39	3,445 20	19,286 16
Marquette	245 00				3,050 00	718 50	199 25			4,212 75
Milwaukee	52,500 00	34,000 00		11,000 00	93,000 00	17,500 00	5,500 00		177,812 42	391,342 42

Counties	Total Vote Cast	Governor	Lieutenant Governor	Secretary of State	State Treasurer	Attorney General	Member of Congress	Member of Assembly	Circuit Judge	District Attorney	Clerk of Circuit Court	Register of Deeds	County Treasurer	County Surveyor	Coroner	Supervisor
Adams																
Ashland																
Barron																
Bayfield																
Brown																
Buffalo																
Burnett																
Calumet																
Chippewa																
Clark																
Columbia																
Crawford																
Dane																
Dodge																
Door																
Douglas																
Dunn																
Eau Claire																
Florence																
Fond du Lac																
Forest																
Grant																
Green																
Green Lake																
Iowa																
Iron																
Jackson																
Jefferson																
Juneau																
Kenosha																
Kewaunee																
La Crosse																
Lafayette																
Langlade																
Lincoln																
Manitowoc																
Marathon																
Marinette																
Marquette																
Menominee																
Milwaukee																
Monroe																
Oconto																
Oneida																
Outagamie																
Ozaukee																
Pepin																
Pierce																
Polk																
Portage																
Price																
Racine																
Richland																
Rock																
Rusk																
St. Croix																
Sauk																
Sawyer																
Shawano																
Sheboygan																
Taylor																
Trempealeau																
Vernon																
Vilas																
Walworth																
Washburn																
Washington																
Waukesha																
Waupaca																
Waushara																
Winnebago																
Wood																
Totals																

Monroe	5,500 00	250 00			5,300 00	4,800 00	2,300 00	800 00	3,100 00	22,050 00
Oconto	968 56	2,556 13			4,000 00	1,812 56	604 08	964 00	12,019 99	22,925 32
Oneida		3,000 00			3,198 06	805 90	515 58	54 64	36,726 35	44,300 53
Outagamie	3,546 29	2,109 06		275 00	6,637 50	3,779 30	1,111 29	1,962 40	54,007 20	73,428 04
Ozaukee		500 00			4,302 00	4,500 00	2,000 00	850 00	1,348 00	13,500 00
Pepin	58 70			135 00	2,250 00	495 60	469 03	18 00	1,827 33	5,253 22
Pierce	5,114 12	1,889 44			4,000 00	1,179 88	1,480 90	819 46	10,965 34	25,449 14
Polk	1,934 57	400 00			5,250 00	2,866 39		[2]2,790 39	1,753 77	14,995 07
Portage	1,577 18	222 20	12,144 00	600 00	3,250 00	4,134 22	1,572 37	647 78	4,689 88	28,837 63
Price	2,500 00	15,000 00		2,100 00	6,060 00	2,000 00	1,600 00	200 00	2,540 00	32,000 00
Racine	5,653 97				7,781 50	4,980 54	1,542 02		8,856 87	29,814 90
Richland	3,243 23	96 50			3,500 00	1,782 68	[1]839 04		562 74	10,024 19
Rock	14,726 92	2,350 54		4,617 84	11,920 80	20,691 72	2,000 00	993 17	11,264 16	68,484 15
St. Croix	4,843 43	354 00			4,750 00	4,000 23	2,983 67		12,527 39	29,458 72
Sauk	*9,628 50			2,500 00	4,900 00	2,913 05	1,064 75	140 00	6,434 78	27,581 08
Sawyer	3,364 07	1,492 36		7,019 52	3,625 00	1,012 28	1,560 97	1,795 08	4,645 98	24,515 26
Shawano	500 00	200 00		5,000 00	4,740 00	2,500 00	1,000 00	200 00	4,992 53	19,132 53
Sheboygan	3,863 96				5,450 00	2,805 72	4,808 80	2,191 20	37,893 14	57,009 82
Taylor	4,055 73	200 00		1,815 69	4,100 00	2,000 00	354 30	343 43	6,254 11	19,123 26
Trempealeau	1,215 14	3,910 00			4,300 00	1,336 78	[2]2,231 67		3,714 67	16,708 26
Vernon	4,000 00			1,887 50	4,200 00	3,300 00	2,500 00	400 00	19,452 05	35,739 55
Walworth	9,000 00				4,700 00	5,628 98	[3]3,132 21		10,857 90	33,319 09
Washburn		1,800 00			2,100 00	724 10			5,733 84	8,357 94
Washington	3,500 00	10,500 00			4,750 00	2,000 00	1,062 00	350 00	2,703 00	24,865 00
Waukesha	4,000 00				7,240 00	5,000 00	4,681 00		15,516 94	36,437 94
Waupaca	7,500 00	275 00		3,765 00	4,500 00	3,560 81	2,800 00	250 00	15,887 77	38,538 58
Waushara	1,052 29				3,200 00	1,100 27	541 00		2,121 02	8,014 58
Winnebago	5,040 02			3,000 00	10,768 00	5,597 07		[2]4,139 88	12,925 85	41,470 82
Wood	5,172 62	482 11		512 74	4,798 99	2,218 05	1,663 60		3,673 56	18,521 67
Total	$308,928 38	$213,765 00	$66,437 39	$94,186 16	$419,711 93	$251,721 01	$141,727 46	$47,036 81	$912,719 38	$2,471,233 52

* Includes services of superintendent

[1] Including jail expenses.

[2] Including sheriff's account.

INDEBTEDNESS OF TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE ON DECEMBER 31, 1887.

Counties.	Bonded Indebtedness.					Indebtedness of School Districts or for School Purposes.	All other Indebtedness of Towns, Cities and Villages.	Total Indebtedness.
	Railroad Aid.	Bridges.	Other Purposes.	Interest Unpaid.	Total Bonded Indebtedness.			
Adams			$275 00		$275 00	$199 04		$474 04
Ashland		$33,240 00	16,000 00	$210 00	49,450 00	14,988 00	$40,930 95	105,368 95
Barron	$11,000 00				11,000 00	4,183 33		15,183 33
Bayfield						4,500 00	10,000 00	14,500 00
Brown	80,470 98	13,000 00	7,500 00	1,224 46	102,195 44	5,021 00	385 00	107,601 44
Buffalo						11,389 94		11,389 94
Burnett								
Calumet	65,000 00				65,000 00			65,000 00
Chippewa	8,285 75		40,500 00	178 21	48,963 96	1,858 38		50,822 34
Clark	2,423 00	2,620 00	2,142 00	187 83	7,372 83	7,453 60	33 00	14,859 43
Columbia			11,000 00	300 00	11,300 00	3,400 00		14,700 00
Crawford						679 81		679 81
Dane	229,500 00		30,000 00		259,500 00	2,124 81	185 00	261,809 81
Dodge	37,331 33	875 00		70,701 86	108,908 19	5,670 00	3,040 74	117,618 93
Door		600 00			600 00	3,614 00	1,850 00	6,064 00
Douglas						10,636 00		10,636 00
Dunn	28,000 00	1,200 00			292 00	811 00	536 32	30,547 32
Eau Claire		100,950 00	99,400 00	252 00	2,006 02	610 42	225 00	201,437 42
Florence				420 00	420 00	9,000 00		9,420 00
Fond du Lac	120,000 00		21,000 00	750 00	141,750 00			141,750 00
Forest						2,343 10		2,343 10
Grant	20,500 00	300 00	22,000 00	715 00	43,515 00			43,515 00
Green						905 00	1,300 00	2,205 00
Green Lake	15,905 47		5,250 00		21,155 47		3,281 03	24,436 50
Iowa	40,150 00	1,000 00		1,610 00	42,760 09	3,802 50	276 68	46,839 18
Jackson			20,000 00		20,000 00	765 00		20,765 00
Jefferson	216,420 17			513,840 81	760,260 98	500 00		760,760 98
Juneau	1,450 00	522 00		101 50	2,073 50	9,215 28	372 12	11,660 80
Kenosha		800 00	188,000 00	46 00	188,846 00			188,846 00
Kewaunee		2,800 00	4,500 00	399 00	7,699 00	170 40	111 04	7,980 44
La Crosse	95,000 00		92,000 00		187,000 00	33,735 88	36,000 00	256,735 88
La Fayette	34,000 00		15,000 00	1,650 00	50,650 00	3,219 00	600 00	54,469 00
Langlade			15,312 23	474 33	15,786 56	1,532 52	1,093 85	18,412 93
Lincoln			22,000 00		22,000 00	2,800 00	8,260 00	33,060 00
Manitowoc	77,000 00	133 99	545 77	950 00	78,629 76			78,629 76
Marathon		3,800 00	104,528 56		108,328 56	17,457 42	815 96	126,601 94

EXPENDITURES TO ROAD CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS IN THE STATE, COUNTIES OR THE STATE ON DECEMBER 1ST, 1921

County	Name of Association	Purpose	Expenditures	Amount

Marinette				175 00	2,675 00	5,000 00		7,675 00
Marquette	2,500 00			100 00	2,843,600 00	7,300 00		2,850,900 00
Milwaukee	3,000 00	136,000 00	2,704,500 00	106 45	6,627 28	7,842 76	485 00	14,955 04
Monroe	1,520 83	5,000 00			4,696 50	3,040 75	2,642 22	10,379 47
Oconto		390 00	4,306 50	32 00	2,932 00	2,400 00		5,332 00
Oneida		2,900 00		849 86	78,926 90	416 00	56 32	79,309 22
Outagamie	48,000 00	10,077 04	20,000 00			636 00		936 00
Ozaukee						2,214 00		2,214 00
Pepin						15,900 00		15,900 00
Pierce						3,147 12	4,980 00	11,069 62
Polk	2,250 00		500 00	192 50	2,942 50	24,779 17	305 00	57,907 39
Portage	31,800 00	279 91	25 00	718 31	32,823 22	6,280 00		6,280 00
Price								177,902 28
Racine	157,902 28	13,000 00	7,000 00		177,902 28			469 70
Richland						469 70		113,768 30
Rock	93,200 00	3,000 00	5,000 00	4,518 30	105,718 30	2,000 00	6,050 00	64,055 39
St. Croix		3,800 00	23,430 00	600 00	27,830 00	34,160 50	2,064 89	23,055 18
Sauk	10,400 00	3,550 00	5,500 00	166 29	19,616 29	3,200 00	238 89	
Sawyer								
Shawano				1,000 00	1,000 00	1,953 59	891 64	3,845 23
Sheboygan	50,000 00		160,250 00		210,250 00	2,000 00		212,250 00
Taylor						1,945 80	1,095 21	3,041 01
Trempealeau	45,295 00	150 00	3,213 14	2,000 00	50,658 14	6,129 60	203 31	56,991 05
Vernon		38 25	2,000 00	194 66	2,232 91	11,586 95	381 83	14,201 69
Walworth	67,000 00			4,290 00	71,290 00	24,207 00		95,497 00
Washburn				957 02	957 02	533 00		1,490 02
Washington								
Waukesha				840 00	840 00	4,000 00	14,000 00	18,840 00
Waupaca	49,803 25	500 00	250 00	192 00	50,745 25	4,609 55		55,354 80
Waushara	27,000 10			640 00	27,640 10	2,045 50	354 17	30,039 77
Winnebago	79,000 00	16,350 00	62,000 90	13,000 96	170,350 96		64,344 00	234,694 96
Wood	6,000 00		2,970 10	1,037 91	10,008 01	3,699 67	8,503 51	22,211 19
Total	$1,787,108 16	$356,879 19	$3,717,898 30	$625,622 26	$6,487,504 91	$344,112 09	$215,892 68	$7,047,509 68

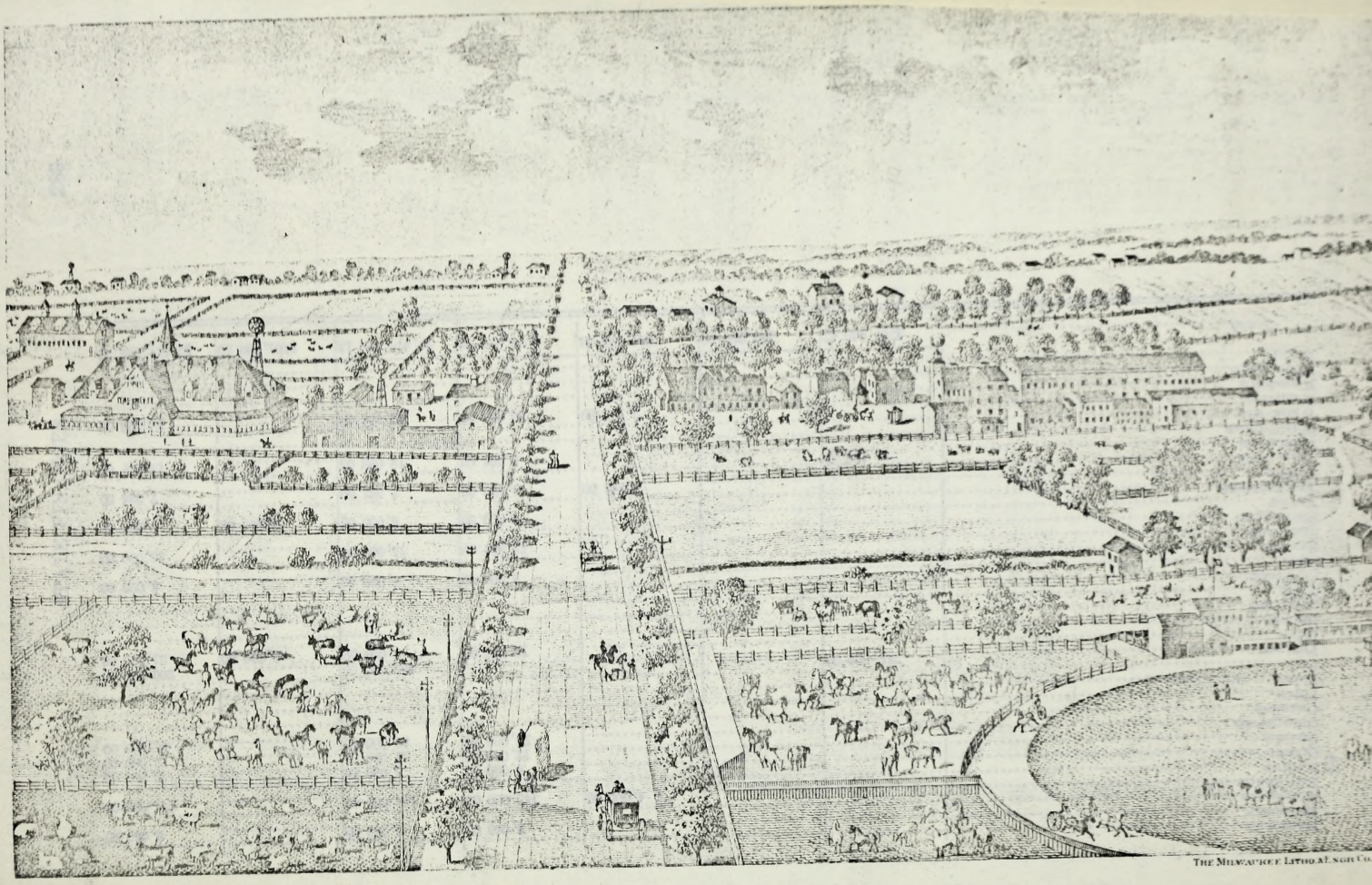
STATEMENT SHOWING THE BONDED AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE DECEMBER 31ST, 1887, AS APPEARS BY THE REPORTS UNDER SECTION 1017, R. S.

Counties.	Bonded Indebtedness.				Total Bonded Indebtedness.	All Other Indebtedness.	Total Indebtedness.
	Railroad Aid.	Roads and Bridges.	Interest Unpaid.	Other Purposes.			
Adams							
Ashland	$116,000 00				$116,000 00		$116,000 00
Barron			$1,400 00	$20,000 00	21,400 00		21,400 00
Bayfield							
Brown	136,000 00			22,000 00	158,000 00		158,000 00
Buffalo							
Burnett	2,578 47				2,578 47		2,578 47
Calumet							
Chippewa		$25,000 00		37,500 00	62,500 00		62,500 00
Clark							
Columbia				18,000 00	18,000 00		18,000 00
Crawford							
Dane				35,000 00	35,000 00		35,000 00
Dodge				6,000 00	6,000 00		6,000 00
Door				12,000 00	12,000 00		12,000 00
Douglas	25,000 00				25,000 00		25,000 00
Dunn							
Eau Claire				32,000 00	32,000 90		32,000 00
Florence							
Fond du Lac						$23,800 00	23,800 00
Forest				4,000 00	4,000 00		4,000 00
Grant							
Green							
Green Lake							
Iowa	35,000 00		3,950 00	30,000 00	68,950 00		68,950 00
Jackson	30,400 00				30,400 00	20,000 00	50,400 00
Jefferson				9,000 00	9,000 00		9,000 00
Juneau				11,000 00	11,000 00	2,250 00	13,250 00
Kenosha							
Kewaunee							
La Crosse				36,000 00	36,000 00		36,000 00
La Fayette							
Langlade				70,000 00	70,000 00		70,000 00
Lincoln						42,078 09	42,078 09
Manitowoc	216,000 00				216,000 00		216,000 00

STATISTICAL RECORD AND EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR THE YEAR 1913.

VALUATION BY THE BOARD AND OTHER INFORMATION AS TO THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE FOR PURPOSES OF TAXATION.

COUNTIES.	Total Valuation.	Railroad and Telegraph Property.	Railroad Equipment.	Express Company Property.	Telephone Property.	Total Valuation of Real Estate and Personal Property.	Total Valuation of Real Estate.	Total Valuation of Personal Property.
Adams	$ 2,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000
Ashland	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Barron	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bayfield	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Brown	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Buffalo	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Burnett	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Calumet	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Chippewa	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Clark	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Columbia	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Crawford	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Dane	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Dodge	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Door	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Douglas	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Dunn	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Eau Claire	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Florence	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Fond du Lac	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Forest	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Grant	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Green	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Green Lake	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Iowa	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Iron	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Jackson	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Jefferson	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Juneau	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Kenosha	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Kewaunee	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
La Crosse	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Lafayette	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Langlade	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Lincoln	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Manitowoc	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Marathon	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Marinette	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Marquette	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Milwaukee	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Monroe	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Oconto	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Oneida	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Outagamie	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Ozaukee	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pepin	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pierce	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Polk	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Portage	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Price	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Racine	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Richland	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Rock	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Rusk	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sauk	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sawyer	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Shawano	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sheboygan	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
St. Croix	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Taylor	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Trempealeau	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Vernon	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Vilas	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Walworth	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Washburn	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Washington	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Waukesha	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Waupaca	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Waushara	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Winnebago	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Wood	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000



WISCONSIN DAIRY AND STOCK FARM.

Marathon				8,060 00	8,060 00		8,060 00
Marinette							
Marquette			4,000 00	140,000 00	144,000 00		144,000 00
Milwaukee							
Monroe				8,000 00	8,000 00		8,000 00
Oconto				12,000 00	12,000 00		12,000 00
Oneida				25,000 00	25,000 00		25,000 00
Outagamie							
Ozaukee							
Pepin							
Pierce							
Polk							
Portage	200,000 00				200,000 00		200,000 00
Price				12,000 00	12,000 00	9,000 00	21,000 00
Racine							
Richland							
Rock							
St. Croix				6,000 00	6,000 00		6,000 00
Sauk							
Sawyer				15,000 00	15,000 00		15,000 00
Shawano							
Sheboygan				6,000 00	6,000 00	4,000 00	10,000 00
Taylor							
Trempealeau			483 00	6,900 00	7,383 00		7,383 00
Vernon							
Walworth	6,462 00			5,566 66	12,028 66		12,028 66
Washburn							
Washington							
Waukesha			2,100 00	30,000 00	32,100 00		32,100 00
Waupaca							
Waushara							
Winnebago							
Wood							
Total	$767,440 47	$25,000 00	$11,933 00	$612,026 66	$1,416,400 13	$101,128 09	$1,517,528 22

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN AND THE SEVERAL COUNTIES THEREIN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.

Counties.	Received from Counties.				Paid to Counties.					
	Educational purposes.	Charitable institutions.	Suit tax.	Total.	School fund apportionment.	Drainage fund apportionment.	Maintaining chronic insane.	Railroad license apportionment.	Delinquent taxes.	Total.
Adams	$2,726 09	$502 51	$10 00	$3,238 60	$3,599 36	$380 98			$49 90	$4,030 24
Ashland	9,213 98	619 34		9,833 32	3,093 33	31,459 92		$333 67	347 64	35,234 56
Barron	4,074 91	1,105 60	52 00	5,232 51	6,766 57			3,076 85	98 86	9,942 28
Bayfield	6,030 27	342 03	34 00	6,466 30	1,250 44	2,642 52		23,584 74	171 43	27,649 13
Brown	11,486 82	2,431 25	84 00	14,002 07	20,292 75	30 00	$8,268 02		11 03	28,601 80
Buffalo	5,432 86	1,656 65	30 00	7,119 51	8,697 29	264 08			100 87	9,062 24
Burnett	1,383 46	760 70	22 00	2,166 16	1,890 29	951 10		9,165 97	57 92	12,065 28
Calumet	9,585 52	2,140 30	102 00	11,827 82	9,344 12				10 65	9,354 77
Chippewa	12,476 66	3,490 22	175 00	16,141 88	11,168 89	687 68			162 07	12,018 64
Clark	8,910 70	1,507 58	117 00	10,735 28	8,120 17				182 96	8,303 13
Columbia	17,650 89	885 66	51 00	18,587 55	13,524 78		4,329 29		3 88	17,857 95
Crawford	5,334 90	2,669 74	43 00	8,047 64	8,627 59	202 05			58 42	8,888 06
Dane	45,272 91	4,031 62	218 00	49,522 53	27,978 86	64 96	10,637 19		3 24	38,684 25
Dodge	29,049 13	889 63	92 00	30,030 76	21,803 87	330 00	10,290 30		2 23	32,426 40
Door	3,232 47	1,831 85	63 00	5,127 32	8,549 52				185 05	8,734 57
Douglas	4,930 34	67 86	88 00	5,086 20	1,278 32	5,619 02			221 12	7,118 46
Dunn	7,498 96	3,078 17	82 00	10,659 13	10,982 09	493 73		566 82	47 63	12,090 27
Eau Claire	15,612 94	4,539 58	217 00	20,369 52	12,417 93	3 15			18 48	12,439 56
Florence	4,275 33	161 85	23 00	4,460 18	773 68	2,138 05			103 08	3,014 81
Fond du Lac	28,930 36	3,311 11	87 00	32,418 47	23,062 67		4,827 54			27,890 21
Forest	3,364 77	72 63	17 00	3,454 40	163 10	14,791 17			130 55	15,084 82
Grant	18,624 56	2,090 98	112 00	20,827 54	19,093 40		10,943 36		5 04	30,041 80
Green	16,451 06	2,201 49	37 00	18,689 55	10,919 36		3,473 07			14,392 43
Green Lake	8,537 70	1,613 31	82 00	10,233 01	7,648 99	77 43				7,726 42
Iowa	11,805 84	1,677 43	99 00	13,582 27	11,274 83		4,758 48		62 29	16,095 60
Jackson	4,524 73	1,415 83	89 00	6,059 56	7,793 97	40 50			78 07	7,912 54
Jefferson	21,145 66	3,356 59	52 00	24,554 25	18,513 98	6 30	8,503 94			27,024 22
Juneau	5,158 97	2,754 16	53 00	7,966 13	8,117 38	218 73			71 18	8,407 29
Kenosha	11,253 02	2,483 54	59 00	13,795 56	6,560 26					6,560 26
Kewaunee	6,490 28	1,004 58	59 00	7,553 86	9,894 75	40 00			5 52	9,940 27
La Crosse	21,347 56	4,965 86	79 00	26,392 42	16,945 71	402 96			2 17	17,350 84
La Fayette	13,070 08	2,693 20	69 00	15,832 28	10,191 68				4 46	10,196 14
Langlade	2,529 35	323 37	75 00	2,927 72	3,025 02	2,939 22			178 66	6,142 90
Lincoln	5,650 81	258 50	108 00	6,017 31	2,754 58				962 28	3,716 86
Manitowoc	18,799 35	2,113 04	62 00	20,974 39	20,956 30		10,015 09		47 55	31,018 94

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VOTE ON AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE VII OF THE CONSTITUTION RELATIVE TO THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

COUNTIES.	FOR AMENDMENT.					AGAINST AMENDMENT.				
	Amend Section Seven	Amend Section Eight	Amend Section Nine	Amend Section Ten	Amend Section Eleven	Amend Section Seven	Amend Section Eight	Amend Section Nine	Amend Section Ten	Amend Section Eleven
Adams										
Ashland										
Barron										
Bayfield										
Brown										
Buffalo										
Burnett										
Calumet										
Chippewa										
Clark										
Columbia										
Crawford										
Dane										
Dodge										
Door										
Douglas										
Dunn										
Eau Claire										
Florence										
Fond du Lac										
Forest										
Grant										
Green										
Green Lake										
Iowa										
Iron										
Jackson										
Jefferson										
Juneau										
Kenosha										
Kewaunee										
La Crosse										
Lafayette										
Langlade										
Lincoln										
Manitowoc										
Marathon										
Marinette										
Marquette										
Milwaukee										
Monroe										
Oconto										
Oneida										
Outagamie										
Ozaukee										
Pepin										
Pierce										
Polk										
Portage										
Price										
Racine										
Richland										
Rock										
Rusk										
St. Croix										
Sauk										
Sawyer										
Shawano										
Sheboygan										
Taylor										
Trempealeau										
Vernon										
Vilas										
Walworth										
Washburn										
Washington										
Waukesha										
Waupaca										
Waushara										
Winnebago										
Wood										
TOTAL										

Marathon	10,033 69	2,793 18	139 00	12,965 87	14,729 21	120 00			262 82	15,112 03
Marinette	6,705 27	1,641 53	29 00	8,435 80	6,346 97	5,792 27			156 33	12,295 57
Marquette	3,149 87	1,031 94	18 00	4,194 81	5,081 20	415 06			19 33	5,515 59
Milwaukee	145,581 73	1,710 88	574 00	147,866 61	94,716 69		44,079 97			138,796 66
Monroe	7,383 38	1,942 55	83 00	9,408 93	11,978 81	80 00			51 79	12,110 60
Oconto	4,327 42	2,120 64	25 00	6,473 06	6,363 70	2,957 95			286 50	9,608 15
Oneida	2,362 58		30 00	2,392 58	462 81				32 61	495 42
Outagamie	17,253 71	5,178 69	86 00	22,518 40	17,892 25				90 56	17,982 81
Ozaukee	417 78	2,428 72	46 00	2,892 50						
Pepin	1,350 06	799 99	26 00	2,176 05	3,624 45	38 36			37 63	3,700 44
Pierce	8,109 66	2,273 05	103 00	10,485 71	9,940 76				154 33	10,095 09
Polk	3,987 66	1,504 93	74 00	5,566 59	6,727 78	759 02		4,391 24	458 12	12,336 16
Portage	5,418 72	2,001 31	68 00	7,518 03	12,489 02	1,025 81			273 00	13,787 83
Price	2,938 80	79 96	39 00	3,057 76	1,196 07	5,239 51			40 44	6,476 05
Racine	25,510 59	4,391 74	97 00	29,999 33	16,882 98					16,882 98
Richland	6,859 19	2,068 14	71 00	8,998 33	10,384 05				51 42	10,435 47
Rock	33,703 12	1,561 33	235 00	35,499 45	19,063 22		7,277 86		5 94	26,347 02
St. Croix	9,399 98	2,030 88	123 00	11,553 86	10,733 57			156 92	229 49	11,119 98
Sauk	13,116 80	2,462 68	68 00	15,647 48	14,863 04		3,310 03		27 29	18,200 36
Sawyer	2,800 04		6 00	2,806 04	328 99	894 69		3,318 46	41 41	4,583 55
Shawano	5,332 95	954 51	65 00	6,352 46	8,491 99	600 00			474 32	9,566 31
Sheboygan	23,506 83	2,735 39	41 00	26,283 22	21,247 65	27 27	6,520 02			27,794 94
Taylor	2,936 00	379 44	39 00	3,414 44	2,767 13	1,000 16			966 51	4,733 80
Trempealeau	6,824 08	2,089 68	49 00	8,962 76	9,988 15	178 01			61 53	10,227 69
Vernon	7,589 75	2,363 22	27 00	9,979 97	13,334 19	72 93			80 72	13,487 84
Walworth	21,436 21	1,692 27	111 00	25,939 48	11,839 41		7,412 16		4 80	19,256 37
Washburn	1,666 60	146 28	7 00	1,819 88	614 76	490 55		6,919 06	154 60	8,178 97
Washington	15,219 25	2,514 23	42 00	17,775 48	12,136 34					12,136 34
Waukesha	26,324 13	4,430 54	86 06	30,840 67	14,552 17	22 05			10 96	14,585 18
Waupaca	7,391 90	2,380 38	51 00	9,823 28	12,799 89	223 05			40 36	13,063 30
Waushara	4,555 12	936 15	36 00	5,527 27	7,144 35	248 42			18 33	7,411 10
Winnebago	26,820 89	2,971 21	75 00	29,867 13	22,542 70	29 40	6,597 31		78	29,170 19
Wood	3,606 19	1,127 99	80 00	4,814 18	7,526 31	290 00			122 09	7,938 40
Total	$868,453 19	$128,051 22	$5,236 00	$1,001,790 41	$765,866 44	$84,288 09	$151,243 63	$51,513 73	$7,538 24	$1,060,450 13

REAL ESTATE VALUATION FOR 1888.

(AS FIXED BY COUNTY BOARDS.)

COUNTIES.	LAND.			Value of city and village lots.	Total value of real estate.	Total value of all property.
	Number of acres.	Value.	Av. value.			
Adams	338,416	$738,017	$2 18	$19,537	$757,554	$991,192
Ashland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barron	522,008	1,046,570	2 00	228,249	1,274,819	1,777,089
Bayfield	614,775	2,935,616	4 78	404,222	3,339,838	4,081,269
Brown	301,428	2,923,452	9 69	2,510,913	5,434,365	6,807,351
Buffalo	424,964	1,565,851	3 69	224,294	1,790,145	2,575,679
Burnett	207,851	508,115	2 45	39,990	548,105	736,649
Calumet	202,080	4,726,853	23 39	341,445	5,068,298	5,924,442
Chippewa	1,335,749	4,481,880	3 95	1,349,792	5,831,672	6,998,572
Clark	725,424	2,921,350	4 03	407,587	3,328,937	3,930,917
Columbia	491,545	6,449,734	13 12	1,863,934	8,313,668	10,382,523
Crawford	350,684	1,270,293	3 60	310,291	1,580,584	2,158,843
Dane	757,202	12,575,624	16 61	5,981,564	18,557,188	24,002,724
Dodge	543,881	10,507,222	19 32	1,618,733	12,125,955	14,047,928
Door	293,741	1,297,730	4 05	196,291	1,494,021	2,046,307
Douglas	503,961	5,760,256	11 40	5,052,194	10,812,450	11,566,955
Dunn	527,786	2,467,562	4 68	709,757	3,177,319	4,598,485
Eau Claire	363,568	2,602,890	7 10	4,390,379	6,993,269	9,303,234
Florence	283,949	1,103,124	3 81	83,017	1,186,141	1,250,299
Fond du Lac	448,885	10,641,954	23 71	3,681,389	14,323,343	17,135,459
Forest	744,404	876,637	1 18	25,514	902,141	938,033
Grant	728,946	5,594,000	7 61	1,113,211	6,707,211	8,723,516
Green	365,088	5,822,421	15 90	1,527,802	7,350,223	10,529,806
Green Lake	220,740	2,987,635	13 54	905,048	3,892,683	4,694,746
Iowa	441,299	4,807,981	10 09	734,315	5,542,296	6,895,475
Jackson	533,939	1,480,207	2 71	425,016	1,905,223	2,567,159
Jefferson	345,601	6,964,610	20 21	2,173,825	9,138,435	11,116,075
Juneau	401,802	1,063,794	2 64	454,406	1,518,200	2,144,654
Kenosha	170,758	3,835,357	22 46	1,053,689	4,889,046	6,176,005
Kewaunee	216,894	2,840,232	13 10	339,630	3,179,862	3,987,911
La Crosse	286,498	2,025,532	7 06	8,782,417	10,807,949	13,237,265
La Fayette	397,921	3,904,175	12 32	540,445	5,444,620	6,638,527
Langlade	504,653	836,623	1 65	273,799	1,110,422	1,389,832
Lincoln	461,009	1,074,021	2 33	1,129,991	2,204,012	3,060,721
Manitowoc	371,293	7,404,266	19 94	412,176	7,816,442	9,589,671
Marathon	958,051	2,677,805	2 80	1,090,333	3,768,138	4,906,411
Marinette	808,269	1,676,554	2 07	1,668,885	3,345,439	4,843,041
Marquette	281,196	1,081,764	3 84	170,847	1,252,611	1,573,140
Milwaukee	139,097	11,747,118	84 45	79,087,190	90,834,308	108,138,240
Monroe	542,926	1,974,926	3 64	623,320	2,598,246	3,370,457
Oconto	586,476	1,244,004	2 12	531,038	1,775,042	2,417,381
Oneida	859,205	1,308,446	1 54	144,154	1,452,600	1,636,440
Outagamie	357,429	4,569,641	12 62	3,543,304	8,052,915	9,630,869
Ozaukee	146,592	5,115,953	34 90	565,635	5,681,588	6,580,130
Pepin	145,816	689,151	4 73	189,307	878,455	1,160,857
Pierce	366,331	2,793,947	7 63	545,481	3,339,428	4,362,464
Polk	522,207	1,804,675	3 46	154,974	1,959,649	2,533,172
Portage	472,925	1,251,471	2 65	790,819	2,042,290	2,755,733
Price	682,666	2,755,066	4 03	161,066	2,916,132	3,169,926
Racine	207,639	5,865,496	23 43	7,586,872	13,452,368	16,736,563
Richland	371,394	2,329,733	6 27	573,925	2,903,658	3,922,059
Rock	449,657	10,383,997	23 09	4,543,719	14,927,716	19,356,775
St. Croix	463,291	3,868,878	8 35	1,148,364	5,017,242	6,217,460
Sauk	579,290	4,818,719	9 11	1,533,677	6,352,396	8,290,689
Sawyer	547,264	1,251,373	2 29	48,305	1,299,678	1,431,931
Shawano	478,034	2,039,898	4 26	307,245	2,347,143	2,905,529
Sheboygan	321,496	9,458,163	29 42	3,381,474	12,839,637	15,574,972
Taylor	481,363	621,647	1 29	51,178	672,825	844,591
Trempealeau	465,733	2,287,611	4 91	294,054	2,581,665	3,412,545
Vernon	509,046	2,312,648	4 54	275,954	2,588,602	3,576,401
Walworth	349,131	8,936,244	25 59	2,612,692	11,548,936	16,071,540
Washburn	292,631	706,249	2 41	28,880	735,129	919,725
Washington	272,143	8,697,234	31 95	708,390	9,405,624	11,943,772
Waukesha	345,537	10,698,406	30 91	3,209,655	13,908,061	17,072,221
Waupaca	453,854	2,134,839	4 70	914,648	3,049,486	3,870,643
Waushara	390,025	1,807,182	4 63	153,730	1,960,912	2,474,488
Winnebago	292,212	5,663,393	21 60	6,474,565	12,137,958	15,953,223
Wood	523,773	1,158,827	2 21	499,025	1,657,856	2,134,531
Total	29,803,642	$254,712,611	$8 54	$172,917,571	$427,630,182	$530,794,192

293-294

PART V.

NEWSPAPERS.

POST OFFICES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PART V.

NEWSPAPERS.
POST OFFICES.
MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WISCONSIN PRESS.

The following list has been carefully revised according to the best information obtainable up to December 31, 1888. The language in which the papers are published is English when no other statement is given. The abbreviations used are as follows: Rep., Republican. Dem., Democrat. Pro., Prohibitionist. Gr., Greenback. Lab., Labor. Ind., Independent or Neutral. Rel., Religious. Ed., Educational. T., Temperance. M., Musical. D., Daily. S. W., Semi-Weekly. W., Weekly. S. M., Semi-Monthly. Q., Quarterly. G., German. N., Norwegian. P, Polish.

Counties and Towns.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly	Publication Day.
Adams—					
Friendship	Press	Solon W. Pierce	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Ashland—					
Ashland	Herold	Sadlousky	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Ashland	News	John S. Saul	Dem.	D.	Wednesday.
Ashland	Press	Sam. S. Fifield	Rep.	D. & W.	Saturday.
Glidden	Pioneer	R. M. Williams	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Hurley	Iron Tribune	Iron Tribune Pub. Co.	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Hurley	Montreal River Miner	Gowdy & Goodell	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Barron—					
Barron	Independent	C. B. Dodge	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Barron	Shield	Charles S. Taylor	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Chetek	Alert,	Walter Speed	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Cumberland	Advocate	Ball & Morgan	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Rice Lake	Chronotype	P. H. Swift	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Rice Lake	Times	C. F. Bone	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Bayfield—					
Bayfield	Press	Currie G. Bell	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Washburn	News	Fred. T. Yates	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Washburn	Itemizer	Barager Bros	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Brown—					
De Pere	Brown County Democrat	Democrat Publishing Company	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
De Pere	News	Proctor & Hanlin	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
De Pere	Standard (Holland)	Vande Castle & Heyrman	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Fort Howard	Review	James Kerr & Son	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Fort Howard	Sentinel	Sentinel Pub. Co	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Green Bay	Advocate	Robinson & Co	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Green Bay	Der Landmann (G.)	Lehman & Robinson	Ind.	W.	Wednesday.
Green Bay	Music Journal	G. & R. Kustermann	M.	M.	15th of Mo.
Green Bay	State Gazette	Mrs. R. Follette	Rep.	D. & W.	Saturday.
Buffalo—					
Alma	Journal	J. W. DeGroff	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Fountain City	Kepublikaner (G.)	Hepp & Meili	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Mondovi	Herald	W. L. Houser	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Burnett—					
Grantsburg	Sentinel	G. A. Olson	Rep.	W.	Friday.

THE WISCONSIN PRESS.

The following list has been carefully revised according to the best information obtainable up to December 25, 1891. The language in which the papers are published is English when no other statement is given. The abbreviations used are as follows: Rep., Republican. Dem., Democrat. Pro., Prohibitionist. Gr., Greenback. Lab., Labor. Ind., Independent or Neutral. Rel., Religious. Ed., Educational. T., Temperance. M., Musical. D., Daily. S. W., Semi-Weekly. W., Weekly. S. M., Semi-Monthly. Q., Quarterly. G., German. N., Norwegian. P., Polish.

Counties and Towns.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly.	Publication Day.
ADAMS—					
Friendship ...	Press	Solon W. Pierce	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
JACKSON—					
Adolphus	Herald	Frederick [illegible]	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Ashland	Press	John S. Reed	Ind.	D.	Wednesday.
Ashland	Press	Sam S. Field	Rep.	D. & W.	Saturday.
Ogdon	Pioneer	N. W. Williams	Ind.	W.	Tuesday.
Turley	Iron Tribune	Iron Tribune Pub. Co.	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Turley	Northern Review	Gowly & Goodell	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
BRADOR—					
Barron	Independent	C. E. Dodge	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Barron	Shield	Charles S. Taylor ...	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Cedar	Argus	Walter Reed	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Cumberland ...	Advocate	[illegible] & Morgan	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Rice Lake	Chronotype	F. H. Smith	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Rice Lake	Times	C. S. Bone	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
BARTRELD—					
Bay Side	Press	Curtis D. Bell	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Washburn	News	Fred T. Yates	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Washburn	Leader	Berger Bros.	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Emery—					
De Pere	Reform County Democrat	Democrat Publishing Company	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
De Pere	News	Proctor & Hanks	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Rio Pere	Scandard (Bel-	Tuttle Curtis & Hart- man	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Two Howard...	Review	James Kerr & Son	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Spot Howard...	Sentinel	Sentinel Pub. Co	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Green Bay	Advocate	Robinson & Co	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Green Bay	Day	Day Publishing Co.			
Green Bay	Journal	Lahmer & Robinson.	Ind.	W.	Wednesday.
Green Bay	Staats Gazette....	C. H. Reisenmann.	M.	W.	(Sat. of Mo.
BRYPLD—		Rice E. Pollatte	Rep.	D. & W.	Saturday.
Alma	Journal	L. W. Bedford	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Pentaola City	Republican (G.)	Hopp & Wall	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Monbrof	Echo	W. L. Hunter	Rep.	W.	Friday.
BRADLEY—					
Crystalsburg ...	Banner	C. A. Odell	Rep.	W.	Friday.

WISCONSIN PRESS—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly	Publication Day.
Calumet—					
Chilton	Demokrat (G.)	Henry Arnold	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Chilton	Times	Hume Bros.	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Chippewa—					
Bloomer	Advance	Advance Co.	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Cadott	Record	W. S. Monroe & Son.	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Chippewa Falls	Herald	George C. Ginty	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Chippewa Falls	Independent	Independent Co	Dem.	D. & W.	
Chippewa Falls	Times	Cunningham & Hoffman	Dem.	W.	Wednesday.
Chippewa Falls	Workman	George L. Jones	Lab.	W.	Saturday.
Clark—					
Colby	Phonograph	Shafer Bros.	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Neillsville	Deutsche Am'rik (G.)	Herman Schuster	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Neillsville	Republican and Press	I. T. Carr.	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Neillsville	Times	Times Printing Co.	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Thorp	Courier	William Wagner	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Thorp	Leader	W. H. Hotchkiss	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Columbia—					
Cambria	News	O. C. Williams	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Columbus	Democrat	C. C. Eaton & Co.	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Columbus	Republican	J. R. Decker	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Kilbourn City	Mirror-Gazette	J. E. Jones	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Lodi	Valley News	Peter Richards	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Portage	Democrat	J. E. Jones	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Portage	Herald-Advertiser	J. R. Hinckley	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Portage	Wisconsin State Register	Register Printing Co.	Rep.	D. & W.	Saturday.
Portage	Wecker(G.)	Mrs. G. A. Selbach	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Poynette	Press	I. C. Sargent & Son.	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Rio	Columbia County Reporter	L. H. Doyle	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Crawford—					
Prairie du Ch'n	Courier	Wm. D. Merrill	Dem.	W.	Tuesday.
Prairie du Ch'n	Union	Alex. M. Beach	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Soldiers' Grove	Journal	James Dinsdale	Ind.	W.	Monday.
Dane—					
Belleville	Recorder	J. M. Williams	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Blue Mounds	News	G. G. Mandt	Ind.	W.	Tuesday.
Cambridge	News	C. W. Page	Ind.	W.	Wednesday.
Madison	Ægis	Students	Lit.	W.	Friday.
Madison	Botschafter (G.)	R. Porsch	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Madison	Democrat	Democrat Co.	Dem.	D. & W.	Tuesday.
Madison	Daily News	News Printing Co.	Ind. R.	D.	
Madison	Journal of Education	Prof. J. H. Stearns	Ed.	M.	
	Lucifer	M. Biron	Rel.	M.	
Madison	Monona Lake Ass.	S. D. Hastings	Rel.	Q.	
Madison	News Advertiser	News Printing. Co.	Ind. R.	W.	Thursday.
Madison	Our Church Work	H. A. Miner	Rel.	M.	
Madison	Our State Work	W. C. T. U.	T.	M.	
Madison	Prohibitionist	Nelson & North	Pro.	W.	Thursday.
Madison	Poultry Ledger	I. P. Ketchum	Class.	M.	
Madison	School Visitor	Deming & Proctor	Ed.	S. M.	
Madison	Staatz-Zeitung(G)	Staatz-Zeitung Co.	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Madison	Skandinav. Trib'ne	T. T. Rustone	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Madison	State Journal	David Atwood	Rep.	D. & W.	Friday.
Madison	Viking	Ole E. Troan	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Madison	Western Farmer	Western Farmer Co.	Agr.	W.	Thursday.
Madison	Western Templar	F. H. Grube	T.	M.	
Mazomanie	Sickle	F. W. Johns	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Oregon	Observer	H. T. Hanson	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Stoughton	Courier	Courier Publishing Co.	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Stoughton	Hub	C. J. Rollis	Ind.	S. W.	Friday.
Sun Prairie	Countryman	C. S. Cross	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Dodge—					
Beaver Dam	Argus	Sherman & Hutchins	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Beaver Dam	Citizen	Thomas Hughes	Rep.	W.	Thursday.

WISCONSIN PRESS.—Continued.

County and Town.	Name of Paper.	Name of Publisher.	Char-acter.	Daily or Weekly.	Publication Day.
CALUMET—					
Chilton	Demokrat (Ger.)	Henry Arnold	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Chilton	Times	Bruce Bros.	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
CHIPPEWA—					
Bloomer					
Cadott	Advance	Advance Co.	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Chippewa Falls	Herald	W. H. Morse & Son.	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Chippewa Falls	Independent	Independent Co.	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Chippewa Falls	Times	Chippewan & Mail	Dem.	D. & W.	
Chippewa Falls	Wochenblatt	Geo. L. Jones	Ind.	W.	Wednesday.
CLARK—					Saturday.
Colby	Phonograph				
Neillsville	Deutsche Adler	Shafer Bros.	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Neillsville	Republican (G.)	Herman Schuster	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Neillsville	Press	I. T. Carr	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Neillsville	Times	Times Printing Co.	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Thorp	Courier	William Wagner	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Thorp	Leader	W. H. Holcombe	Rep.	W.	Friday.
COLUMBIA—					
Columbia	News	C. C. Williams	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Columbus	Democrat	C. C. Eaton & Co.	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Columbus	Republican	J. H. Decker	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Kilbourn City	Star-Times-Register	I. K. Jones	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Lodi	Valley News	Peter Richards	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Portage	Democrat	I. K. Jones	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Portage	Journal	J. H. Hinckley	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Portage	Weltbuerger				
Pardeeville	Register	Register Printing Co.	Rep.	D. & W.	Saturday.
Pardeeville	News	H. A. Bennett	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Rio	Columbia County	I. C. Burpee & Son	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
CRAWFORD—					
Prairie du Chien	Courier	L. H. Doyle	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Prairie du Chien	Union	Wm. D. Merrill	Dem.	W.	Tuesday.
Soldiers' Grove	Journal	Alex. M. Dixon	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
	La nuse Dimanche		Ind.	W.	Sunday.
DANE—					
Belleville	Recorder	A. M. Williams	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Cambridge	News	C. C. Heald	Ind.	W.	Tuesday.
Madison	Argus	C. W. Page	Ind.	W.	Wednesday.
Madison	Democrat	Democrat	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Madison	Herold (G.)	H. Rueck	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Madison	Journal	Journal Co.	Ind.	D. & W.	Tuesday.
Madison	Staats Zeitung	Staats Zeitung Co.	Ind.	D.	
Madison	Volksblatt	Volksblatt Co.	Dem.	W.	
Madison	Wisconsin	Fred J. B. Stevens	Ind.	D. & W.	
Madison	Wochenblatt	C. Brunn	Ind.	W.	
Madison	Wochenblatt	G. D. Hoffman	Ind.	W.	
Madison	Zeitung	Zeitung Printing Co.	Ind.	D.	Thursday.
Madison	Zeitung	H. A. Wingert	Ind.	W.	
Madison	Zeitung	W. C. T. U.	Ind.	W.	
Madison	Zeitung	Zeitung & Volksblatt	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Madison	Zeitung	J. F. Koebelin	Ind.	W.	
Madison	Zeitung	Democrat Printing Co.	Dem.	D. & W.	
Madison	Zeitung	Democrat Printing Co.	Dem.	W.	
Madison	Zeitung	Evening Journal	Ind.	D. & W.	
Madison	Zeitung	Staats-Zeitung (G.)	Ind.	D.	
Madison	Zeitung	Wisconsin Farmer	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Madison	Zeitung	Western Farmer Co.	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Madison	Zeitung	Western Tribune	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Mazomanie	Zeitung	J. H. Decker	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Oregon	Observer	J. T. Atwood	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Stoughton	Courier	C. A. Ingalls	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Stoughton	Zeitung	C. A. Ingalls	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Sun Prairie	Countryman	C. S. Crane	Rep.	W.	Friday.
DODGE—					
Beaver Dam	Argus	Gilmore & Hopkins	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Beaver Dam	Citizen	Thomas Hopkins	Rep.	W.	Thursday.

WISCONSIN PRESS—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly	Publication Day.
Dodge—Con.					
Fox Lake	Representative	John Hotchkiss & Son	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Horicon	Reporter	C. A. Pettibone	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Horicon	Volksfreund (G.)	Henry Spiering	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Juneau	Telephone	Telephone Pub. Co	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Mayville	Pionier (G.)	Jacob Mueller	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Waupun	Times	Eli & C. E. Hooker	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Door—					
Sturgeon Bay	Advocate	Frank Long	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Sturgeon Bay	Independent	Independent Pub. Co.	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Douglas—					
Superior	Times	J. Lute Christe	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
West Superior	Call	M. C. French	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
West Superior	Journal	M. B. Kimball	Rep.	D.	
West Superior	Inter-Ocean	Street & Co	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
West Superior	Sentinel	M. B. Kimball	Ind. R.	W.	Thursday.
West Superior	Wave	F. B. Gregg	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Dunn—					
Menomonie	Dunn Co. Herald	Herald Pub. Co	Pro.	S. W.	Tuesday.
Menomonie	News	Flint & Weber	Rep.	W.	Saturday,
Menomonie	Nordstern (N.)	Nordstern Pub. Co	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Menomonie	Times	Times Printing Co	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Eau Claire—					
Augusta	Eagle	Griff O. Jones	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Eau Claire	Arbeideren (G.)	Arbeideren Pub. Co	Peo.	W.	Thursday.
Eau Claire	Free Press	J. H. Waggoner	Rep.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Eau Claire	Leader	W. K. Atkinson	Dem.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Eau Claire	News	News Co	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Eau Claire	Progress	Backman & Jackson	Pro.	W.	Saturday.
Eau Claire	Workman's Gazette	G. W. Williams	Neut.	W.	Saturday.
Florence—					
Florence	Mining News	Youngs Bros.	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Fond du Lac—					
Brandon	Times	M. C. Short	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Fond du Lac	Commonwealth	Commonw'lth Pub. Co	Rep.	D. & W.	Saturday.
Fond du Lac	Courier (G.)	W. F. Weber	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Fond du Lac	Journal	Beeson & Son	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Fond du Lac	Reporter	L. A. Lange	Dem.	D. & W.	Saturday.
Ripon	College Days	Days Pub. Co	Lit.		
Ripon	Commonwealth	Ellsworth & Harmon	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Ripon	Free Press	T. D. Stone	Pro.	W.	Thursday.
Waupun	Leader	Oliver Brothers	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Forest—					
Crandon	Leaves	Mrs. Mattie W. Fay	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Crandon	Republican	Samuel Shaw	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Pelican Lake	Spy	E. A. King	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Grant—					
Bloomington	Record	Cook Bros.	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Boscobel	Dial	McKinney & Goldsmith	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Cassville	Index	DeWitt & DeWitt	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Lancaster	Herald	Wm. B. Miner	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Lancaster	Teller	E. Pollock	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Montfort	Monitor	DeWitt & Taylor	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Platteville	Democrat	W. H. Peck	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Platteville	Witness	M. P. Rindlaub	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.
Green—					
Albany	Journal	J. E. Bartlett	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Albany	Vindicator	E. E. Atherton	Pro.	W.	Thursday.
Brodhead	Independent	E. A. Charleton	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Brodhead	Register	Louis Sprague	Rep.	W.	Saturday.

WISCONSIN PRESS—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly.	Publication Day.
Dodge—Con.					
Fox Lake	Representative	John Hotchkiss & Son	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Horicon	Reporter	C. A. Pettibone	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Horicon	Tribune-Herald (G.)	Henry Spearing	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Juneau	Telegraph	Telegraph Pub. Co.	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Mayville	Pioneer (G.)	Jacob Mueller	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Waupun	Times	Eli & C. E. Hooker	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Door—					
Sturgeon Bay	Advocate	Frank Long	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Sturgeon Bay	Independent	Independent Pub. Co.	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Douglas—					
Superior	Times	J. Lute Christe	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
West Superior	Call	M. C. French	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
West Superior	Journal	M. B. Kimball	Rep.	D.	
West Superior	Inter-Ocean	Street & Co.	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
West Superior	Sentinel	M. B. Kimball	Ind. R.	W.	Thursday.
West Superior	Wave	F. B. Gregg	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Dunn—					
Menomonie	Dunn Co. Herald	Herald Pub. Co.	Pro.	S. W.	Tuesday.
Menomonie	News	Flint & Weber	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Menomonie	Northstern (N.)	Northstern Pub. Co.	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Menomonie	Times	Times Printing Co.	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Eau Claire—					
Augusta	Eagle	Griff O. Jones	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Eau Claire	Arbeiderens (G.)	Arbeiderens Pub. Co.	Pen.	W.	Thursday.
Eau Claire	Free Press	J. H. Wargoner	Rep.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Eau Claire	Leader	W. K. Atkinson	Dem.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Eau Claire	News	News Co.	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Eau Claire	Progress	Backman & Jackson	Pro.	W.	Saturday.
Eau Claire	Workman's Gazette	G. W. Williams	Neut.	W.	Saturday.
Florence—					
Florence	Mining News	Young's Bros.	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Fond du Lac—					
Brandon	Times	M. C. Short	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Fond du Lac	Commonwealth	Commonwealth Pub. Co.	Rep.	D. & W.	Saturday.
Fond du Lac	Courier (G.)	W. F. Weber	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Fond du Lac	Journal	Beeson & Son	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Fond du Lac	Reporter	L. A. Lange	Dem.	D. & W.	Saturday.
Ripon	College Days	Days Pub. Co.	Lit.		
Ripon	Commonwealth	Chipworth & Harrison	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Ripon	Free Press	T. D. Stone	Pro.	W.	Thursday.
Waupun	Leader	Oliver Brothers	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Forest—					
Crandon	Leaves	Mrs. Mary W. Fay	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Crandon	Republican	Samuel Shaw	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Pelican Lake	Spy	E. A. King	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Grant—					
Bloomington	Record	Cook Bros.	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Boscobel	Ind.	Mackinney & Gold-smith	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Cassville	Index	DeWitt & DeWitt	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Lancaster	Herald	Wm. S. Kimer	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Lancaster	Teller	R. Pollock	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Montfort	Monitor	D. Wilson Taylor	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Platteville	Democrat	W. W. Bloss	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Platteville	Witness	S. W. Rindlaub	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.
Green—					
Albany	Journal	J. E. Bartlett	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Albany	Vindicator	E. E. Atherton	Pro.	W.	Thursday.
Brodhead	Independent	E. A. Charleton	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Brodhead	Register	Leslie Sprague	Rep.	W.	Saturday.

WISCONSIN PRESS — Continued.

Counties and Towns.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly	Publication Day.
Green — Con.					
Monroe	Gazette	W. T. Giles	Dem & Ind.	W.	Friday.
Monroe	Herold (G.)	Herman W. Frick	Ind.	W.	Wednesday.
Monroe	Real Estate Journal	Etter & Woodle	Ind.	M.	
Monroe	Rundschau (G)	J. G. Probst	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Monroe	Sentinel	Charles A. Booth	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.
Monroe	Sun	George R. South	Ind	W.	Saturday.
Monticello	News	J. A. Smith	Ind.	W.	Wednesday.
Green Lake —					
Berlin	Courant	L. E. Davis	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Berlin	Farmer and Stockman	J. R. Brown	Agr.	M.	
Berlin	Journal	C. G. Starks	Rep.	D. & W.	Wednesday.
Berlin	Paving Cutters' Union	Paving Cutters' Association		M.	
Kingston	Spy	William E. Williams.	Ind.	W.	Wednesday.
Markesan	Herald	C. Wray	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.
Princeton	Republic	E. Beebe	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Iowa —					
Arena	Rural Eye	Thomas & Peavy	Pro.	W.	Saturday.
Barneveld	Register	H. G. Jones	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Dodgeville	Chronicle	A. S. Hearn	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Dodgeville	Sun	Archibald Mc Arthur.	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Mineral Point	Democrat	Crawford Bros.	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Mineral Point	Tribune	W. H. & B. J. Bennett	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Ridgeway	Enterprise	D. T. Jarvis	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Jackson —					
Black Riv. F'lls	Banner	Cooper & Co.	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Black Riv. F'lls	Journal	Journal Printing Co.	Dem.	W.	Tuesday.
Merrillan	Leader	R. H. Gile	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Jefferson —					
Ft. Atkinson	Dairyman	W. D. Hoard	Agr.	W.	Friday.
Ft. Atkinson	Union	W. D. Hoard	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Ft. Atkinson	Wisconsin Chief	Emma Brown	Pro.	M.	
Jefferson	Banner	O. F. Roessler	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Jefferson	Band of Hope	H. C. Mansfield	Rel.	M.	
Jefferson	Widows and Orphans' Friend	J. W. Ostrander	Odd F.	S. M.	
Jefferson	Tariff ReformAdv	Hemming & Craig		M.	
Lake Mills	Leader	C. L. Hubbs	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Palmyra	Enterprise	O. P. Dow	Pro.	W.	Wednesday.
Waterloo	Democrat	C. B. Mead	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Waterloo	Journal	H. M. Knowlton	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Watertown	Gazette	James W. Moore	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Watertown	Republican	W. L. Norris	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.
Watertown	Weltbürger (G.)	D. Blumenfield	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Juneau —					
Elroy	Statesman	D. C. Talbot	Pro.	W.	Thursday.
Elroy	Tribune	T. K. Dunn	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Mauston	Argus	J. R. Hinckley	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Mauston	Rundschau (G)	Frank Heidt	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Mauston	Star	J. F. Sprague & Son.	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Mauston	Sun	Sun Publishing Co.	Pro.	W.	Friday.
Necedah	Republican	C. M. Hutchinson	Rep.	W.	Friday.
New Lisbon	News	H. H. Dunn	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Wonewoc	Reporter	John Price, Jr.	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Kenosha —					
Kenosha	Courier Telegraph	L. A. Cross	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Kenosha	The Leader	Hackett Monder	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Kenosha	Union	J. A. Killeen	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Kewaunee —					
Ahnapee	Record	D. W. Stebbins	Rep.	W.	Friday.

WISCONSIN PRESS—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly	Publication Day.
Kewaunee—Cod					
Kewaunee	Banner (G)	Breumner & Haney	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Kewaunee	Enterprise	A. C. Voshardt	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
La Crosse—					
La Crosse	Chronicle	Ellis B. Usher	Dem.	D. & W.	Saturday.
La Crosse	Faederlandet (N)	F. A. Husher	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
La Crosse	Nord Stern (G)	Adolph Candrian	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
La Crosse	News	Mahoney, Alexander & Mahoney	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
La Crosse	Republican and Leader	W. R. Finch	Rep.	D. & W.	Saturday.
La Crosse	Varden	P. O. Evanson	Rep.	W.	Friday.
La Crosse	Visitor	H. W. Smith	Lab.	W.	Saturday.
Onalaska	Record	W. J. Showers	Ind.	W.	Friday.
West Salem	Journal	L. Lotridge	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
La Fayette					
Argyle	Atlas	George G. Gaskill	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Darlington	Democratic Register	Barnes Bros	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Darlington	Journal	H. L. Brown	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.
Darlington	Republican	J. G. Monahan	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Shullsburg	Local	T. H. McElroy	Dem.	W.	Sunday.
Shullsburg	Pick and Gad	T. J. Law	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Langlade—					
Antigo	News Item	Millard Bros	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Antigo	Herald	Ed. Goebel	G.Dem	W.	Friday.
Antigo	Republican	Ogden Bros	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Antigo	Ultimatum	Ratcliffe & Phillips	Pro.	W.	Friday.
Phlox	Special	Rev. P. H. St. Louis	Cath.	W.	Saturday.
Lincoln—					
Merrill	Advocate	L. A. Harrison	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Merrill	Anzeiger (G)	C. W. Honigmann	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Merrill	News	W. H. Canon	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Merrill	Times	A. G. Christianson	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Tomahawk	Blade	Jed. W. Coon	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Tomahawk	Tomahawk	W. M. Shirk & Son	Ind.	S. W.	Sat., Wed.
Manitowoc—					
Manitowoc	Nord Western (G)	Nord Western Ptg. Co	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Manitowoc	Pilot	John Nagel	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Manitowoc	Post (G)	Wittman & Brandt	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Manitowoc	Times	H. G. Kress	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Manitowoc	Tribune	Henry Sanford	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Manitowoc	Wezyotko Serge Jezusa (Polish)	F. Lucryski	Rel.	W.	Saturday.
Two Rivers	Chronicle	Nash & Klein	Dem.	W.	Tuesday.
Marathon—					
Spencer	Tribune	Vandercook Bros	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Wausau	Central Wisconsin	R. H. Johnson	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Wausau	Pilot and Review	E. B. Thayer	Dem.	W.	Tuesday.
Wausau	Pionier (G)	A. W. Young	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Wausau	Torch of Liberty	M. H. Barnum	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Wausau	Wochenblatt (G)	John Ringle	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Marinette—					
Marinette	Eagle	L. B. Noyes	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Marinette	North Star	C. M. Fairchild	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Peshtigo	Argus	P. A. Bardour	Rep.	W.	.....
Marquette—					
Montello	Express	C. H. Bissell	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Westfield	Central Union	S. D. Forbes	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Milwaukee—					
Milwaukee	A. B. C. Post (G.)	W. W. Coleman	Ed.	W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee	Acker und Gartenbau Zeitung (G.)	W. W. Coleman	Agr.	S. M.	

WISCONSIN PRESS — Continued.

Counties and Towns.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly	Publication Day.
Milwaukee—con					
Milwaukee	Amerikanische Turn-zeitung(G.)	Freidenker Pub. Co ..	Ind.	W.	Sunday.
Milwaukee	Arbeiter Zeitung (G.)	Central Labor Union.	Soc.	D. & W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee .. .	Au (G.).....	Anton Gfrorner	Hu.	W.	Sunday.
Milwaukee	Banner und Volksfreund (G.).....	Banner & Volksfreund Co	Dem.	W.	Tuesday.
Milwaukee . .	Catholic Citizen..	E. A. Bray	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee	Chic	Chic Pub. Co.....	Hu.	W.	
Milwaukee	Columbia (G.)....	Catholic Printing Soc.	Rel.	W.	Thursday.
Milwaukee	Commercial Letter.....	F. W. Friese.....	Com.	D.	
Milwaukee	Deutsches Volksblatt.....	George Brumder.....	Ind.	W.	Wednesday.
Milwaukee	Domacnost Bohemian	Anton Novack.....	.....	W.	Wednesday.
Milwaukee	Erholungsstunden (G.)	George Brumder.....	Lit.	W.	Wednesday.
Milwaukee	Erziehungs Blætter (G.).....	Freidenker Pub. Co..	Ed.	M.	
Milwaukee	Excelsior (G.)....	Excelsior Pub. Co....	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Milwaukee	Freidenker (G.) ..	Freidenker Pub. Co..	Ind.	W.	Sunday.
Milwaukee	Freie Presse (G.).	Herman Sigel	Rep.	D.	
Milwaukee	Fortschritt der Zeit (G.)	W. W. Coleman	Ind.	S. M.	
Milwaukee	Gemeimde Blatt (G.)	Wis. Lutheran Synod.	Rel.	S. M.	
Milwaukee	Germania (G.)....	Germania Pub. Co....	Ind.	W.	Wednesday.
Milwaukee	Haus und Bauerfreund (G.).....	Germania Pub. Co....	Agr.	W.	Wednesday.
Milwaukee	Hermans Sohn(G)	Lowenbach & Son....	L. O.	S. M.	
Milwaukee	Herold (G.).....	Herold Co.....	Ind.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Milwaukee ...	Im Familien Kreise (G.).....	W. W. Coleman	Lit.	B-W.	
Milwaukee	Journal.....	Journal Co	Ind.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Milwaukee	Jugend Post (G.).	W. W. Coleman	Juv.	W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee	Katolische Zeitung (G.).....	Catholic Print. Co....	Rel.	W.	Thursday.
Milwaukee	Kinder Post (G.) .	W. W. Coleman	Juv.	W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee	Kuryer Polski (P.)	M. Kruszka.....	Lab.	W	Saturday.
Milwaukee	Labor Review....	Park & Palmer	Lab.	D. & W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee	Land-Zeitung (G.)	John L. Bartels	Lit.	M.	
Milwaukee	Lehrer Post (G.).	W. W. Coleman	Ed.	S. M.	
Milwaukee	Living Church....	Young Churchman Co	Rel.	Q.	
Milwaukee	Local.....	Wolf & Matthews....	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee	National Reformer (G.).....	K. of L. Print. Co....	Lab.	D.	
Milwaukee	N. W. Trade Bulletin	Fred. Trayser	Com.	W.	Monday.
Milwaukee	Peck's Sun.....	Geo. W. Peck.....	Hu.	W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee	Schulzeitung (G.)	Wis. Lutheran Synod.	Rel.	M.	
Milwaukee	Seebote (G.).....	P. V. Deuster & Co...	Dem.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Milwaukee	Sentinel	Sentinel Co	Rep.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Milwaukee	Shepherd's Arms	Young Churchman Co	Rel.	W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee	Sunday Telegraph	Watrous & Spice.....	Rep.	W.	Sunday.
Milwaukee	Telephone (G.)...	P. V. Deuster & Co...	Dem.	W.	Sunday.
Milwaukee ...	Times	Towell Bros	Ind.	S. W.	Wed. & Sat.
Milwaukee	U. S. Miller.....	E. Harrison Cawker..	Mec.	M.	Sunday.
Milwaukee	Unser Blatt (G.)..	B. Lowenback & Son.	L. O.	M.	
Milwaukee	Vierteljahrliches Magagin (G.)...	W. W. Coleman	Lit.	Q.	
Milwaukee	Vereinsbote (G.).	German Branch Y. M. C. A	Rel.	M.	
Milwaukee	Volksblatt (G.)...	K. of Labor Print. Co	Lab.	W. & S.	Saturday.
Milwaukee	Warte (G.)	Germania Pub. Co....	Ind.	W.	Wednesday.
Milwaukee ...	Wisconsin	Cramer, Aikens and Cramer.....	Rep.	D. & W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee	Wisconsin Advocate	B. Lowenbach & Sons	L. O.	M.	

WISCONSIN PRESS—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly	Publication Day.
Milwaukee—con					
Milwaukee	Wisconsin Good Templar	Good Templar Pub. House	Rel.	W.	Wednesday.
Milwaukee	World	J. L. Rohr.....	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee . ..	Yenowine's News.	George H. Yenowine.	Ind.	W.	Sunday.
Milwaukee	Young Churchman	Young Churchman Co	Rel.	W.	Saturday.
Monroe—					
Norwalk.....	Times	H. C. McGary	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Sparta	Democrat	B. E. McCoy.....	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Sparta.....	Herald	McBride Bros.....	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Tomah	Journal.....	L. B. Squier	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Tomah	Monitor	J. A. Wells.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Oconto—					
Oconto	Enquirer	Mrs. Rosa Sharp.....	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Oconto	Lumberman... ..	J. W. Hall.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Oconto	Reporter	C. S. Hart	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Oneida—					
Eagle River...	Vindicator.....	O. B. Moon	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Rhinelander...	Herald	D. S. Johnson	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Rhinelander...	New North	Geo. W. Bishop.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Outagamie—					
Appleton	Crescent.....	Ryan Bros.....	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Appleton	Lawrentian	Students.....	Lit.	M.	
Appleton	Post	A. J. & T. B. Reid	Rep.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Appleton	Volksfreund (G.).	H. W. Meyer	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Appleton	Wecker (G)	Christ. Roemer.....	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Appleton	World	G. E. Mendel	Ind.	S. M.	
Kaukauna.....	Postbote (G.).....	Schneider & Emmers.	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Kaukauna.....	Sun	Sun Pub. Co.....	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Kaukauna.....	Times	Bidwell & Raught....	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Seymour	Press	H. J. Van Vuren	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Ozaukee—					
Cedarburg	News	Fred W. Horn.....	Dem.	W.	Wednesday.
Pt. Washington	Advertiser.....	M. G. Bohan.....	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Pt. Washington	Star	H. W. Bolens.....	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Pt. Washington	Zeitung (G.).....	Carl Fehlandt	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Pepin—					
Durand.....	Courier.....	Eldridge & Morsbach.	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Durand.....	Northwestern Teacher	Eldridge & Morsbach.	Ed.	M.	Monday.
Pepin.....	Star	Axtell Bros.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Pierce—					
Ellsworth	Herald	Case & Doolittle.....	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.
Prescott	Plaindealer.....	E. H. Ives	Dem.	W.	Friday.
River Falls	Journal	C. R. Morse	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
River Falls	News	A. R. Tandy.....	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Polk—					
Clear Lake	Herald	A. T. Churchill..,....	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Osceola Mills ..	Press	Charles E. Mears.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
St. Croix Falls.	Standard	St. Croix Falls Pub. Co	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Portage—					
Stevens Point..	Gazette.....	F. D. Glennon	Dem.	W.	Wednesday.
Stevens Point..	Journal	McGlachlin & Simons	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Stevens Point..	Pinery.....	C. Swayze.....	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Price—					
Fifield.....	Advocate.....	George E. Sackett....	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Phillips.....	Bee.....	Geo. Ostermann.....	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Phillips.....	Times	F. W. Sackett	Dem.	W.	Saturday.

WISCONSIN PRESS—Continued.

County and Town.	Names of Papers	Names of Publishers.	Char-acter.	Daily or Weekly	Publication Days.
MILWAUKEE—					
Milwaukee	Wisconsin Staats Zeitung	Staats Zeitung Co.	Ind.	D.	Daily.
	Wisconsin Volksblatt	Volksblatt Co.	Rep.	D.	Daily.
	Wisconsin Volksfreund	Volksfreund Co.	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.
	Wisconsin Volksfreund	Volksfreund Co.	Rep.	D.	Daily.
Milwaukee	Telegraph	Oscar Tenpler Pub.	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee	Telegraph	Oscar Tenpler Pub.	Ind

WISCONSIN PRESS—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly	Publication Day.
Racine—					
Burlington	Press	W. A. Colby.....	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Burlington	Standard Democrat	James I. Toner	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Racine.....	Agriculturist	Manfrs. Pub. Co	Agr.	M.	
Racine.....	College Mercury..	Students	Lit.	S-M.	Saturday.
Racine.....	Correspondent(G)	Chas. Shaupano.....	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Racine.....	Folkets Avis(Danish).....	Folkets Avis Pub. Co.	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Racine.....	Journal	Journal Printing Co..	Rep.	D. & W.	Wednesday.
Racine.....	Radina (Bohemian)	Chas. Jonas & Co.....	Lit.	W.	Wednesday.
Racine.....	Slavie (Bohemian)	Chas. Jonas & Co.....	Dem.	W.	Wednesday.
Racine.....	Times	Times Pub. Co	Ind.	D.	
Racine.....	Utley's Dollar Weekly.	Times Pub. Co..... ..	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Union Grove ..	Enterprise.....	A. P. Colby.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Waterford.....	Post	Edward Malone	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Richland—					
Richl'd Center.	Republican and Observer	W. M. Fogo & Co.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Richl'd Center.	Rustic	F. A. Smith	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Rock—					
Beloit.....	Argus	H. H. Swain.....	Ind.	D. & W.	Friday.
Beloit.....	Free Press	C. Ingersoll.....	Rep.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Beloit.....	Round Table	Students.....	Lit.	S-M.	Friday.
Clinton	Herald	R. W. Cheever.....	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.
Edgerton	Index.....	J. G. Patterson.....	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Edgerton	Tobacco Reporter	F. W. Coon.....	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Evansville	Enterprise.....	Evansville Pub. Co ..	Ind.	S-W.	Wed. & Sat.
Evansville	Review	I. A. Hoxie & Son . ..	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Evansville	Tribune	R. M. Antes Pub. Co.	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Janesville.....	Gazette.....	Gazette Printing Co..	Rep.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Janesville.....	Recorder	Recorder Printing Co.	Dem.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Janesville.....	Signal	Garrett Veeder.....	Ind.	W.	Sunday.
Janesville.....	Sun..	J. B. Silsbee & Co	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Milton	College Journal ..	Students	Lit.	M.	
Milton	Telephone.....	J. C. Bartholf.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Milton Junct'n.	News	F. R. Morris & Co.....	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
St. Croix—					
Baldwin	Bulletin	Ferd. Peachman	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Hudson.....	Star and Times...	Taylor & Price	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Hudson.....	True Republican .	Geo. D. Cline	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
New Richmond	Republican... ..	A. C. Van Meter.....	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.
New Richmond	Voice	E. P. Huntington.....	Pro.	W.	Saturday.
Sauk—					
Baraboo.....	Democrat	Runge & Co	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Baraboo.....	News	J. F. & G. A. Kartack	Ind.	W.	Tuesday.
Baraboo.....	Republic	John H. Powers.....	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.
Bessmer.....	News	Geo. L. Conklin	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Prairie du Sac.	News	Fred W. Johns	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Reedsburg.....	Erzähler (G.).....	Wm. Raetzman	Neu.	W.	Sunday.
Reedsburg.....	Herold (G.)	Wm. Raetzman	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Reedsburg.....	Free Press.....	Blake & Son.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Sauk City.....	Pionier Am. Wis.. (G.)	C. C. Kuntz	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Spring Green..	Home News	W. R. Purdy.....	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Sawyer—					
Hayward.....	North Wis. News.	E. O. Johnson.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Shawano—					
Shawano	Advocate.....	Phillips & Farnsworth	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Shawano	Journal	D. Gorham, Jr.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Shawano	Worchenblatt (G)	Dr. L. C. Bold.....		W.	Wednesday.
Sheboygan—					
Plymouth.....	Nordwestliche Post (G).....	C. F. & H. F. T. Waudersleben.....	Ind.	W.	Saturday.

WISCONSIN PRESS—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly	Publication Day.
Sheboygan—con.					
Plymouth	Reporter	Warden & Hostman	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Sheboygan	Evening Telegram	R. W. Billett	Rep.	D.	
Sheboygan	Daily Journal	The Journal Printing Co	Dem.	D.	
Sheboygan	Herald	L. K. Howe	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Sheboygan	National Democrat (G.)	Carl Zillier	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Sheboygan	Times	H. N. Ross	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Sheboygan	Zeitung & Tribun (G.)	A. W. Pott	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Sheboygan F'ls	News	John E. Thomas	Ind.	W.	Wednesday.
Taylor—					
Medford	Star and News	E. T. Whelock	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Medford	Waldbote (G)	Jos. Brucker & Co	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Medford	Zeitung (G)	Jos. Brucker & Co	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Trempealeau—					
Arcadia	Republican & Leader	Geo. Mathys	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Galesville	Independent	W. S. Luce	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Independence	News	Geo. A. Markham	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Independence	Wave	McIntyre	Pro.	W.	Saturday.
Trempealeau	Herald	C. V. Stewart	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Whitehall	Times	J. B. Beach	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Vernon—					
Desoto	Chronicle	D. J. Kabhar	Rep.	W,	Saturday.
Hillsborough	Sentry	C. W. T. Heath	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Viroqua	Censor	O. G. Munson	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.
Viroqua	Leader	F. H. Graves	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Walworth—					
Delavan	Wisconsin Times.	C. E. Badger.	Lit.	W.	Thursday.
Delavan	Enterprise	H. T. Sharp	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.
Delavan	Republican	W. G. Weeks	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Delavan	Democrat	M. L. Brown	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Delavan	National Horse-breeder	M. L. Brown	Trade.	S-M.	
Elkhorn	Independent	Park & Kenney	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Lake Geneva	Herald	J. E. Heg	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Lake Geneva	News	A. K. Owen	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Sharon	Reporter	Phelps & Ziegars	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Whitewater	News	Jesse N. Converse	Dem.	W.	Wednesday.
Whitewater	Register	Coe & Salisbury	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Whitewater	True Ideal	Eva C. Griffith	W. C. T. U.	M.	
Washburn—					
Shell Lake	Watchman	William Irle	Pro.	W.	Thursday.
Washington—					
Hartford	Press	Le Count & Son	Rep.	W.	Friday.
West Bend	Beobachter (G)	F. W. Webber	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
West Bend	Democrat	A. Frankenberg	Dem.	W.	Wednesday.
Waukesha—					
Delafield	St. John's Call	St. John's Academy	Rel.	M.	
Dousman	Leader	G. A. Rogers	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Hartland	Index	G. A. Rogers	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Pewaukee	Church Scholiast	Bishop Welles Brotherhood	Rel.	M.	
Oconomowoc	Free Press	Edwin Hurlbut	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Oconomowoc	News	George A. Rogers	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Waukesha	Democrat	P. H. Carney	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Waukesha	Freeman	H. M. Youmans	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Waukesha	Journal	Journal Pub. Co	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Waupaca—					
Clintonville	Dual City Tribune	Brady & Patchin	Ind.	W.	Friday.
New London	Times	Times Pub. Co	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Weyauwega	Chronicle	Corbett & Hutchinson	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.

Counties and Towns.	Names of Papers	Names of Publishers.	Char-acter.	Daily or Weekly.	Publication Day.
Sheboygan—con.					
Plymouth	Review	Warden & Hessman	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Sheboygan	Evening Telegram	E. W. Bills	Rep.	D.	
Sheboygan	Daily Journal	The Journal Printing Co.	Dem.	D.	
Sheboygan	Herald	I. M. Howe	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Sheboygan	Journal Demo-crat (3)	Carl Zilliar	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Sheboygan	Times	H. N. Rose	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Sheboygan	Zeitung & Tribune (2)	A. W. Yust	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Sheboygan Falls	News	John M. Thomas	Ind.	W.	Wednesday.
Talbot—					
Medford	Star and News	E. T. Wheelock	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Medford	Weekly Post (2)	Joe Brucker & Co.	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Medford	Zeitung (2)	Joe Brucker & Co.	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Taylor—					
Abbotsford	Republican & Argus				
Gilman	Leader	Geo. Maltby	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Gleason	Independent	W. S. Lacy	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Independence	News	Geo. A. Hartman	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Independence	Wave	Montayne	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Perkinstown	Journal	C. F. Stewart	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Whitehall	Times	J. H. Brand	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Vernon—					
Coon	Chronicle	D. L. Kobler	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Hillsborough	Sentry	C. W. J. Heath	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Viroqua	Censor	O. G. Tipton	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.
Viroqua	Leader	F. H. Graves	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Walworth—					
Delavan	Weekly Times	C. E. Baker	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Delavan	Republican	H. J. Shaw	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.
Delavan	Reporter	W. D. Weeks	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Delavan	Republican	M. L. Brown	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Elkhorn	Independent	H. L. Brown	Dem.	S.-W.	
Lake Geneva	Herald	Pike & Tenney	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Lake Geneva	Times	J. E. Ney	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Sharon	Sharon	A. E. Owen	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Whitewater	Register	Fuller & Cowles	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Whitewater	Register	Jesse R. Curtiss	Dem.	W.	Wednesday.
Whitewater	Tri-Weekly Ideal	Eva C. Smith	Rep.	T. W. S.	Thursday.
Washington—					
Hartford	Dodge County Times	Wm. Hall	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Washington—					
Barton	Times	Le Count & Son	Rep.	W.	Friday.
West Bend	Democrat (2)	F. W. Krubsack	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
West Bend	Germania	A. Frantzinger	Ind.	W.	Wednesday.
Waukesha—					
Delafield	St. John's Call	St. John's Academy	Cal.	M.	
Genesee	Leader	O. A. Brown	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Hartland	Leader	O. A. Brown	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Pewaukee	Church Bulletin	Bishop Wolfe Brett		M.	
Oconomowoc	Free Press	Miss Ida Hartnett	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Oconomowoc	News	George A. Rogers	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Waukesha	Democrat	E. C. Cramer	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Waukesha	Freeman	H. H. Wheeler	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Waukesha	Journal	Journal Pub. Co.	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Waupaca—					
Clintonville	Tribune	Gray & Pradt	Ind.	W.	Friday.
New London	Press	Press Pub. Co.	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Waupaca	Republican	Chandler & Hutchinson	Rep.	W.	Wednesday.

WISCONSIN PRESS — Continued.

Counties and Towns.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly	Publication Day.
WAUPACA — con.					
Waupaca	Post	Post Pub. Co	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Waupaca	Republican	W. H. Holmes	Rep.	W.	Friday.
WAUSHARA —					
Plainfield	Sun	L. W. Chapman	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Wautoma	Argus	Ellarson & Benay	Rep.	W.	Friday.
WINNEBAGO —					
Menasha	Anzeiger (G.)	M. M. Schortz & Co	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Menasha	Press	C. F. Augustine	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Neenah	Gazette	H. A. Stone	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Neenah	Times	J. N. Stone	Dem.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Neenah	Twin City News	L. H. Kimball	Ind.	D. & W.	Friday.
Omro	Journal	P. M. Wright	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Oshkosh	Northwestern	John Hicks	Rep.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Oshkosh	Signal	M. B. McNiel	Pro.	W.	Thursday.
Oshkosh	Times	E. W. Viall & Co	Dem.	D. & W.	Saturday.
Oshkosh	Wis. Telegraph (G)	Allen & Weidner	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Winneconne	Local	George H. Larke	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
WOOD —					
Centralia	Enterprise and Tribune	Rossier & Bundage	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Grand Rapids	Reporter	A. L. Fontaine	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Marshfield	Demokrat (G.)	H. J. Pankow	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Marshfield	Times	Thomas S. Norton	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Pittsville	Independent	Western Wood Co. Pub. Association	Ind.	W.	Wednesday.

WISCONSIN PRESS—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly.	Publication Day.
WAUPACA—con.					
Waupaca	Post	Post Pub. Co.	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Waupaca	Republican	W. H. Holmes	Rep.	W.	Friday.
WAUSHARA—					
Plainfield	Sun	L. W. Chapman	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Wautoma	Argus	Ellerson & Denny	Rep.	W.	Friday.
WINNEBAGO—					
Menasha	Anzeiger (G.)	M. M. Schorts & Co.	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Menasha	Press	C. F. Augustine	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Neenah	Gazette	H. A. Stone	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Neenah	Times	J. S. Stone	Dem.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Neenah	Twin City News	L. H. Kimball	Ind.	D. & W.	Friday.
Omro	Journal	P. M. Wright	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Oshkosh	Northwestern	John Hicks	Rep.	D. & W.	Thursday.
Oshkosh	Signal	M. B. McNiel	Pro.	W.	Thursday.
Oshkosh	Times	E. W. Vrall & Co.	Dem.	D. & W.	Saturday.
Oshkosh	Wis. Telegraph (G)	Allen & Weaver	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Winneconne	Local	George H. Larke	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
WOOD—					
Centralia	Enterprise and Tribune	Rossier & Bendage	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Grand Rapids	Reporter	A. L. Fontaine	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Marshfield	Demokrat (G.)	H. J. Papkow	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Marshfield	Times	Thomas S. Norton	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Pittsville	Independent	Western Wood Co. Pub. Association	Ind.	W.	Wednesday.

WISCONSIN POST-OFFICES.

POST-OFFICES AND COUNTIES.

The following is a list of the Post-offices in Wisconsin arranged alphabetically and corrected from official sources up to January 1, 1889. The county seats are designated by (c. h.) and the money order offices are printed in *italics*. Those which are included as money order offices in the treaties with Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, Germany, Italy, France, Algeria, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Jamaica, Switzerland, Newfoundland, Greenland, the Cape Colony, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, Belgium, Portugal, Tasmania, Hawaiian Kingdom, Sweden and Japan are also designated by the capital letter I. meaning International.

A.

Abbotsford.....Clark
Ableman.....Sauk
Abrams.....Oconto
Ackerville.....Washington
Acorn.....Dane
Ada.....Sheboygan
Adams.....Walworth
Adams Centre.....Adams
Adamsville.....Iowa
Addison.....Washington
Adell.....Sheboygan
Adsit.....Dane
Afton.....Rock
Agenda.....Ashland
Ahnapee.....Kewaunee
Alabama.....Polk
Alaska.....Kewaunee
Alban.....Portage
Albany.....Green
Albion.....Dane
Alden.....Polk
Alderly.....Dodge
Allen's Grove.....Walworth
Allenton.....Washington
Allenville.....Winnebago
Alloa.....Columbia
Alma (c. h. I.).....Buffalo
Alma Centre.....Jackson
Almond.....Portage
Alstad.....Burnett
Altdorf.....Wood
Alto.....Fond du Lac
Altoona.....Eau Claire
Alverno.....Manitowoc
Amery.....Polk
Amherst.....Portage
Amherst Junction.....Portage
Amy.....Dunn
Anchorage.....Buffalo
Anderson.....Grant
Angelica.....Shawano
Aniwa.....Shawano
Annaton.....Grant
Anthony.....Eau Claire
Antigo(c. h. I.).....Langlade
Apple Creek.....Outagamis
Apple River.....Polk
Appleton (c. h. I.).....Outagamie
Arcadia.....Trempealeau
Arena.....Iowa
Argyle.....La Fayette
Arkansaw.....Pepin
Arkdale.....Adams
Arlington.....Columbia
Armstrong.....Fond du Lac
Arnott.....Portage
Arthur.....Grant
Ashford.....Fond du Lac
Ashippun.....Dodge
Ashland (c. h. I.).....Ashland
Ash Ridge.....Richland
Ashton.....Dane
Askeaton.....Brown
Attica.....Green
Atwater.....Dodge
Auburndale.....Wood
Augusta.....Eau Claire
Aurora.....Washington
Auroraville.....Waushara
Avalanche.....Vernon
Avoca.....Iowa
Avon.....Rock
Aztalan.....Jefferson

B.

Badger.....Portage
Badger Mills.....Chippewa
Bad River.....Ashland
Bagley.....Grant
Bailey's Harbor.....Door
Bakerville.....Wood
Baldwin.....St. Croix
Baldwin's Mills.....Waupaca
Balsam Lake.....Polk
Bancroft.....Portage
Bangor (I.).....La Crosse
Banner.....Fond du Lac
Baraboo (c. h. I.).....Sauk
Barber.....Iowa
Barneveld.....Iowa
Barre Mills.....La Crosse
Barron (c. h.).....Barron
Barronette.....Barron
Barton.....Washington
Bashaw.....Burnett
Bassett.....Kenosha
Bass Wood.....Richland
Bay City.....Pierce

Bayfield (c. h.).....Bayfield
Bay Settlement.....Brown
Bay View (I.).....Milwaukee
Bear Creek.....Outagamie
Bear Valley.....Richland
Beaver.....Marinette
Beaver Creek.....Jackson
Beaver Dam (I.).....Dodge
Becker.....Outagamie
Beechwood.....Sheboygan
Beef Slough.....Buffalo
Beetown.....Grant
Beldenville.....Pierce
Belgium.....Ozaukee
Bell Center.....Crawfard
Bellefountain.....Columbia
Belle Plaine.....Shawano
Belleville.....Dane
Bellevue.....Shawano
Belmont.....La Fayette
Beloit (I.).....Rock
Bem.....Green
Benoitville.....Bayfield
Benton.....La Fayette
Berlin (I.).....Green Lake
Berryville.....Kenosha
Bessemer.....Sauk
Big Bend.....Waukesha
Big Flats.....Adams
Big Patch.....Grant
Big River.....Pierce
Big Springs.....Adams
Big Wausaukee.....Marinette
Binghampton.....Outagamie
Birch.....Chippewa
Birnamwood.....Shawano
Bismarck.....Lincoln
Black Creek.....Outagamie
Black Creek Falls.....Marathon
Black Earth.....Dane
Black Hawk.....Sauk
Black River Falls (c. h. I.).....Jackson
Blaine.....Portage
Blair.....Trempealeau
Blanchardville.....La Fayette
Blanding.....Burnett
Blenker.....Wood
Blodgett.....Waukesha
Bloom City.....Richland
Bloomer.....Chippewa
Bloomingdale.....Vernon
Bloomington.....Grant
Bloomville.....Lincoln
Blue Mounds.....Dane
Blue River.....Grant
Bluff.....Dane
Boardman.....St. Croix
Boaz.....Richland
Bob Creek.....Chippewa
Bolt.....Kewaunee
Boltonville.....Washington
Bonduel.....Shawano
Boscobel (I.).....Grant
Boyceville.....Dunn
Boyd.....Chippewa
Boyington.....Portage
Bracy.....Burnett
Bradtville.....Grant
Brady's.....Richland
Branch.....Manitowoc
Brandon.....Fond du Lac
Brant.....Calumet
Breed.....Oconto
Briarton.....Shawano
Bridgeport.....Crawford
Briggsville.....Marquette
Brighton.....Kenosha
Brillion (I.).....Calumet
Bristol.....Kenosha
Bristow.....Vernon
British Hollow.....Grant
Brodhead.....Green
Brookfield.....Waukesha
Brooklyn.....Green
Brookside.....Oconto
Brookville.....St. Croix
Brothertown.....Calumet
Brown Deer.....Milwaukee
Brownsville.....Dodge
Browntown.....Green
Bruce.....Chippewa
Brushville.....Waushara
Brussels.....Door
Bryant.....Langlade
Buckbee.....Waupaca
Buck Creek.....Richland
Buena Vista.....Portage
Buffalo.....Buffalo
Buncombe.....La Fayette
Bungert.....Outagamie
Bunyan.....Polk
Burke.....Dane
Burkhardt.....St. Croix
Burlington (I.).....Racine
Burnett.....Dodge
Burnett Station.....Dodge
Burns.....La Crosse
Burr.....Vernon
Burr Oak.....La Crosse
Burton.....Grant
Busseyville.....Jefferson
Butler.....Milwaukee
Butte des Morts.....Winnebago
Butternut.....Ashland
Byron.....Fond du Lac

C.

Cable.....Bayfield
Cadiz.....Green
Cadott.....Chippewa
Cady Mills.....St. Croix
Cainville.....Rock
Calamine.....La Fayette
Caldwell.....Racine
Caledonia.....Racine
Calhoun.....Waukesha
Calumet Harbor.....Fond du Lac
Calvary.....Fond du Lac
Cambria (I.).....Columbia
Cambridge.....Dane
Cameron.....Barron
Campbellsport.....Fond du Lac
Camp Douglas.....Juneau
Camp Lake.....Kenosha
Canton.....Barron
Carlton.....Kewaunee
Caroline.....Shawano
Cartwright.....Chippewa
Caryville.....Dunn
Cascade.....Sheboygan
Casco.....Kewaunee
Cashton.....Monroe
Cassell.....Sauk
Cassville.....Grant
Castle Rock.....Grant
Cataract.....Monroe
Cato.....Manitowoc
Cavour.....Forest
Cazenovia.....Richland
Cecil.....Shawano
Cedarburgh.....Ozaukee
Cedar Creek.....Washington
Cedar Falls.....Dunn
Cedar Grove.....Sheboygan
Cedar Lake.....Waushara
Center.....Rock
Centralia.....Wood
Centreville.....Trempealeau
Charlesburgh.....Calumet
Chaseburgh.....Vernon
Chat.....Lincoln
Cheeseville.....Door
Chelsea.....Taylor
Chester.....Dodge
Chetek.....Barron

Chilton (c. h. I.) ..... Calumet
Chimney Rock ..... Trempealeau
Chippewa City ..... Chippewa
Chippewa Falls (c. h. I.) ..... Chippewa
Christie ..... Clark
City Point ..... Jackson
Clam Falls ..... Polk
Clark's Mills ..... Manitowoc
Clarno ..... Green
Clay Banks ..... Door
Clayfield ..... Pierce
Clayton ..... Polk
Clear Lake ..... Polk
Clemansville ..... Winnebago
Clifton ..... Monroe
Clinton (I.) ..... Rock
Clintonville ..... Waupaca
Clyde ..... Iowa
Clyman ..... Dodge
Cobb ..... Iowa
Cochrane ..... Buffalo
Colby ..... Clark
Cold Spring ..... Jefferson
Colebrook ..... Waushara
Coleman ..... Marinette
Colfax ..... Dunn
Colgate ..... Waukesha
Collins ..... La Fayette
Coloma ..... Waushara
Coloma Station ..... Waushara
Columbus (I.) ..... Columbia
Commonwealth ..... Florence
Comstock ..... Barron
Concord ..... Jefferson
Connorsville ..... Dunn
Cook's Valley ..... Chippewa
Cooksville ..... Rock
Coolidge ..... Price
Coon Valley ..... Vernon
Cooperstown ..... Manitowoc
Corbett ..... Chippewa
Corning ..... Lincoln
Cortland ..... Trempealeau
Cosgrove ..... Barron
Cottage Grove ..... Dane
Cox ..... Chippewa
Craft ..... Chippewa
Crandon *(c. h.)* ..... Forest
Crete ..... Winnebago
Crivitz ..... Marinette
Crooker's Landing ..... Portage
Cross ..... Buffalo
Cross Plains ..... Dane
Crystal Lake ..... Waupaca
Cuba City ..... Grant
Cumberland (I.) ..... Barron
Curtis ..... Clark
Cushing ..... Polk
Custer ..... Portage
Cylon ..... St. Croix

D.

Dacada ..... Sheboygan
Dakota ..... Waushara
Dale ..... Outagamie
Dallas ..... Barron
Daly ..... Wood
Dancy ..... Marathon
Dane ..... Dane
Danville ..... Dodge
Darbellay ..... Kewaunee
Darboy ..... Calumet
Darien ..... Walworth
Darlington (c. h. I.) ..... La Fayette
Darrow ..... Jackson
Dartford (c. h.) ..... Green Lake
Davis ..... Dunn
Day ..... Clark
Dayton ..... Green
Deansville ..... Dane
Debello ..... Vernon
Decora Prairie ..... Trempealeau
Deer Brook ..... Langlade
Deerfield ..... Dane
Deer Park ..... St. Croix
De Forest ..... Dane
Dekorra ..... Columbia
Delafield ..... Waukesha
Delavan ..... Walworth
Dell ..... Vernon
Dell Prairie ..... Adams
Delton ..... Sauk
Denmark ..... Brown
De Pere (I.) ..... Brown
Deronda ..... Polk
De Sota ..... Vernon
Deuster ..... Juneau
Dexterville ..... Wood
Diamond Bluff ..... Pierce
Dickeysville ..... Grant
Dillman ..... Milwaukee
Dixon ..... Richland
Dobbston ..... Langlade
Dodge ..... Trempealeau
Dodge's Corners ..... Waukesha
Dodgeville (c. h. I.) ..... Iowa
Door Creek ..... Dane
Dorchester ..... Clark
Dotyville ..... Fond du Lac
Douglas Center ..... Marquette
Dousman ..... Waukesha
Dover ..... Racine
Downing ..... Dunn
Downsville ..... Dunn
Doylestown ..... Columbia
Dresser Junction ..... Polk
Druecker ..... Ozaukee
Drummond ..... Bayfield
Dry Bone ..... Iowa
Dry Wood ..... Chippewa
Duck Creek ..... Brown
Dudley ..... Lincoln
Dunbarton ..... La Fayette
Dundas ..... Calumet
Dundee ..... Fond du Lac
Dunville ..... Dunn
Duplainville ..... Waukesha
Dupont ..... Waupaca
Durand (c. h. I.) ..... Pepin
Durham ..... Waukesha
Dyckesville ..... Kewaunee

E.

Eagle ..... Waukesha
Eagle Corners ..... Richland
Eagle Point ..... Chippewa
Eagle River ..... Oneida
Eggleton ..... Chippewa
East Bristol ..... Dane
East Delavan ..... Walworth
East Farmington ..... Polk
East Gibson ..... Manitowoc
East Lincoln ..... Polk
Eastman ..... Crawford
East Middleton ..... Dane
Easton ..... Adams
East Pepin ..... Pepin
East Troy ..... Walworth
East Wrightstown ..... Brown
Eaton ..... Manitowoc
Eau Claire (c. h. I.) ..... Eau Claire
Eau Galle ..... Dunn
Eden ..... Fond du Lac
Edgerton ..... Rock
Edmund ..... Iowa
Edson ..... Chippewa
Edwards ..... Sheboygan
Egg Harbor ..... Door
Eidsvold ..... Clark
Eland ..... Shawano
Elcho ..... Langlade
Elderon ..... Marathon
El Dorado ..... Fond du Lac

Eleva.....Trempealeau
Elk Creek.....Trempealeau
Elk Grove.....La Fayette
Elkhart.....Sheboygan
Elkhorn (c. h. I.).....Walworth
Elk Mound.....Dunn
Ella.....Pepin
Ellenborough.....Grant
Ellis.....Portage
Ellison Bay.....Door
Ellisville.....Kewaunee
Ellsworth (c.h.).....Pierce
Elm Grove.....Waukesha
Elmhurst.....Langlade
Elmo.....Grant
Elmore.....Fond du Lac
Elmwood.....Pierce
Elo.....Winnebago
El Paso.....Pierce
Elroy.....Juneau
El Salem.....Polk
Elton.....Langlade
Elvers.....Dane
Embarrass.....Waupaca
Emerald.....St. Croix
Emerald Grove.....Rock
Emet.....Chippewa
Enos.....Waukesha
Ephraim.....Door
Erfurth.....Jefferson
Erin.....St. Croix
Esdaile.....Pierce
Esofea.....Vernon
Estella.....Chippewa
Etna.....La Fayette
Ettrick.....Trempealeau
Eureka.....Winnebago
Euren.....Kewaunee
Evansville.....Rock
Evergreen.....Door
Excelsior.....Richland
Exile.....Pierce

F.

Fairchild.....Eau Claire
Fairfield.....Rock
Fair Play.....Grant
Fair Water.....Fond du Lac
Fall City.....Dunn
Fall Creek.....Eau Claire
Fall River.....Columbia
Fancy Creek.....Richland
Farmers Grove.....Green
Farmington.....Jefferson
Farr's Corners.....Columbia
Fayette.....La Fayette
Fayetteville.....Walworth
Fellows.....Rock
Fennimore.....Grant
Ferryville.....Crawford
Fifield.....Price
Fillmore.....Washington
Fish Creek.....Door
Fisk.....Winnebago
Fitchburg.....Dane
Flambeau.....Chippewa
Flintville.....Brown
Florence (c. h.).....Florence
Folsom.....Vernon
Fond du Lac (c. h. I.).....Fond du Lac
Fontana.....Walworth
Fontenoy.....Brown
Footville.....Rock
Forest Junction.....Calumet
Forestville.....Door
Fort Atkinson (I.).....Jefferson
Fort Howard (I.).....Brown
Forward.....Dane
Foscoro.....Kewaunee
Fountain City (I.).....Buffalo
Fourmile.....Fond du Lac
Fox Lake (I.).....Dodge
Fox River.....Kenosha
Francis Creek.....Manitowoc
Franklin.....Sheboygan
Franksville.....Racine
Frazer.....Shawano
Fredonia.....Ozaukee
Fredonia Station.....Ozaukee
Freeman.....Crawford
Freistadt.....Ozaukee
Fremont.....Waupaca
Frenchville.....Trempealeau
Friendship (c. h.).....Adams
Frydenland.....Forest
Fulton.....Rock
Fussville.....Waukesha

G

Gad.....Taylor
Gagen.....Forest
Galesburgh.....Shawano
Galesville.....Trempealeau
Garfield.....Portage
Genesee.....Waukesha
Genesee Depot.....Waukesha
Genoa.....Vernon
Genoa Junction.....Walworth
Georgetown.....Grant
Germania.....Marquette
Germantown.....Juneau
Gibbsville.....Sheboygan
Gillett.....Oconto
Gillingham.....Richland
Gilman.....Pierce
Gilmantown.....Buffalo
Glasgow.....Trempealeau
Glenbeulah.....Sheboygan
Glencoe.....Buffalo
Glendale.....Monroe
Glen Flora.....Chippewa
Glen Haven.....Grant
Glenmore.....Brown
Glenwood.....St. Croix
Glidden.....Ashland
Golden Lake.....Waukesha
Good Hope.....Milwaukee
Gordon.....Douglas
Grafton.....Ozaukee
Grand Marsh.....Adams
Grand Rapids (c. h. I.).....Wood
Granite.....Wood
Grantsburgh (c. h.).....Burnett
Granville.....Milwaukee
Granville Centre.....Milwaukee
Gratiot.....La Fayette
Gravesville.....Calumet
Green Bay (c. h. I.).....Brown
Greenbush.....Sheboygan
Green Grove.....Clark
Green Lake.....Green Lake
Greenleaf.....Brown
Greenstreet.....Manitowoc
Greenville.....Outagamie
Greenwood.....Clark
Gresham.....Shawano
Grimm's.....Manitowoc
Grover.....Marquette

H.

Hadleyville.....Eau Claire
Hager City.....Pierce
Halder.....Marathon
Hale.....Trempealeau
Hale's Corners.....Milwaukee
Hamburgh.....Marathon
Hamilton.....Waushara
Hamlin.....Trempealeau
Hammond.....St. Croix

Hancock.....Waushara
Haneville.....Dane
Haney.....Crawford
Hanover.....Rock
Hansen.....Wood
Harper.....Polk
Harrisville.....Marquette
Hartford (I.).....Washington
Hartland.....Waukesha
Hartman.....Columbia
Harvey.....Jefferson
Hatfield.....Jackson
Hatley.....Marathon
Hatton.....Waupaca
Hawkins.....Chippewa
Hawthorne.....Douglas
Hayes.....Oconto
Hayton.....Calumet
Hayward (c. h.).....Sawyer
Hazel Green.....Grant
Hazelton.....Grant
Heart Prairie.....Walworth
Hebron.....Jefferson
Hedge Hog.....Door
Hegg.....Trempealeau
Helena.....Iowa
Helenville.....Jefferson
Hemple.....St. Croix
Henrietta.....Richland
Henrysville.....Brown
Herbert.....Pierce
Herman.....Dodge
Hersey.....St. Croix
Hewitt.....Wood
Hickory.....Oconto
High Bridge.....Ashland
Highland.....Iowa
Hika.....Manitowoc
Hilbert.....Calumet
Hillsborough.....Vernon
Hingham.....Sheboygan
Hixton.....Jackson
Hogan.....Wood
Hogarty.....Marathon
Holindale.....Iowa
Holland.....Brown
Hollingshead.....Price
Holmen.....La Crosse
Holy Cross.....Ozaukee
Homewood.....Monroe
Honey Creek.....Walworth
Hope.....Dane
Horicon (I.).....Dodge
Horn's Corners.....Ozaukee
Hortonville.....Outagamie
Houghton.....Bayfield
Houlton.....St. Croix
Howard's Grove.....Sheboygan
Howard's Prairie.....Milwaukee
Hubbard.....Sawyer
Hub City.....Richland
Hubbleton.....Jefferson
Hudson (c. h. I.).....St. Croix
Huilsburgh.....Dodge
Hull.....Portage
Humbird.....Clark
Hunting.....Shawano
Hurlbut.....Crawford
Hurley.....Ashland
Huron.....Chippewa
Hurricane.....Grant
Hustisford.....Dodge
Hutchins.....Shawano
Hyde's Mills.....Iowa

I.

Independence.....Trempealeau
Indian Ford.....Rock
Ingram.....Chippewa
Inlet.....St. Croix
Interwald.....Taylor
Iola.....Waupaca
Ipswich.....La Fayette
Iron Mountain.....Dodge
Irma.....Lincoln
Iron Belt.....Ashland
Iron Ridge.....Dodge
Iron River.....Douglas
Ironton.....Sauk
Ironwood.....Barron
Irving.....Jackson
Ithaca.....Richland
Ives Grove.....Racine
Ixonia.....Jefferson

J.

Jackson.....Washington
Jacksonport.....Door
Janesville (c. h. I.).....Rock
Jeddo.....Marquette
Jefferson (c. h. I.).....Jefferson
Jefferson Junction.....Jefferson
Jewett Mills.....St. Croix
Johnsburg.....Fond du Lac
Johnson's Creek.....Jefferson
Johnsonville.....Sheboygan
Johnstown.....Rock
Johnstown Center.....Rock
Jonesdale.....Iowa
Jordan.....Green
Juda (I.).....Green
Junction.....Portage
Juneau (c. h.).....Dodge

K.

Kansasville.....Racine
Kasson.....Manitowoc
Kaukauna.....Outagamie
Keene.....Portage
Kekoskee.....Dodge
Kelley.....Marathon
Kelley Brook.....Oconto
Kellnersville.....Manitowoc
Kendall.....Monroe
Kenosha (c. h. I.).....Kenosha
Keshena.....Shawano
Ketcham.....Fond du Lac
Kewaskum.....Washington
Kewaunee (c. h.).....Kewaunee
Keyeser.....Columbia
Keyesville.....Richland
Kickapoo.....Vernon
Kiel.....Manitowoc
Kieler.....Grant
Kilbourn City.....Columbia
King's Bridge.....Manitowoc
King's Corners.....Sauk
Kingston.....Green Lake
Kirby.....Monroe
Kirchhayn.....Washington
Kirkwood.....Fond du Lac
Knapp.....Dunn
Knapp's Creek.....Crawford
Knowles.....Dodge
Knowlton.....Marathon
Kohler.....Ozaukee
Kohlsville.....Washington
Kolb.....Brown
Konetz.....Marathon
Koro.....Winnebago
Koshkonong.....Jefferson
Kripe.....Chippewa
Krok.....Kewaunee

L.

La Crosse (c. h. I.).....La Crosse
Ladoga.....Fond du Lac

La Farge.....Vernon
La Grange.....Walworth
Lake Five.....Washington
La Geneva.....Walworth
Lake Mills.....Jefferson
Lake View.....Dane
Lamartine.....Fond du Lac
Lamberton.....Racine
Lamont.....La Fayette
Lanark.....Portage
Lancaster (c. h. I.).....Grant
Laney.....Shawano
Langlade.....Langlade
Larrabee.....Manitowoc
Lavalle.....Sauk
Leadmine.....La Fayette
Lebanon.....Dodge
Ledgeville.....Brown
Le Duc.....Forest
Leeds.....Columbia
Leeds Center.....Columbia
Leeman.....Outagamie
Leland.....Sauk
Lena.....Oconto
Leola.....Adams
Leon.....Monroe
Leopolis.....Shawano
Le Roy.....Dodge
Leslie.....La Fayette
Levee.....Columbia
Levis.....Jackson
Lewiston.....Columbia
Leyden.....Rock
Liberty.....Vernon
Liberty Bluff.....Marquette
Liberty Pole.....Vernon
Liberty Ridge.....Grant
Lima Center.....Rock
Lime Ridge.....Sauk
Lincoln.....Kewaunee
Lind.....Waupaca
Linden.....Iowa
Lindwerm.....Milwaukee
Linwood.....Oconto
Little Chute.....Outagamie
Little Falls.....Polk
Little Lake.....Adams
Little Prairie.....Walworth
Little Rapids.....Brown
Little Sturgeon.....Door
Little Suamico.....Oconto
Little Wolf.....Waupaca
Livingston.....Grant
Lochiel.....Dunn
Lodi.....Columbia
Loganville.....Sauk
Lomira.....Dodge
London.....Dane
Lone Pine.....Portage
Lone Rock.....Richland
Longwood.....Clark
Lookout.....Buffalo
Lost Creek.....Pierce
Lost Lake.....Dodge
Louisburgh.....Grant
Louis Corners.....Manitowoc
Louisville.....Dunn
Lovass.....Vernon
Lowell.....Dodge
Lowville.....Columbia
Loyal.....Clark
Loyd.....Richland
Lucas.....Dunn
Luck.....Polk
Lund.....Pepin
Luxembourg.....Kewaunee
Lyndon Station.....Juneau
Lynn.....Clark
Lyonsville.....Crawford
Lyons.....Walworth

M.

McDill.....Portage
McKenna.....Jackson
McMillan.....Marathon
Macfarland.....Dane
Mackville.....Outagamie
Madely.....Portage
Madison (c. h. I.).....Dane
Magnolia.....Rock
Maiden Rock.....Pierce
Maine.....Marathon
Malcolm.....Langlade
Malone.....Fond du Lac
Manawa.....Waupaca
Manchester.....Green Lake
Manitowoc (c. h. I.).....Manitowoc
Manitowoc Rapids.....Manitowoc
Manning.....Vernon
Mannville.....Marathon
Maple Grove.....Manitowoc
Mapleton.....Waukesha
Maple Valley.....Oconto
Maplewood.....Door
Maple Works.....Clark
Marathon.....Marathon
Marble.....Waupaca
Marblehead.....Fond du Lac
Marcellon.....Columbia
Marcy.....Waukesha
Marinette (c. h. I.).....Marinette
Marion.....Waupaca
Markesan.....Green Lake
Marquette.....Green Lake
Marshall.....Dane
Marshfield.....Wood
Marshland.....Buffalo
Martell.....Pierce
Martin.....Green
Marxville.....Dane
Marytown.....Fond du Lac
Mason.....Bayfield
Mather's.....Juneau
Matt.....Monroe
Mauston (c. h. I.).....Juneau
Mayfield.....Washington
Mayhew.....Walworth
Mayville.....Dodge
Mazo Manie (I.).....Dane
Meadow Valley.....Juneau
Medford (c. h. I.).....Taylor
Medina (I.).....Outagamie
Meehan.....Portage
Meeker.....Washington
Meeker's Grove.....La Fayette
Meeme.....Manitowoc
Meggers.....Manitowoc
Mellen.....Ashland
Melville.....Manitowoc
Melrose.....Jackson
Melvina.....Monroe
Menasha (I.).....Winnebago
Mendota.....Dane
Menekaunee.....Marinette
Menomonie (c. h. I.).....Dunn
Menomonee Falls.....Waukesha
Mequon.....Ozaukee
Meridian.....Dunn
Merrill (c. h. I.).....Lincoln
Merrillan.....Jackson
Merrimack.....Sauk
Merritt's Landing.....Marquette
Merton.....Waukesha
Metomen.....Fond du Lac
Middlebury.....Iowa
Middle Ridge.....La Crosse
Middleton.....Dane
Midland.....Marquette
Midway.....La Crosse
Mifflin.....Iowa
Milford.....Jefferson
Milladore.....Wood
Millard.....Walworth

Mill Creek....Richland
Millett....Crawford
Millhome....Manitowoc
Mills Centre....Brown
Millston....Jackson
Millville....Grant
Milton....Rock
Milton Junction....Rock
Milwaukee (*c. h. I.*)....Milwaukee
Stations—
Bay View (*I.*).
North West (*I.*) cor. 12th and Walnut Sts.
South Side (*I.*) cor. Nat. Av. and Grove St.
Williamsburg (*I.*).
Mindoro....La Crosse
Mineral Point (*I.*)....Iowa
Minnesota Juncton....Dodge
Minocqua....Oneida
Minong....Washburn
Misha Mokwa....Buffalo
Mishicott....Manitowoc
Mitchell....Fond du Lac
Modena....Buffalo
Monches....Waukesha
Mondovi....Buffalo
Monico....Forest
Monroe (*c. h. I.*)....Green
Monroe Centre....Adams
Montana....Buffalo
Montello (*c. h. I.*)....Marquette
Monterey....Waukesha
Montfort....Grant
Monticello....Green
Montpelier....Kewaunee
Montreal....Ashland
Montrose....Dane
Morgan....Oconto
Morley....Langlade
Morrison....Brown
Morrisonville....Dane
Moscow....Iowa
Mosel....Sheboygan
Mosinee....Marathon
Moundville....Marquette
Mount Calvary....Fond du Lac
Mount Hope....Grant
Mount Horeb....Dane
Mount Ida....Grant
Mount Morris....Waushara
Mount Sterling....Crawford
Mount Tabor....Vernon
Mount Vernon....Dane
Mukwonago....Waukesha
Muller's Lake....Langlade
Muscoda....Grant
Muskego....Waukesha
Myra....Washington

N.

Namekagon....Washburn
Namur....Door
Nashotah....Waukesha
Nasonville....Wood
National Home....Milwaukee
Naugart....Marathon
Navan....Jefferson
Necedah....Juneau
Neenah....Winnebago
Neillsville (*c. h.*)....Clark
Nekimi....Winnebago
Nelson....Buffalo
Nelsonville....Portage
Nenno....Washington
Neosho....Dodge
Neptune....Richland
Nero....Manitowoc
Neshkoro....Marquette
Nevins....Clark
New....Langlade
New Amsterdam....La Crosse
Newberg's Corners....La Crosse
New Berlin....Waukesha
Newberg....Washington
New Castle....Fond du Lac
New Centreville....St. Croix
New Chester....Adams
New Coeln....Milwaukee
New Diggings....La Fayette
New Fane....Fond du Lac
New Franken....Brown
New Glarus....Green
New Holstein....Calumet
New Hope....Portage
New Lisbon (*I.*)....Juneau
New London (*I.*)....Waupaca
New Munster....Kenosha
Newport....Door
New Prospect....Fond du Lac
New Richmond....St. Croix
New Rome....Adams
Newry....Vernon
Newton....Vernon
Newtonburg....Manitowoc
Nicholson....Waupaca
Nix Corner....Eau Claire
Niles....Manitowoc
Nora....Dane
Norman....Kewaunee
Norrie....Marathon
Norseville....Eau Claire
North Andover....Grant
North Bend....Jackson
North Branch....Jackson
North Bristol....Dane
North Cape....Racine
North Clayton....Crawford
Northeim....Manitowoc
Northern Junction....Milwaukee
Northfield....Jackson
North Greenfield....Milwaukee
North Hudson....St. Croix
North Lake....Waukesha
North Leeds....Columbia
North Menomonie....Dunn
Northport....Waupaca
North Prairie....Waukesha
North Star....Crawford
North Valley....Polk
North West (*I.*)*....Milwaukee
Norwalk....Monroe
Norway Grove....Dane
Norway Ridge....Monroe

O.

Oak Centre....Fond du Lac
Oak Creek....Milwaukee
Oakdale....Monroe
Oakfield....Fond du Lac
Oak Grove....Dodge
Oak Hill....Jefferson
Oakland....Jefferson
Oakley....Green
Oakwood....Milwaukee
Oasis....Waushara
Oconomowoc (*I.*)....Waukesha
Oconto (*c. h. I.*)....Oconto
Oconto Falls....Oconto
Odanah....Ashland
Ogdensburg....Waupaca
Ogema....Price
Oil City....Monroe
Okee....Columbia
Olin....Adams
Olivet....Pierce
Omro....Winnebago
Onalaska....La Crosse
Oneida....Brown
Oao....Pierce
Ontario....Vernon
Oostburg....Sheboygan
Orange....Burnett
Oregon (*I.*)....Dane

*Station of Milwaukee P. O.

Orfordville.....Rock
Orihulah.....Winnebago
Orion.....Richland
Osceola Mills (c. h.).....Polk
Oshkosh (c. h. I.).....Winnebago
Osman.....Manitowoc
Osseo.....Trempealeau
Ostrander.....Waupaca
Otsego.....Columbia
Ottawa.....Waukesha
Otter Creek.....Eau Claire
Otter Vale.....Vernon
Ottman.....Pierce
Owen.....Marinette
Ox Bow.....Jackson
Oxford.....Marquette

P.

Pacific.....Columbia
Packwaukee.....Marquette
Palmyra (I.).....Jefferson
Paoli.....Dane
Pardeeville.....Columbia
Paris.....Kenosha
Parnell.....Sheboygan
Patch Grove.....Grant
Patterson.....Polk
Paynesville.....Milwaukee
Pedee.....Green
Peebles.....Fond du Lac
Pelican Lake.....Forest
Pella.....Shawano
Pembine.....Marinette
Pence.....Ashland
Pennington.....Oneida
Pensaukee.....Oconto
Pepin.....Pepin
Perley.....Barron
Perry.....Dane
Peru.....Portage
Peshtigo (I.).....Marinette
Petersville.....Waupaca
Pewaukee.....Waukesha
Pheasant Branch.....Dane
Phillips (c. h. I.).....Price
Phlox.....Langlade
Pickett.....Winnebago
Pigeon Falls.....Trempealeau
Pike.....Marinette
Pike Lake.....Marathon
Pilot Knob.....Adams
Pilson.....Kewaunee
Pine Bluff.....Dane
Pine Grove.....Brown
Pine Hill.....Jackson
Pine Knob.....Iowa
Pine River.....Waushara
Pineville.....Polk
Pipersville.....Jefferson
Pittsville.....Wood
Pius.....Sheboygan
Plain.....Sauk
Plainfield.....Waushara
Plainville.....Adams
Platteville (I.).....Grant
Pleasant Prairie.....Kenosha
Pleasant Ridge.....Clark
Pleasant Valley.....St. Croix
Plier.....Shawano
Plover.....Portage
Plum City.....Pierce
Plymouth.....Sheboygan
Point Bluff.....Adams
Polonia.....Portage
Poniatowski.....Marathon
Poplar.....Douglas
Porcupine.....Pepin
Portage (c. h. I.).....Columbia
Port Andrew.....Richland
Port Edwards.....Wood
Porterfield.....Marinette
Porter's Mills.....Eau Claire
Port Hope.....Columbia
Portland.....Monroe
Port Washington (c. h. I.).....Ozaukee
Potosi.....Grant
Potter.....Calumet
Pound.....Marinette
Poygan.....Winnebago
Poynette.....Columbia
Poy Sippi.....Waushara
Prairie du Chien (c. h. I.).....Crawford
Prairie du Sac.....Sauk
Prairie Farm.....Barron
Pratt.....Bayfield
Pratt Junction.....Forest
Pray.....Jackson
Prentice.....Price
Prescott.....Pierce
Preston.....Grant
Price.....Jackson
Primrose.....Dane
Princeton.....Green Lake
Prospect.....Waukesha
Pulcifer.....Shawano
Purdy.....Vernon

Q.

Quincy.....Adams

R.

Racine (c. h. I.).....Racine
Randall.....Burnett
Randolph (I.).....Dodge
Randolph Centre.....Columbia
Random Lake.....Sheboygan
Rangeline.....Manitowoc
Rankin.....Kewaunee
Ranney.....Kenosha
Rapp.....Monroe
Rathbun.....Sheboygan
Raymond.....Racine
Readfield.....Waupaca
Readstown.....Vernon
Red Cedar.....Dunn
Red Mound.....Vernon
Reedsburg.....Sauk
Reedsville.....Manitowoc
Reeseville.....Dodge
Regina.....Shawano
Remington.....Wood
Reserve.....Sawyer
Rest.....Vernon
Retreat.....Vernon
Rewey.....Iowa
Rhine.....Sheboygan
Rhinelander (c. h.).....Oneida
Rib Falls.....Marathon
Rib Lake.....Taylor
Rice Lake (I.).....Barron
Riceville.....Washington
Richardson.....Polk
Riches.....Sauk
Richfield.....Washington
Richford.....Waushara
Richland Center (c. h. I.).....Richland
Richland City.....Richland
Richmond.....Walworth
Richwood.....Dodge
Ridgeway.....Iowa
Riley.....Dane
Ring.....Winnebago
Rio.....Columbia
Rio Creek.....Kewaunee
Ripon (I.).....Fond du Lac
Rising Sun.....Crawford
River Falls (I.).....Pierce
Riverside.....Shawano
Roaring Creek.....Jackson
Roberts.....St. Croix

Robinson.....Brown
Roche-a-Cri.....Adams
Rochester.....Racine
Rock Bridge.....Richland
Rockdale.....Dane
Rock Elm.....Pierce
Rock Falls.....Dunn
Rockfield.....Washington
Rockland.....La Crosse
Rock Prairie.....Rock
Rockton.....Vernon
Rockville.....Grant
Rocky Run.....Columbia
Rolling Prairie.....Dodge
Romance.....Vernon
Rome.....Jefferson
Root Creek.....Milwaukee
Rosecrans.....Manitowoc
Rose Lawn.....Shawano
Rosendale.....Fond du Lac
Rosiere.....Kewaunee
Roslin.....Marquette
Rowley.....Door
Roxbury.....Dane
Royalton.....Waupaca
Rozellville.....Marathon
Rube.....Manitowoc
Rubicon.....Dodge
Rudd's Mills.....Monroe
Rudolph.....Wood
Rural.....Waupaca
Rush Lake.....Winnebago
Rusk.....Dunn
Russell.....Trempealeau
Rutland.....Dane
Ryan.....Kewaunee

S.

Sabin.....Richland
Sagole.....Outagamie
Saint Anna.....Sheboygan
Saint Cloud.....Fond du Lac
St. Croix Falls.....Polk
Saint Francis.....Milwaukee
Saint George.....Sheboygan
Saint John.....Calumet
Saint Joseph.....La Crosse
Saint Kilian.....Fond du Lac
Saint Lawrence.....Washington
Saint Martin's.....Milwaukee
Saint Mary's.....Monroe
Saint Michael's.....Wahington
Saint Nathan's.....Oconto
Saint Nazianz.....Manitowoc
Saint Wendell.....Manitowoc
Salem.....Kenosha
Salona.....Door
Salter.....Washington
Sand Creek.....Dunn
Sandusky.....Sauk
Sandy Bay.....Kewaunee
Saratoga.....Wood
Sauk City (I.).....Sauk
Saukville.....Ozaukee
Savannah.....Waukesha
Sawyer.....Door
Saxeville.....Waushara
Saxon.....Ashland
Scandinavia.....Waupaca
Schiller.....Brown
Schleisingerville.....Washington
Schofield.....Marathon
School Hill.....Manitowoc
Scott.....Sheboygan
Scranton.....Wood
Sechlerville.....Jackson
Seneca.....Crawford
Sevastopol.....Door
Sextonville.....Richland
Seymour.....Outagamie
Shamrock.....Jackson
Sharon.....Walworth
Shawano (c. h. I.).....Shawano
Sheboygan (c. h. I.).....Sheboygan
Sheboygan Falls.....Sheboygan
Shell Lake (c. h.).....Washburn
Sheridan.....Waupaca
Sherman.....Portage
Sherry.....Wood
Sherwood.....Calumet
Shiocton.....Outagamie
Shopiere.....Rock
Shortville.....Clark
Shullsburgh.....La Fayette
Sigel.....La Crosse
Silver Lake.....Kenosha
Silver Creek.....Sheboygan
Silver Spring.....Milwaukee
Sinsinawa.....Grant
Sister Bay.....Door
Slade's Corners.....Kenosha
Slovan.....Kewaunee
Sniderville.....Outagamie
Snow.....Clark
Soldier's Grove.....Crawford
Somers.....Kenosha
Somerset.....St. Croix
South Byron.....Fond du Lac
South Farmington.....Polk
South Germantown.....Washington
South Kaukauna.....Outagamie
South Osborn.....Outagamie
South Range.....Douglas
*South Side (I.)**.....Milwaukee
Sparta (c. h.).....Monroe
Spaulding.....Jackson
Spencer.....Marathon
Sperbeck.....Jackson
Spokeville.....Clark
Spooner.....Washburn
Sprague.....Barron
Spring Bluff.....Adams
Spring Creek.....Adams
Spring Dale.....Dane
Springfield.....Walworth
Springfield Corners.....Dane
Spring Green.....Sauk
Spring Lake.....Waushara
Spring Prairie.....Walworth
Spring Valley.....Pierce
Springville.....Vernon
Spring Water.....Waushara
Spruce.....Oconto
Standart.....Iowa
Stanley.....Chippewa
Stanton.....St. Croix
Star.....Vernon
Stark.....Manitowoc
Star Prairie.....St. Croix
State Line.....Oneida
Stearns.....Shawano
Steinthal.....Manitowoc
Stephensville.....Outagamie
Sterling.....Clark
Stetsonville.....Taylor
Stettin.....Marathon
Steuben.....Crawford
Stevenson's Pier.....Door
Stevens Point (c. h. I.).....Portage
Stevenstown.....La Crosse
Stewart.....Green
Stiles.....Oconto
Stinnett.....Washburn
Stinson.....Outagamie
Stitzer.....Grant
Stockbridge (I.).....Calumet
Stockholm.....Pepin
Stockton.....Portage
Stoddard.....Vernon
Stokes.....Door
Stone Bank.....Waukesha
Stoughton.....Dane
Strasburgh.....Langlade
Strathroy.....Barron
Strong's Prairie.....Adams

Sturgeon Bay (c. h. I.)..... Door
Suamico ..... Brown
Sugar Bush..... Outagamie
Sugar Grove..... Vernon
Sullivan..... Jefferson
Summit Centre..... Waukesha
Summit Lake..... Langlade
Summit Station..... Fond du Lac
Sun Prairie..... Dane
Superior (c. h. I.)..... Douglas
Surrey..... Portage
Sussex..... Waukesha
Sylvan..... Richland
Sylvania..... Racine
Sylvester..... Green
Symco..... Waupaca

T.

Tabor..... Racine
Taus..... Manitowoc
Taycheedah..... Fond du Lac
Taylor Station..... Jackson
Terrill..... Waushara
Tess Corners..... Waukesha
Theresa..... Dodge
Theinsville..... Ozaukee
Thompson..... Washington
Thompsonville..... Racine
Thorp..... Clark
Three Lakes..... Forest
Tibbetts..... Walworth
Tiffany..... Rock
Tigertown..... Shawano
Tilden..... Trempealeau
Tillinghast..... Chippewa
Timothy..... Manitowoc
Tindahl..... Jackson
Tisch Mills..... Manitowoc
Token..... Dane
Toland..... Dodge
Tomah (I.)..... Monroe
Tomahawk..... Lincoln
Tonet..... Kewaunee
Tonnar..... Dunn
Tornado..... Door
Towerville..... Crawford
Towne..... Portage
Tracy..... Shawano
Trade Lake..... Burnett
Trade River..... Polk
Trapp..... Marathon
Trempealeau..... Trempealeau
Trenton..... Pierce
Trevor..... Kenosha
Trim Belle..... Pierce
Tripville..... Vernon
Troy..... Walworth
Troy Centre..... Walworth
Truesdell..... Kenosha
Truman..... La Fayette
Tunnel City..... Monroe
Turtle Lake..... Barron
Tustin..... Waushara
Twin Bluffs..... Richland
Twin Grove..... Green
Two Rivers..... Manitowoc

U.

Union..... Rock
Union Centre..... Juneau
Union Church..... Racine
Union Grove..... Racine
Union Mills..... Iowa
Unity..... Marathon
Upson..... Ashland
Urne..... Buffalo
Utica..... Dane
Utley..... Green Lake

V.

Vale..... Chippewa
Valley..... Vernon
Valley Junction..... Monroe
Valton..... Sauk
Vanceburgh..... Dunn
Van Dyne..... Fond du Lac
Veazie..... Washburn
Velp..... Brown
Vernon..... Waukesha
Verona..... Dane
Vesper..... Wood
Victory..... Vernon
Vienna..... Walworth
Vilas..... Dane
Vinland..... Winnebago
Viola..... Richland
Viroqua (c. h. I.)..... Vernon
Volga..... Polk
Voseville..... Door

W.

Wagon Landing..... Polk
Waldo..... Sheboygan
Waldwick..... Iowa
Walhain..... Kewaunee
Wall..... Forest
Wallace..... Sawyer
Walworth..... Walworth
Waneka..... Dunn
Warren Mills..... Monroe
Washburn..... Bayfield
Washington Harbor..... Door
Waterford..... Racine
Waterloo (I.)..... Jefferson
Waterman..... Clark
Watertown (I.)..... Jefferson
Waterville..... Waukesha
Wattsville..... Milwaukee
Waubeck..... Dunn
Waucousta..... Fond du Lac
Waukau..... Winnebago
Waukesha (c. h. I.)..... Waukesha
Waumandee..... Buffalo
Waunakee..... Dane
Waupaca (c. h.)..... Waupaca
Waupun (I.)..... Fond du Lac
Wausau (c. h. I.)..... Marathon
Wauseman..... Green
Wautoma (c. h.)..... Waushara
Wauwatosa..... Milwaukee
Wauzeka..... Crawford
Waverly..... Pierce
Wayne..... Washington
Wayside..... Brown
Weber..... Marathon
Wein..... Marathon
Weiner..... Waukesha
Wequiock..... Brown
Werley..... Grant
West Bend (c. h. I.)..... Washington
West Bloomfield..... Waushara
Westboro..... Taylor
Westby..... Vernon
West Denmark..... Polk
West De Pere..... Brown
Western Union..... Racine
Weston..... Dunn
Westfield (I.)..... Marquette
West Granville..... Milwaukee
West Lima..... Richland
West Middleton..... Dane
West Point..... Columbia
West Prairie..... Vernon
West Rosendale..... Fond du Lac
West Salem..... La Crosse
West Superior..... Douglas
West Sweden..... Polk
Weyauwega (I.)..... Waupaca
Weyerhauser..... Chippewa

Wheatville ..... Crawford
Wheeler ..... Dunn
Whitcomb ..... Shawano
White Birch ..... Douglas
White Creek ..... Adams
Whitehall (c. h.) ..... Trempealeau
White Mound ..... Sauk
White Oak ..... La Fayette
White Water (I.) ..... Walworth
Whittlesey ..... Taylor
Wilcox ..... Clark
Wild Rose ..... Waushara
Wildwood ..... St. Croix
Williamsburg (I.) ..... Milwaukee
Wilmot ..... Kenosha
Wilson ..... St. Croix
Wilton ..... Monroe
Winchester ..... Winnebago
Windsor ..... Dane
Winnebago ..... Winnebago
Winneconne ..... Winnebago
Winooski ..... Sheboygan
Wiota ..... La Fayette
Withee ..... Clark
Wittenberg ..... Shawano
Wolf Creek ..... Polk
Wonewoc ..... Juneau
Woodford ..... La Fayette
Woodhull ..... Fond du Lac
Wood Lake ..... Burnett
Woodland ..... Dodge
Woodman ..... Grant
Woodstock ..... Richland
Woodville ..... St. Croix
Woodworth ..... Kenosha
Worcester ..... Price
Wrightstown ..... Brown
Wrightsville ..... Jackson
Wuertsburg ..... Marathon
Wyalusing ..... Grant
Wyocena ..... Columbia
Wyoming ..... Iowa

Y.

Yellow Stone ..... La Fayette
York ..... Jackson
Yorkville ..... Racine
Young America ..... Washington
Yuba ..... Richland

Z.

Zittau ..... Winnebago

Wood Lake
Woodland
Woodman
Woodruff
Woodville
Woodworth
Worcester
Wrightstown
Wrightville
Wurtsburg
Wyalusing
Wyeville
Wyocena
Wyoming

Y.

Yellow Bluff
Yuba
Yuma
Young America

Z.

Zinda

Wheatville
Wheeler
Whitcomb
White Birch
White Creek
White Mound
White Oak
White Water (C)
Whitehall
Whitelaw
Wild Rose
Willard
Williamsburg (C)
Williamson
Willow
Wilson
Winchester
Windsor
Winneconne
Winnequah
Winona
Wisconsin Dells
Wittenberg
Wolf Creek
Woodboro
Woodford
Woodland

POST-OFFICES,

JANUARY 1, 1889.

ARRANGED BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

The following is a list of the Post-offices in Wisconsin arranged alphabetically and corrected from official sources up to January 1, 1889. The county seats are designated by (c. h.) and the money order offices are printed in *italics*. Those which are included as money order offices in the treaties with Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, Germany, Italy, France, Algeria, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Jamaica, Switzerland, Newfoundland, Greenland, the Cape Colony, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, Belgium, Portugal, Tasmania, Hawaiian Kingdom, Sweden and Japan are also designated by the capital letter I, meaning International.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Adams Centre	Adams
Arkdale	Strong's Prairie
Big Flats	Big Flats
Big Spring	New Haven
Dell Prairie	Dell Prairie
Easton	Easton
Friendship (c. h. I.)	Adams
Grand Marsh	New Chester
Leola	Leola
Little Lake	Jackson
Monroe Centre	Monroe
New Chester	New Chester
New Rome	Rome
Niebull	Big Flats
Olin	Dell Prairie
Pilot Knob	
Plainville	Dell Prairie
Point Bluff	Springville
Quincy	Quincy
Roche-a-cri	Preston
Spring Bluff	Lincoln
Spring Creek	Monroe
Strong's Prairie	Strong's Prairie
White Creek	Easton

ASHLAND COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Agenda	Butternut
Ashland (c. h. I.)	Ashland
Bad River	Jacobs
Butternut	Butternut
Glidden	Jacobs
High Bridge	Ashland
Iron Belt	Vaughn
Hurley	Vaughn
Mellen	Jacobs
Montreal	Vaughn
Odonah	Ashland
Pence	Vaughn
Saxon	Ashland
Upson	Ashland

BARRON COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Barron (c. h. I.)	Barron
Barronett	Cumberland
Cameron	Stanley
Canton	Sumner
Chetek	Chetek
Comstock	Cumberland
Cosgrove	Clinton
Cumberland (I.)	Cumberland
Dallas	Dallas
Ironwood	Cedar Lake
Perley	Turtle Lake
Poskin	Clinton
Prairie Farm	Prairie Farm
Rice Lake (I.)	Stanfold
Sprague	Cumberland
Turtle Lake	Turtle Lake

BAYFIELD COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Bayfield (c. h. I.)	Bayfield
Benoitville	Washburn
Cable	Drummond
Drummond	Drummond
Houghton	Washburn
Mason	Mason
Pratt	Mason
Washburn	Washburn

BROWN COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Askeaton	Holland
Bay Settlement	Scott
Denmark	New Denmark
DePere (I.)	De Pere
Duck Creek	Howard
East Wrightstown	Wrightstown
Flintville	Suamico
Fontenoy	New Denmark
Fort Howard (I.)	City Ft. Howard
Glenmore	Glenmore
Green Bay (c. h. I.)	City Green Bay
Greenleaf	Wrightstown
Henryville	Eaton
Holland	Holland
Kolb	Town Depere
Ledgeville	Wrightstown
Little Rapids	Laurence
Mills Centre	Howard
Morrison	Morrison
New Franken	Green Bay
Oneida	Oneida Reservation
Pine Grove	De Pere
Robinson	Green Bay
Schiller	Humbold
Suamico	Suamico
Velp	Howard
Wayside	Morrison
Wequiock	Scott
West Depere	City West Depere
Wrightstown	Wrightstown

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Alma (c. h. I.)	City of Alma
Anchorage	Waumandee

Beef Slough	City of Alma
Buffalo	Buffalo City
Cochrane	Belvidere
Cross	Cross
Fountain City (I.)	Village of Fountain City
Gilmanton	Gilmanton
Glencoe	Glencoe
Lookout	Dover
Marshland	Buffalo
Misha Mokwa	Nelson
Modena	Modena
Mondovi	Mondovi
Montana	Montana
Nelson	Nelson
Urne	Modena
Waumandee	Waumandee

BURNETT COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Altstad	Grantsburg
Bashaw	Trade Lake
Blanding	Wood Lake
Bracy	Marshland
Grantsburg (c. h. I.)	Grantsburg
Orange	Marshland
Randall	Grantsburg
Trade Lake	Trade Lake
Wood Lake	Wood Lake

CALUMET COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Brant	Chilton
Brillion (I.)	Brillion
Brothertown	Brothertown
Charlesburg	Brothertown
Chilton (c. h. I.)	Chilton
Darboy	Harrison
Dundas	Woodville
Forest Junction	Brillion
Gravesville	Charlestown
Hayton	Charlestown
Hilbert	Rantoul
New Holstein	New Holstein
Potter	Rantoul
St. John	Woodville
Sherwood	Harrison
Stockbridge (I.)	Stockbridge

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Badger Mills	Lafayette
Birch	Cleveland
Bloomer	Bloomer
Bob Creek	Cleveland
Boyd	Edson
Bruce	Edson
Cadott	Sigel
Cartwright	Auburn
Chippewa City	Eagle Point
Chippewa Falls (c. h. I.)	
Cooks Valley	Auburn
Corbett	Flambeau
Cox	Colburn
Craft	Wheaton
Dry Wood	Arthur
Eagle Point	Eagle Point
Eagleton	Eagle Point
Edson	Edson
Emmett	Big Bend
Estella	Arthur
Flambeau	Flambeau
Glen Flora	Lawrence
Hawkins	Lawrence
Huron	Colburn
Ingram	Lawrence
Kripe	Colburn
Stanley	Edson
Tillinghast	Bloomer
Vale	Anburn
Weyerhauser	Big Bend

CLARK COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Abbotsford	Mayville
Christie	Weston
Colby	Colby
Curtiss	Mayville
Day	Levis
Dorchester	Mayville
Eidsvold	Thorp
Green Grove	Green Grove
Greenwood	Eaton
Humbird	Mentor
Longwood	Hixon
Loyal	Loyal
Lynn	Lynn
Maple Works	Grant
Neillsville (c. h. I.)	Pine Valley
Nevins	Sherwood Forest
Pleasant Ridge	Grant
Shortville	Washburn
Snow	Lynn
Spokeville	Loyal
Sterling	Withee
Thorp	Thorpe
Waterman	Beaver
Wilcox	York
Withee	Hixon

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns*
Alloh	Caledonia
Arlington	Arlington
Belle Fountain	Marcellon
Cambria (I.)	Courtland
Columbus (I.)	Columbus
Dekorra	Dekorra
Doylestown	Otsego
Fall River	Fountain Prairie
Farr's Corners	West Point
Hartman	Dekorra
Keyser	Leeds
Kilbourn City	Newport
Leeds	Leeds
Leeds Center	Leeds
Levee	Lewiston
Lewiston	Lewiston
Lodi	Lodi
Lowville	Lowville
Marcellon	Marcellon
North Leeds	Leeds
Okee	Lodi
Otsego	Otsego
Pacific	Pacific
Pardeeville	Wyocena
Portage (c. h. I.)	City
Port Hope	Ft. Winnebago
Poynette	Dekorra
Randolph Center	Randolph
Rio	Otsego
Rocky Run	Lowville
West Point	West Point
Wyocena	Wyocena

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Belle Center	Haney
Bridgeport	Bridgeport
Eastman	Eastman
Ferryville	Freeman
Freeman	Freeman
Haney	Haney
Hurlbut	Scott

Knapps Creek	Clayton
Lynxville	Seneca
Millet	Marietta
Mount Sterling	Utica
North Clayton	Clayton
North Star	Haney
Prairie du Chien (c. h. I.)	Prairie du Chien
Rising Sun	Utica
Seneca	Seneca
Soldiers Grove	Clayton
Steuben	Marietta
Towerville	Utica
Wauzeka	Wauzeka
Wheatville	Scott

DANE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Acorn	Dane
Adsit	Deerfield
Albion	Albion
Ashton	Springfield
Belleville	Montrose
Black Earth	Black Earth
Blue Mounds	Blue Mounds
Bluff	Cross Plains
Burke	Burke
Cambridge	Christiana
Cottage Grove	Cottage Grove
Cross Plains	Cross Plains
Dane	Dane
Deansville	Medina
Deerfield	Deerfield
De Forest	Windsor
Door Creek	Cottage Grove
East Bristol	Bristol
East Middleton	Middleton
Elvers	Vermont
Fitchburg	Fitchburg
Forward	Perry
Hanerville	Dunkirk
Hope	Cottage Grove
Lake View	Fitchburg
London	Deerfield
Macfarland	Dunn
Madison (c. h. I.)	City
Marshall	Medina
Marxville	Berry
Mazo Manie (I.)	Mazomanie
Mendota	Westport
Middleton	Middleton
Montrose	Montrose
Morrisonville	Windsor
Mount Horeb	Blue Mounds
Mount Vernon	Springdale
Nora	Deerfield
North Bristol	Bristol
Norway Grove	Windsor
Oregon (I.)	Oregon
Paoli	Montrose
Perry	Perry
Pheasant Branch	Middleton
Pine Bluff	Cross Plains
Primrose	Primrose
Riley	Springdale
Rockdale	Christiana
Roxbury	Roxbury
Rutland	Rutland
Spring Dale	Springdale
Springfield Corners	Springfield
Stoughton	Dunkirk
Sun Prairie	Sun Prairie
Token	Burke
Utica	Christiana
Verona	Verona
Vilas	Cottage Grove
Waunakee	Westport
West Middleton	Middleton
Windsor	Windsor

DODGE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Alderly	Ashippun
Ashippun	Aspippun
Atwater	Chester
Beaver Dam (I.)	Beaver Dam
Brownsville	Lomira
Burnett	Burnett
Burnett Station	Burnett
Chester	Chester
Clyman	Clyman
Danville	Elba
Fox Lake (I.)	Fox Lake
Herman	Herman
Horicon (I.)	Hubbard
Huilsburgh	Herman
Hustisford	Hustisford
Iron Mountain	Hubbard
Iron Ridge	Hubbard
Juneau (c. h.)	Oak Grove
Kekoskee	Williamstown
Knowles	Lomira
Lebanon	Lebanon
Le Roy	Le Roy
Lomira	Lomira
Lost Lake	Westford
Lowell	Lowell
Mayville	Williamstown
Minnesota Junction	Oak Grove
Neosha	Rubicon
Oak Grove	Oak Grove
Randolph (I.)	Westford
Reeseville	Lowell
Richwood	Shields
Rolling Prairie	Oak Grove
Rubicon	Rubicon
Theresa	Theresa
Toland	Ashippun
Woodland	Hubbard

DOOR COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Bayley's Harbor	Bayley's Harbor
Brussels	Brussels
Cheeseville	Clay Banks
Clay Banks	Clay Banks
Egg Harbor	Egg Harbor
Ellison Bay	Liberty Grove
Ephraim	Gibraltar
Evergreen	Sturgeon Bay
Fish Creek	Gibraltar
Forestville	Forestville
Hedge Hog	Liberty Grove
Jacksonport	Jacksonport
Little Sturgeon	Gardner
Maplewood	Forestville
Namur	Brussels
Newport	Liberty Grove
Rowley	Liberty Grove
Salona	Clay Banks
Sawyer	Sturgeon Bay
Sevastopol	Sevastopol
Sister Bay	Liberty Grove
Stevenson's Pier	Gardner
Stokes	Nasewaupee
Sturgeon Bay (c. h. I.)	Sturgeon Bay
Tornado	Brussels
Voseville	Sevastopol
Washington Harbor	Washington

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Gordon	Gordon
Hawthorne	Nebagamain
Poplar	Brule
South Range	Superior
Superior (c. h. I.)	Village of Superior
West Superior	Village of Superior
White Birch	Nebagamain

DUNN COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Amy	Spring Brook
Boyceville	Tiffany
Caryville	Rock Creek
Cedar Falls	Red Cedar
Colfax	Colfax
Connersville	New Haven
Davis	Sherman
Downing	Tiffany
Downsville	Dunn
Dunnville	Dunn
Eau Galle	Eau Galle
Elk Mound	Elk Mound
Fall City	Spring Brook
Knapp	Stanton
Lochiel	Hay River
Louisville	Dunn
Lucas	Lucas
Menomonie (c. h. I.)	Menomonie
Meridian	Rock Creek
North Menomonie	Menomonie City
Red Cedar	Peru
Rock Falls	Rock Creek
Rusk	Red Cedar
Sand Creek	Sand Creek
Tonnar	Wilson
Vanceburgh	Sheridan
Waneka	Spring Brook
Waubeek	Dunn
Weston	Weston
Wheeler	Hay River

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Altoona	Washington
Anthony	Drammen
Augusta	Bridge Creek
Eau Claire (c. h. I.)	Union
Fairchild	Fairchild
Fall Creek	Lincoln
Hadleyville	Pleasant Valley
Nixcorner	Clear Creek
Norseville	Pleasant Valley
Otter Creek	Otter Creek
Porter's Mills	Brunswick

FLORENCE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Commonwealth	Commonwealth
Florence (c. h. I.)	Florence

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Alto	Alto
Armstrong	Osceola
Ashford	Ashford
Banner	Forest
Brandon	Metomen
Byron	Byron
Calumet Harbor	Calumet
Calvary	Marshfield
Campbellsport	Ashford
Dotyville	Forest
Dundee	Osceola
Eden	Eden
El Dorado	El Dorado
Elmore	Ashford
Fair Water	Metomen
Fond du Lac (c. h. I.)	Fond du Lac
Four Mile	Fond du Lac
Johnsburgh	Taycheedah
Ketcham	Byron
Kirkwood	El Dorado
Ladoga	Springville
Lamartine	Lamartine
Malone	Taycheedah
Marblehead	Eden
Marytown	Calumet
Metomen	Metomen
Mitchell	Osceola
Mount Calvary	Marshfield
New Cassel	Auburn
Newfane	Auburn
New Prospect	Auburn
Oak Centre	Oakfield
Oakfield	Oakfield
Peebles	Taycheedah
Ripon	Ripon
Rosendale	Rosendale
Saint Cloud	Marshfield
Saint Kilian	Ashford
South Byron	Byron
Summit Station	Taycheedah
Taycheedah	Taycheedah
Van Dyne	Friendship
Waucousta	Osceola
Waupun	Waupun
West Rosendale	Rosendale
Woodhull	Lamartine

FOREST COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Cavour	Crandon
Crandon	Crandon
Gagen	Gagen
Monico	Gagen
Pelican Lake	Pelican
Pratt Junction	Pelican
Three Lakes	Gagen
Wall	Crandon

GRANT COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Anderson	Woodman
Annaton	Clifton
Arthur	Lima
Bagley	Wyalusing
Beetown	Beetown
Big Patch	Smelser
Bloomington	Bloomington
Blue River	Watterstown
Boscobel (I.)	Boscobel
Bradtville	Wyalusing
British Hollow	Potosi
Burton	Waterloo
Cassville	Cassville
Castle Rock	Castle Rock
Cuba City	Smelser
Dickeysville	Paris
Ellenboro	Ellenboro
Elmo	Smelser
Fair Play	Jamestown
Fennimore	Fennimore
Georgetown	Smelser
Glen Haven	Glen Haven
Hazel Green	Hazel Green
Hazelton	Wyalusing
Hurricane	Lancaster
Kieler	Jamestown
Lancaster (c. h. I.)	Lancaster
Liberty Ridge	Liberty
Livingston	Clifton
Louisburgh	Jamestown
Millville	Millville
Montfort	Wingville
Mount Hope	Mount Hope
Mount Ida	Mount Ida
Muscoda	Muscoda
North Andover	Glen Haven
Patch Grove	Patch Grove
Platteville (I.)	Platteville
Potosi	Potosi
Preston	Fennimore

Rockville	Potosi
Sinsinawa	Jamestown
Stitzer	Liberty
Werley	Mount Ida
Woodman	Woodman
Wyalusing	Wyalusing

GREEN COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Albany	Albany
Attica	Brooklyn
Bem	New Glarus
Brodhead	Decatur
Brooklyn	Brooklyn
Browntown	Cadiz
Cadiz	Cadiz
Clarno	Clarno
Dayton	Exeter
Farmer's Grove	Adams
Jordan	Jordan
Juda (I.)	Jefferson
Martin	Cadiz
Monroe (c. h. I.)	Monroe and Clarno
Monticello	Mount Pleasant
New Glarus	New Glarus
Oakley	Spring Grove
Pedee	Spring Grove
Stewart	York
Sylvester	Sylvester
Twin Grove	Jefferson
Wausemon	Cadiz

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Berlin (c. h. I.)	Berlin
Dartford	Brooklyn
Green Lake	Green Lake
Kingston	Kingston
Manchester	Manchester
Markesan	Mackford
Marquette	Marquette
Princeton	Princeton
Utley	Green Lake

IOWA COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Adamsville	Moscow
Arena	Arena
Avoca	Pulaski
Barber	Ridgeway
Barneveld	Ridgeway
Cobb	Eden
Clyde	Clyde
Dodgeville (c. h. I.)	Dodgeville
Dry Bone	Highland
Edmund	Linden
Helena	Arena
Highland	Highland
Hollandale	Moscow
Hydes Mills	Arena
Jonesdale	Waldwick
Linden	Linden
Mifflin	Mifflin
Middlebury	Ridgeway
Mineral Point (I.)	Mineral Point
Moscow	Moscow
Pine Knob	Highland
Rewey	Mifflin
Ridgeway	Ridgeway
Standard	Dodgeville
Union Mills	Eden
Waldwick	Waldwick
Wyoming	Wyoming

JACKSON COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Alma Centre	Alma
Beaver Creek	Franklin
Black River Falls (c. h. I.)	Albion
City Point	Sullivan
Darrow	Garden Valley
Hatfield	Albion
Hixton	Hixton
Irving	Irving
Levis	Garfield
McKenna	Millston
Melrose	Melrose
Merrillan	Alma
Millston	Millston
North Bend	Melrose
North Branch	Garden Valley
Northfield	Northfield
Ox Bow	Melrose
Pine Hill	Manchester
Pray	Sullivan
Price	Garfield
Roaring Creek	Irving
Sechlerville	Hixton
Shamrock	Manchester
Spaulding	Sullivan
Sperbeck	Sullivan
Taylor Station	Springfield
Tindahl	Cleveland
Wrightsville	Alma
York	Northfield

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Aztalan	Aztalan
Busseyville	Sumner
Cold Spring	Cold Spring
Concord	Concord
Erfurt	Sullivan
Farmington	Farmington
Fort Atkinson (I.)	Koshkonong
Harvey	Aztalan
Hebron	Hebron
Hellenville	Jefferson
Hubbleton	Milford
Ixonia	Ixonia
Jefferson (c. h. I.)	Jefferson
Jefferson Junction	Aztalan
Johnson's Creek	Aztalan
Koshkonong	Koshkonong
Lake Mills	Lake Mills
Milford	Milford
Navan	Milford
Oak Hill	Sullivan
Oakland	Oakland
Palmyra (I.)	Palmyra
Pipersville	Ixonia
Rome	Sullivan
Sullivan	Sullivan
Waterloo (I.)	Waterloo
Watertown (I.)	Watertown

JUNEAU COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Camp Douglas	Orange
Deuster	Necedah
Elroy	Plymouth
Germantown	Germantown
Lynden Station	Kildare
Mathers	Kingston
Mauston (c. h. I.)	Lindina
Meadow Valley	Kingston
Necedah	Necedah
New Lisbon (I.)	Lisbon
Union Center	Wonewoc
Wonewoc	Wonewoc

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Bassett	Randall
Berryville	Somers
Brighton	Brighton
Bristol	Bristol
Camp Lake	Salem
Fox River	Wheatland
Kenosha (c. h. I.)	City Kenosha
New Munster	Wheatland
Paris	Paris
Pleasant Prairie	Pleasant Prairie
Ranney	Pleasant Prairie
Salem	Salem
Silver Lake	Salem
Slade's Corners	Wheatland
Somers	Somers
Trevor	Salem
Truesdell	Pleasant Prairie
Wilmot	Salem
Woodworth	Bristol

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Town.*
Ahnapee	Ahnapee
Alaska	Pierce
Bolt	Franklin
Carlton	Carlton
Casco	Casco
Darbellay	Red River
Dyckesville	Red River
Ellisville	Montpelier
Euren	Lincoln
Foscoro	Ahnapee
Kewaunee City	West Kewaunee
Krok	West Kewaunee
Lincoln	Lincoln
Luxemburg	Luxemburg
Montpelier	Montpelier
Norman	Carlton
Pilsen	Montpelier
Rankin	Town of Ahnapee
Rio Creek	Lincoln
Rosiere	Lincoln
Ryan	Casco
Sandy Bay	Carlton
Slovan	Pierce
Tonet	Luxemburg
Walhain	Luxemburg

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Bangor (I.)	Bangor
Barre Mills	Barre
Bohemia	Washington
Burns	Burns
Burr Oak	Farmington
Holman	Holland
La Crosse (c. h. I.)	La Crosse City
Station, North Side	La Crosse City
Middle Ridge	Washington
Midway	Onalaska
Mindoro	Farmington
New Amsterdam	Holland
Newberg's Corners	Washington
Onalaska	Onalaska City
Rockland	Bangor
St. Joseph	Greenfield
Sigel	Shelby
Stevenstown	Farmington
West Salem	Hamilton

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Argyle	Argyle
Belmont	Belmont
Benton	Benton
Blanchardville	Blanchard
Buncombe	Benton
Calamine	Willow Springs
Collins	Wayne
Darlington (c. h. I.)	Darlington
Dunbarton	Gratiot
Elk Grove	Elk Grove
Etna	New Diggings
Fayette	Fayette
Gratiot	Gratiot
Ipswich	Elk Grove
Lamont	Lamont
Leadmine	New Diggings
Leslie	Belmont
Meeker's Grove	Benton
New Diggings	New Diggings
Shullsburg	Shullsburg
Truman	Kendall
White Oak	White Oak Springs
Wiota	Wiota
Woodford	Wiota
Yellow Stone	Fayette

LANGLADE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Antigo (c. h. I.)	Antigo
Bryant	Price
Deerbrook	Neva
Dobbston	Elton
Elcho	Elcho
Elmhurst	Rolling
Elton	Elton
Langlade	Elton
Malcom	Price
Morley	Vilas
Muller's Lake	Polar
New	Langlade
Phlox	Norwood
Strasburgh	Norwood
Summit Lake	Summit

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Bloomville	Russell
Chat	Merrill
Corning	Corning
Dudley	Russell
Harrison	Harrison
Irma	Merrill
Merrill (c. h. I.)	Merrill
Tomahawk	Rock Falls

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Alverno	Manitowoc Rapids
Branch	Manitowoc Rapids
Cato	Cato
Clarks Mills	Cato
Cooperstown	Cooperstown
East Gibson	Gibson
Eaton	Liberty
Francis Creek	Kossuth
Greenstreet	Cooperstown
Grimm's	Cato
Hika	Centerville
Kasson	Maple Grove
Kellnersville	Franklin
Kiel	Schleswig
Kings Bridge	Mishicott
Larabee	Gibson
Louis' Corner	Schleswig
Melnik	Gibson
Manitowoc (c. h. I.)	Manitowoc
Manitowoc Rapids	Manitowoc Rapids
Maple Grove	Maple Grove
Meeme	Meeme

Meggers	Schleswig
Millhome	Schleswig
Mishicott	Mishicott
Nero	Two Rivers
Newtonburgh	Newton
Niles	Eaton
Northeim	Newton
Osman	Meeme
Rangeline	Two Rivers
Reedsville	Rockland
Rosecrans	Cooperstown
Rube	Liberty
Saint Nazianz	Eaton
Saint Wendel	Centerville
School Hill	Meeme
Stark	Cooperstown
Steinthal	Eaton
Taus	Franklin
Timothy	Newton
Tisch Mills	Mishicott
Two Rivers	Two Rivers

MARATHON COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Black Creek Falls	Halsey
Dancy	Bergen
Elderon	Elderon
Halder	Emmet
Hamburgh	Hamburg
Hatley	Norrie
Hogarty	Harrison
Kelley	Weston
Knowlton	Knowlton
Konets	Pike Lake
McMillan	McMillan
Maine	Maine
Mannville	Spencer
Marathon	Marathon
Mosinee	Mosinee
Naugart	Berlin
Norrie	Norrie
Pike Lake	Pike Lake
Poniatowski	Rietbrock
Rib Falls	Rib Falls
Rozzellville	Day
Schofield	Weston
Spencer	Spencer
Stettin	Stettin
Trapp	Texas
Unity	Brighton
Wausau (c. h. I.)	Wausau
Weber	Eau Pleine
Wein	Wein
Wuertsburg	Johnson

MARINETTE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Beaver	Peshtigo
Big Wausaukee	Wausaukee
Coleman	Peshtigo
Crivitz	Peshtigo
Marinette (c. h. I.)	City of Marinette
Menekaunee (I.)	East Marinette
Owen	Peshtigo
Pembine	Peshtigo
Peshtigo (I.)	Peshtigo
Pike	Wausaukee
Porterfield	Porterfield
Pound	Peshtigo

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Briggsville	Douglas
Douglas Centre	Douglas
Germania	Shields
Grover	Buffalo
Harrisville	Harris
Jeddo	Buffalo
Liberty Bluff	Springfield
Merritt's Landing	Moundville
Midland	Buffalo
Montello (c. h. I.)	Montello
Moundville	Moundville
Neshkoro	Neshkoro
Oxford	Oxford
Packwaukee	Packwaukee
Roslin	Buffalo
Westfield (I.)	Westfield

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Bay View Station (I.)	Lake
Brown Deer	Granville.
Butler	Wauwatosa
Dillman	Milwaukee
Good Hope	Milwaukee
Granville	Granville
Granville Centre	Granville
Hale's Corners	Franklin
Howard's Prairie	Franklin
Lindwurm	Milwaukee
Milwaukee (c. h. I.)	City
Northwest cor. 12th and Walnut Sts.	City
South Side, cor. National Ave. and Reed St.	City
West Side, cor. 21st and Cedar Sts.	City
Williamsburg (I.)	Milwaukee
National Home	Wauwatosa
New Coeln	Lake
Northern Junction	Milwaukee
North Greenfield	Greenfield
Oak Creek	Oak Creek
Oakwood	Oak Creek
Paynesville	Franklin
Root Creek	Greenfield
St. Francis	Lake
Saint Martins	Franklin
Silver Springs	Milwaukee
Wattsville	Granville
Wauwatosa	Wauwatota
West Granville	Granville

MONROE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Cashton	Jefferson
Cataract	Little Falls
Clifton	Clifton
Glendale	Glendale
Homewood	Clifton
Kendall	Glendale
Kirby	Lincoln
Leon	Leon
Matts	Sheldon
Melvina	Jefferson
Norwalk	Ridgeville
Norway Ridge	Byron
Oakdale	Oakdale
Oil City	Sheldon
Portland	Portland
Rapp	Ridgeville
Rudd's Mills	Lincoln
Saint Marys	Jefferson
Sparta	Sparta
Tomah (I.)	Tomah
Tunnel City	Greenfield
Valley Junction	Byron
Warren's Mills	Lincoln
Wilton	Wilton

OCONTO COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Abrams	Pensaukee

Breed	How
Brookside	Pensaukee
Gillet	Gillet
Hayes	How
Hickory	Maple Valley
Kelley Brook	Maple Valley
Lena	Little River
Linwood	Gillet
Little Suamico	Little Suamico
Maple Valley	Little River
Morgan	Chase
Oconto (c. h. I.)	Oconto
Oconto Falls	Oconto Falls
Pensaukee	Pensaukee
Saint Nathans	Chase
Spruce	Maple Valley
Stiles	Stiles
Keegan	Oconto Falls

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Eagle River	Eagle River
Minocqua	Eagle River
Pennington	Pelican
Rhinelander (c. h.)	Pelican
State Line	Eagle River

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Apple Creek	Grand Chute
Appleton (c. h. I.)	Appleton
Bear Creek	Deer Creek
Becker	Greenville
Binghampton	Black Creek
Black Creek	Black Creek
Bungert	Ellington
Dale	Dale
Greenville	Greenville
Hortonville	Hortonia
Kaukauna	Kaukauna
Leeman	Main
Little Chute	Buchanan
Mackville	Center
Medina (I.)	Dale
Sagole	Freedom
Seymour	Seymour
Shiocton	Bovina
Sniderville	Kaukauna
South Kaukauna	Kaukauna
South Osborn	Osborn
Stephensville	Ellington
Stinson	Maine
Sugar Bush	Maple Creek

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Belgium	Belgium
Cedarburgh	Cedarburgh
Druecker	Port Washington
Fredonia	Fredonia
Fredonia Station	Fredonia
Freistadt	Mequon
Grafton	Grafton
Holy Cross	Belgium
Horn's Corners	Cedarburgh
Kohler	
Mequon	Mequon
Port Washington (c. h. I.)	Port Washington
Saukville	Saukville
Thiensville	Mequon

PEPIN COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Arkansaw	Waterville
Durand (c. h. I.)	Durand
East Pepin	Albany
Ella	Frankfort
Lund	Pepin
Pepin	Pepin
Porcupine	Frankfort
Stockholm	Stockholm

PIERCE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Bay City	Isabelle
Beldenville	Trimbelle
Big River	Oak Grove
Clayfield	Ellsworth
Diamond Bluff	Diamond Bluff
Ellsworth (c. h.)	Ellsworth
Elmwood	Spring Lake
El Paso	El Paso
Esdaile	Hartland
Gilman	Gilman
Hager City	Trenton
Herbert	Salem
Lost Creek	El Paso
Maiden Rock	Maiden Rock
Martell	Martell
Olivet	Gilman
Ono	Union
Ottman	Trimbelle
Plum City	Union
Prescott	Oak Grove
River Falls (I.)	River Falls
Rock Elm	Rock Elm
Spring Valley	Spring Lake
Trenton	Trenton
Trimbelle	Trimbelle
Waverly	El Paso

POLK COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Amery	Lincoln
Alabama	Laketown
Alden	Alden
Apple River	Apple River
Balsam Lake	Balsam Lake
Bunyan	Georgetown
Clam Falls	Clam Falls
Clayton	Clayton
Clear Lake	Clear Lake
Cushing	Sterling
Deronda	Garfield
Dresser Junction	Osceola
East Farmington	Farmington
East Lincoln	Lincoln
El Salem	Garfield
Harper	Eureka
Little Falls	Alden
Luck	Luck
North Valley	Eureka
Osceola Mills (c. h.)	Osceola
Patterson	Milltown
Pineville	Clear Lake
Richardson	Clayton
Saint Croix Falls	Village Saint Croix Falls
South Farmington	Farmington
Volga	Lincoln
Wagon Landing	Alden
West Denmark	Luck
West Sweden	West Sweden
Wolf Creek	Eureka

PORTAGE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Alban	Alban
Almond	Almond
Amherst	Amherst
Amherst Junction	Amherst
Arnott	Stockton
Badger	Lanark

Bancroft	Pine Grove
Blaine	Belmont
Boyington	Sharon
Buena Vista	Buena Vista
Crocker's Landing	Eau Pleine
Custer	Stockton
Ellis	Sharon
Garfield	New Hope
Hull	Hull
Junction	Carson
Keene	Buena Vista
Lanark	Lanark
Lone Pine	Almond
McDill	Plover
Madely	Lanark
Meehan	Plover
Nelsonville	Amherst
New Hope	New Hope
Peru	Alban
Plover	Plover
Polonia	Sharon
Sherman	Belmont
Stevens Point (c. h. I.)	Stevens Point
Stockton	Stockton
Surrey	Buena Vista
Towne	Belmont

PRICE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Coolidge	Fifield
Fifield	Fifield
Hollingshead	Georgetown
Ogema	Ogema
Phillips (c h.)	Worcester
Prentice	Prentice
Worcester	Hackett

RACINE COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Burlington (I.)	Burlington
Caldwell	Waterford
Caledonia	Caledonia
Dover	Dover
Franksville	Caledonia
Ives' Grove	Yorkville
Kansasville	Dover
Lamberton	Caledonia
North Cape	Raymond
Racine (c. h. I.)	Mt. Pleasant
Raymond	Raymond
Rochester	Rochester
Sylvania	Yorkville
Tabor	Caledonia
Thompsonville	Caledonia
Union Church	Norway
Union Grove	Yorkville
Waterford	Waterford
Western Union	Mount Pleasant
Yorkville	Yorkville

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Ash Ridge	Marshall
Bass Wood	Eagle
Bear Valley	Ithaca
Bloom City	Bloom
Boaz	Dayton
Brady's	Akan
Buck Creek	Rockbridge
Cazenovia	Westford
Dixon	Buena Vista
Eagle Corners	Eagle
Excelsior	Richwood
Fancy Creek	Marshall
Gillingham	Marshall
Henrietta	Henrietta
Hub City	Henrietta
Ithaca	Ithaca
Keyesville	Ithaca
Lone Rock	Buena Vista
Loyd	Willow
Mill Creek	Marshall
Neptune	Ithaca
Orion	Orion
Port Andrew	Richwood
Richland Center (c. h. I.)	Richland
Richland City	Buena Vista
Rockbridge	Rockbridge
Sabin	Sylvan
Sextonville	Ithaca
Sylvan	Sylvan
Twin Bluffs	Buena Vista
Viola	Forest
West Lima	Bloom
Woodstock	Henrietta
Yuba	Henrietta

ROCK COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Afton	Rock
Avon	Avon
Beloit (I.) (city)	Beloit
Cainville	Magnolia
Center	Center
Clinton (I.)	Clinton
Cooksville	Porter
Edgerton	Fulton
Emerald Grove	Bradford
Evansville	Union
Fairfield	Bradford
Fellows	Center
Footville	Plymouth
Fulton	Fulton
Hanover	Plymouth
Indian Ford	Fulton
Janesville (c. h. I.)	City
Johnstown Center	Johnstown
Johnstown	Johnstown
Leyden	Janesville
Lima Centre	Lima
Magnolia	Magnolia
Milton	Milton
Milton Junction	Milton
Orfordville	Spring Valley
Rock Prairie	Harmony
Shopiere	Turtle
Tiffany	Turtle
Union	Union

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Baldwin	Baldwin
Boardman	Richmond
Brookville	Eau Galle
Burkhardt	St. Joseph
Cady Mills	Cady
Cylon	Cylon
Deer Park	Cylon
Emerald	Emerald
Erin	Erin Prairie
Glenwood	Glenwood
Hammond	Hammond
Hempel	Forest
Hersey	Springfield
Houlton	St. Joseph
Hudson (c. h. I.)	Hudson
Inlet	Forest
Jewett Mills	Erin Prairie
New Centreville	Rush River
New Richmond	Richmond
North Hudson	Hudson
Pleasant Valley	Pleasant Valley
Roberts	Warren
Somerset	Somerset
Stanton	Stanton
Star Prairie	Star Prairie

Wildwood	Eau Galle
Wilson	Springfield
Woodville	Baldwin

SAUK COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Ableman	Excelsior
Baraboo (c. h. I.)	Baraboo
Bessemer	Freedom
Black Hawk	Troy
Cassell	Troy
Delton	Delton
Ironton	Ironton
Kings Corners	Sumpter
La Valle	La Valle
Leland	Honey Creek
Lime Ridge	Ironton
Loganville	Westfield
Merrimack	Merrimack
Plain	Franklin
Prairie du Sac	Prairie du Sac
Reedsburg	Reedsburg
Sandusky	Washington
Sauk City (I.)	Prairie du Sac
Spring Green	Spring Green
Valton	Woodland
White Mound	Franklin

SAWYER COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Hayward (c. h.)	Hayward
Hubbard	Hayward
Reserve	Hayward
Wallace	Hayward

SHAWANO COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Angelica	Angelica
Anewa	Hutchins
Belle Plaine	Belle Plaine
Bellevue	Belle Plaine
Birnamwood	Birnamwood
Bonduel	Hartland
Briarton	Lessor
Caroline	Grant
Cecil	Washington
Eland	Birnamwood
Frazer	Lessor
Galesburgh	Navarino
Gresham	Herman
Hunting	Grant
Hutchins	Hutchins
Keshena	Richmond
Laney	Maple Grove
Leopolis	Herman
Pella	Pella
Plier	Green Valley
Pulcifer	Green Valley
Regina	Almon
Riverside	Waukechon
Rose Lawn	Maple Grove
Shawano (c. h.)	Richmond
Stearns	Morris
Tigerton	Fairbanks
Tracy	Washington
Whitcomb	Wittenberg
Wittenberg	Wittenberg

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Ada	Herman
Adell	Sherman
Beechwood	Scott
Cascade	Lyndon
Cedar Grove	Holland
Dacada	Holland
Edwards	Herman
Elkhart	Rhine
Franklin	Herman
Gibbsville	Lima
Glenbeulah	Greenbush
Greenbush	Greenbush
Hingham	Lima
Howard's Grove	Herman
Johnsonville	Sheboygan Falls
Mosel	Mosel
Oostburgh	Holland
Parnell	Mitchell
Pius	Mitchell
Plymouth	Plymouth
Random Lake	Sherman
Rathbun	Mitchell
Rhine	Rhine
Saint Anna	Russell
Saint George	Lima
Scott	Scott
Sheboygan (c. h. I.)	Sheboygan
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan Falls
Silver Creek	Sherman
Winooski	Lyndon

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Chelsea	Chelsea
Gad	Deer Creek
Intervald	Greenwood
Little Black	Little Black
Medford (c. h. I.)	Medford
Rib Lake	Rib Lake
Stetsonville	Little Black
Westboro	Westboro
Whittlesey	Chelsea

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Arcadia	Arcadia
Blair	Preston
Centerville	Trempealeau
Chimney Rock	Chimney Rock
Cortland	Arcadia
Decora Prairie	Gale
Dodge	Dodge
Eleva	Albion
Elk Creek	Burnside
Ettrick	Ettrick
Frenchville	Gale
Galesville	Gale
Glasgow	Gale
Hale	Hale
Hamlin	Albion
Hegg	Ettrick
Independence	Burnside
Osseo	Sumner
Pigeon Falls	Pigeon
Russell	Burnside
Tilden	Unity
Trempealeau	Trempealeau
Whitehall (c. h.)	Lincoln

VERNON COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Avalanche	Webster
Bloomingdale	Clinton
Bristow	Sterling
Burr	Forest
Chaseburgh	Hamburgh
Coon Valley	Coon
Debello	Greenwood
Dell	Clinton
De Soto	Wheatland
Esofea	Jefferson
Folsom	Franklin

SAUK COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Baraboo	Baraboo
Delton	Delton
Denzer	Freedom
Dorset	Dorset
Ironton	Ironton
Lime Ridge	Lime Ridge
Loganville	Loganville
Merrimac	Merrimac
Merrimac	Merrimac
Plain	Plain
Prairie du Sac	Prairie du Sac
Reedsburg	Reedsburg
Rock Springs	Rock Springs
Sauk City (C. H.)	Prairie du Sac
Spring Green	Spring Green
Westfield	Westfield
West Point	Franklin

SAWYER COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Hayward (C. H.)	Hayward
Radisson	Hayward
Stone Lake	Hayward
Winter	Hayward

SHAWANO COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Angelica	Angelica
Bonduel	Hutchins
Eagle Point	Eagle Point
Hutchins	Hutchins
Keshena	Hartland
Leeman	Lessor
Navarino	Navarino
Neopit	Neopit
Shawano (C. H.)	Shawano
Tigerton	Maple Grove
Wittenberg	Wittenberg

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Cedar Grove	Herman
Elkhart Lake	Rhine
Glenbeulah	Greenbush
Howards Grove	Lima
Kohlsville	Lyndon
Oostburg	Holland
Plymouth	Plymouth
Random Lake	Lima
Sheboygan	Sheboygan
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan Falls
Silver Creek	Mitchell
Waldo	Wilson
Waldo	Lyndon
Westbend	Herman

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Chelsea	Chelsea
Chelsea	Deer Creek
Deer Creek	Deer Creek
Gilmanton	Gilmanton
Little Black	Little Black
Medford (C. H.)	Medford
Rib Lake	Rib Lake
Stetsonville	Little Black
Westboro	Westboro
Whittlesey	Chelsea

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Arcadia	Arcadia
Blair	Preston
Centerville	Trempealeau
Centuria	Chimney Rock
Dodge	Dodge
Eleva	Arcadia
Ettrick	Ettrick
Fairchild	Pigeon Creek
Galesville	Galesville
Independence	Independence
Osseo	Osseo
Pigeon Falls	Pigeon Falls
Strum	Strum
Trempealeau	Trempealeau
Whitehall (C. H.)	Lincoln

VERNON COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Avalanche	Webster
Bloomingdale	Bloomingdale
Chaseburg	Forest
Coon Valley	Coon Valley
De Soto	De Soto
Ferryville	Utica
Genoa	Genoa
Hillsboro	Hillsboro
Kickapoo	Kickapoo
La Farge	La Farge
Liberty Pole	Liberty Pole
Readstown	Jefferson
Rockton	Clinton
Stanley	Stanley
Viola	Viola
Viroqua (C. H.)	Viroqua
Westby	Westby
Wheatland	Wheatland
Youngdale	Hamburg

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Allens Grove	Allens Grove
Bloomfield	Bloomfield
Darien	Darien
Delavan	Delavan
East Troy	East Troy
Elkhorn (C. H.)	Elkhorn
Fontana	Walworth
Geneva	Geneva
Genoa City	Bloomfield
Lafayette	Lafayette
Lake Geneva	Linn
Millard	Walworth
Mukwonago	Mukwonago
Richmond	Richmond
Sharon	Sharon
Spring Prairie	Spring Prairie
Sugar Grove	Sugar Grove
Troy	Troy
Walworth	Walworth
Whitewater	Whitewater
Williams Bay	Walworth

WASHBURN COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Birchwood	Birchwood
Chicog	Chicog
Couderay	Couderay
Hayward	Hayward
Minong	Minong
Spooner	Spooner
Trego	Trego
Washburn (C. H.)	Washburn

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Addison	Addison
Barton	Barton
Boltonville	Barton
Cedarburg	Cedarburg
Fillmore	Fillmore
Germantown	Germantown
Hartford	Hartford
Jackson	Jackson
Kewaskum	Kewaskum
Kohlsville	Addison
Newburg	Trenton
Richfield	Richfield
Slinger	Hartford
Theresa	Theresa
West Bend (C. H.)	West Bend
Wayne	Wayne

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Big Bend	Vernon
Brookfield	Brookfield
Delafield	Delafield
Eagle	Eagle
Genesee Depot	Genesee
Hartland	Merton
Lisbon	Lisbon
Menomonee Falls	Menomonee
Merton	Merton
Mukwonago	Mukwonago
Muskego	Muskego
Nashotah	Delafield
New Berlin	New Berlin
Oconomowoc	Oconomowoc
Pewaukee	Pewaukee
Sussex	Lisbon
Waukesha (C. H.)	Waukesha
Wauwatosa	Wauwatosa

WAUPACA COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Big Falls	Dupont
Clintonville	Clintonville
Dupont	Dupont
Embarrass	Embarrass
Fremont	Fremont
Iola	Iola
Manawa	Manawa
Marion	Marion
Mattoon	Mattoon
Mukwa	Mukwa
Ogdensburg	Ogdensburg
Scandinavia	Scandinavia
Symco	Symco
Waupaca (C. H.)	Waupaca
Weyauwega	Weyauwega

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Aurora	Aurora
Berlin	Berlin
Coloma	Coloma
Dakota	Dakota
Hancock	Hancock
Leon	Leon
Marion	Marion
Mecan	Mecan
Oasis	Oasis
Plainfield	Plainfield
Poy Sippi	Poy Sippi
Redgranite	Redgranite
Richford	Richford
Saxeville	Saxeville
Wautoma (C. H.)	Wautoma
Wild Rose	Wild Rose

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Black Wolf	Black Wolf
Butte des Morts	Nekimi
Fremont	Fremont
Larsen	Winneconne
Menasha	Menasha
Neenah	Neenah
Omro	Omro
Oshkosh (C. H.)	Oshkosh
Pickett	Utica
Poygan	Poygan
Rushford	Rushford
Winchester	Winchester
Winneconne	Winneconne

WOOD COUNTY.

Post-offices.	Towns.
Arpin	Arpin
Auburndale	Auburndale
Babcock	Grand Rapids
Centralia	Port Edwards
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids
Hansen	Hansen
Lone Pine	Lincoln
Nekoosa	Nekoosa
Pittsville	Pittsville
Port Edwards	Port Edwards
Rudolph	Rudolph
Saratoga	Saratoga
Vesper	Seneca
Wisconsin Rapids	Grand Rapids
Wood	Grand Rapids

Genoa	Genoa
Hillsborough	Hillsborough
Kickapoo	Kickapoo
La Farge	Stark
Liberty	Liberty
Liberty Pole	Franklin
Lovass	Christiana
Manning	Kickapoo
Mount Tabor	Forest
Newry	Christiana
Newton	Harmony
Ontario	Whitestown
Otter Vale	Webster
Purdy	Sterling
Readstown	Kickapoo
Red Mound	Wheatland
Rest	Bergen
Retreat	Sterling
Rockton	Whitestown
Romance	Genoa
Springville	Jefferson
Star	Stark
Stoddard	Bergen
Sugar Grove	Kickapoo
Trippville	Hillsborough
Valley	Forest
Victory	Wheatland
Viroqua (c. h. I.)	Viroqua
Westby	Christiana
West Prairie	Sterling

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Adams	Troy
Allen's Grove	Sharon
Darien	Darien
Delavan	Delavan
East Delavan	Delavan
East Troy	East Troy
Elkhorn (c. h. I.)	Elkhorn
Fayetteville	La Fayette
Fontana	Walworth
Genoa Junction	Bloomfield
Heart Prairie	La Grange
Honey Creek	Spring Prairie
La Grange	La Grange
Lake Geneva	Geneva
Little Prairie	La Grange
Lyons	Lyons
Mayhew	Troy
Millard	Sugar Creek
Richmond	Richmond
Sharon	Sharon
Springfield	Lyons
Spring Prairie	Spring Prairie
Tibbets	Sugar Creek
Troy	Troy
Troy Center	Troy
Vienna	Spring Prairie
Walworth	Walworth
White Water (I.)	Whitewater

WASHBURN COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Minong	Veazie
Namekagon	Veazie
Shell Lake (c. h.)	Bashaw
Spooner	Bashaw
Stinnett	Veazie
Veazie	Veazie

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Ackerville	Polk
Addison	Addison
Allenton	Addison
Aurora	Addison
Barton	Barton
Boltonville	Farmington
Cedar Creek	Polk
Fillmore	Farmington
Hartford (I.)	Hartford
Jackson	Jackson
Kewaskum	Kewaskum
Kirchhayn	Jackson
Kohlsville	Wayne
Lake Five	Richfield
Mayfield	Polk
Meeker	Germantown
Myra	Trenton
Nenno	Addison
Newburg	Trenton
Riceville	Jackson
Richfield	Richfield
Rockfield	Germantown
St. Lawrence	Hartford
St. Michaels	Farmington
Salter	Jackson
Schlelsingerville	Polk
South Germantown	Germantown
Thompson	Erin
Wayne	Wayne
West Bend (c. h. I.)	West Bend
Young America	Barton

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Big Bend	Vernon
Blodgett	Brookfield
Brookfield	Brookfield
Calhoun	New Berlin
Colgate	Lisbon
Delafield	Delafield
Dodge's Corners	Vernon
Dousman	Ottawa
Duplainville	Pewaukee
Durham	Muskego
Eagle	Eagle
Elm Grove	Brookfield
Enos	Genesee
Fussville	Menomonie
Genesee	Genesee
Genesee Depot	Genesee
Golden Lake	Ottawa
Hartland	Delafield
Mapleton	Oconomowoc
Marcy	Brookfield
Menomonee Falls	Menomonee
Merton	Merton
Monches	Merton
Monterey	Oconomowoc
Mukwanago	Mukwanago
Muskego	Muskego
Nashotah	Delafield
New Berlin	New Berlin
North Lake	Merton
North Prairie	Genesee
Oconomowoc (I.)	Oconomowoc
Ottawa	Ottawa
Pewaukee	Pewaukee
Prospect	Waukesha
Savannah	Vernon
Stone Bank	Merton
Summit Centre	Summit
Sussex	Lisbon
Tess Corners	Muskego
Vernon	Vernon
Waterville	Ottawa
Waukesha (c. h. I.)	Waukesha
Weiner	Ottawa

WAUPACA COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Baldwin's Mills	Royalton
Buckbee	Larrabee
Clintonville	Larrabee

Crystal Lake	Dayton
Dupont	Dupont
Embarras	Matteson
Fremont	Fremont
Hatton	Lind
Iola	Iola
Lind	Lind
Little Wolf	Little Wolf
Manawa	Little Wolf
Marble	Union
Marion	Dupont
New London (I.)	Mukwa
Nicholson	Bear Creek
Northport	Mukwa
Ogdensburgh	St. Lawrence
Ostrander	Mukwa
Petersville	Iola
Readfield	Caledonia
Royalton	Royalton
Rural	Dayton
Scandinavia	Scandinavia
Sheridan	Farmington
Symco	Union
Waupaca (c. h. I.)	Waupaca
Weyauwega (I.)	Weyauwega

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Auroraville	Aurora
Brushville	Bloomfield
Cedar Lake	Saxeville
Colebrook	Mt. Morris
Coloma	Coloma
Coloma Station	Coloma
Dakota	Dakota
Hamilton	Warren
Hancock	Hancock
Mount Morris	Mount Morris
Oasis	Oasis
Pine River	Leon
Plainfield	Plainfield
Poysippi	Poysippi
Richford	Richford
Saxeville	Saxeville
Spring Lake	Marion
Springwater	Springwater
Terrill	Leon
Tuston	Bloomfield
Wautoma (c. h.)	Wautoma
West Bloomfield	Bloomfield
Wild Rose	Springwater

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Allenville	Vinland
Butte des Morts	Winneconne
Clemansville	Vinland
Crete	Winchester
Elo	Utica
Eureka	Rushford
Fisk	Utica
Koro	Nepeuskin
Menasha (I.)	Menasha
Neenah	Neenah
Nekimi	Nekimi
Omro	Omro
Orihula	Wolf River
Oshkosh (c. h. I.)	
Pickett	Utica
Poygan	Poygan
Ring	Utica
Rush Lake	Nepeuskin
Vinland	Vinland
Waukau	Rushford
Winchester	Winchester
Winnebago	Oshkosh
Winneconne	Winneconne
Zittau	Wolf River

WOOD COUNTY.

Post-offices.	*Towns.*
Altdorf	Seneca
Auburndale	Auburndale
Bakerville	Lincoln
Blenker	Milladore
Centralia	
Daly	Remington
Dexterville	Wood
Grand Rapids (c. h. I.)	Grand Rapids
Granite	Lincoln
Hansen	Seneca
Hewitt	Marshfield
Hogan	Rock
Marshfield	
Nasonville	Rock
Pittsville	Wood
Port Edwards	Port Edwards
Remington	Remington
Randolph	Randolph
Saratoga	Saratoga
Scranton	Wood
Sherry	Sherry
Vesper	Vesper

LIST OF POST-OFFICES

OF THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD CLASSES IN WISCONSIN.

The Postmasters at these offices are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. All other Postmasters rank as fourth class, and are appointed by the Postmaster General.

Office.	County.	Class.	Salary.
Antigo	Langlade	3	$1,500
Appleton	Outagamie	2	2,400
Ashland	Ashland	2	2,400
Augusta	Eau Claire	3	1,100
Baraboo	Sauk	3	1,800
Beaver Dam	Dodge	3	1,600
Beloit	Rock	2	2,200
Berlin	Green Lake	3	1,700
Black River Falls	Jackson	3	1,500
Boscobel	Grant	3	1,100
Brodhead	Green	3	1,200
Burlington	Racine	3	1,300
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	2	2,200
Clinton	Rock	3	1,100
Columbus	Columbia	3	1,700
Cumberland	Barron	3	1,000
Darlington	La Fayette	3	1,400
Delavan	Walworth	3	1,500
De Pere	Brown	3	1,400
Dodgeville	Iowa	3	1,100
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	2	2,500
Edgerton	Rock	3	1,100
Elkhorn	Walworth	3	1,300
Evansville	Rock	3	1,300
Florence	Florence	3	1,100
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	2	2,400
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	3	1,700
Fort Howard	Brown	3	1,500
Grand Rapids	Wood	3	1,100
Green Bay	Brown	2	2,300
Hayward	Sawyer	3	1,300
Hudson	St. Croix	3	1,600
Hurley	Ashland	3	1,800
Janesville	Rock	2	2,500
Jefferson	Jefferson	3	1,500
Kenosha	Kenosha	3	1,800
Kilbourn City	Columbia	3	1,000
La Crosse	La Crosse	2	2,800
Lake Geneva	Walworth	3	1,600
Lancaster	Grant	3	1,300
Madison	Dane	2	2,800
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	3	1,900
Marinette	Marinette	2	2,000
Marshfield	Wood	3	1,300
Mauston	Juneau	3	1,500
Medford	Taylor	3	1,000
Menasha	Winnebago	3	1,400
Menomonee	Dunn	3	1,600
Merrill	Lincoln	3	1,800
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1	3,700
Mineral Point	Iowa	3	1,400
Monroe	Green	3	1,700
Neenah	Winnebago	3	1,700
Neillsville	Clark	3	1,400
New London	Waupaca	3	1,100
New Richmond	St. Croix	3	1,300
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	3	1,500
Oconto	Oconto	3	1,600
Oshkosh	Winnebago	2	2,700
Platteville	Grant	3	1,500
Portage	Columbia	3	1,700
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	3	1,300
Racine	Racine	2	2,700
Reedsburgh	Sauk	3	1,300
Rhinelander	Oneida	3	1,400
Rice Lake	Barron	3	1,000
Richland Centre	Richland	3	1,300

POST OFFICES OF THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD CLASSES — Continued.

Office.	County.	Class.	Salary.
Ripon	Fond du Lac	3	$1,700
River Falls	Pierce	3	1,400
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	2	2,300
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	3	1,200
Sparta	Monroe	3	1,600
Stevens' Point	Portage	3	1,900
Stoughton	Dane	3	1,500
Sturgeon Bay	Door	3	1,100
Superior	Douglas	3	1,100
Tomah	Monroe	3	1,400
Viroqua	Vernon	3	1,200
Washburn	Bayfield	3	1,100
Watertown	Jefferson	2	2,000
Waukesha	Waukesha	2	2,100
Waupaca	Waupaca	3	1,500
Waupun	Fond du Lac	3	1,500
Wausau	Marathon	2	2,000
West Superior	Douglas	3	1,600
Whitewater	Walworth	3	1,900

POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.

RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC.

1. *First-Class.*— Letters, and all other written matter, whether sealed or unsealed, and all other matter, sealed, nailed, sewed, tied or fastened in any manner, so that it cannot be easily examined, two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards one cent each. Postal cards are unmailable with any writing or printing on the address-side, except the direction, or with anything pasted upon or attached to them.

2. *Second-Class.*— Newspapers and periodical publications, when sent by publishers or news-agents, one cent a pound or fraction thereof. Newspapers and periodical publications sent by persons other than the publishers and news-agents, one cent for every four ounces or fraction thereof.

3. *Third-Class.*— Printed matter, in unsealed wrappers only (all matter inclosed in sealed envelopes notched on the sides or corners must pay letter rates), one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, which must be fully prepaid. This includes books, circulars, chromos, hand-bills, engravings, lithographs, magazines, music, pamphlets, proof-sheets and manuscripts accompanying the same, reproductions by the electric pen, hektograph, metallograph, papyrograph, photographs and "blue prints," and, in short, any reproduction upon paper by any process, except handwriting, type-writing, and the copying-press, not in the nature of a personal correspondence. Limit of weight four pounds, except for a single book, which may weigh more. Third-class matter must be fully prepaid, or it will not be forwarded.

4. *Fourth-Class.*— All mailable matter not included in the three preceding classes which is so prepared for mailing as to be easily withdrawn from the wrapper and examined. Rate, one cent per ounce or fraction thereof. Limit of weight four pounds. Full prepayment compulsory.

5. *Rates of Postage to Canada.*—(The Dominion of Canada embraces all the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland.)

Letters and Postal Cards.— Same rate and conditions of prepayment of postage as for domestic letters and postal cards.

Other Matter.— Same rates and conditions of transmission as for matter for delivery within the United States, except that merchandise is rigidly excluded. Samples of merchandise are mailable, but they must not exceed eight ounces in weight, and are subject to a postage of ten cents each. They must also be strictly specimens of goods for sale.

6. *Rates of Postage to Postal Union Countries.*— Letters, five cents per half ounce or fraction thereof (fifteen grams being the postal equivalent of half an ounce).

Postal cards two cents each. Registration fee ten cents. Printed matter and samples of merchandise, one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Letter Sheet Envelopes.— Containing stamped envelope and letter sheet, are furnished by the department, on application to postmasters, at 3 cents each, or $2.30 per 100, or $23.00 per 1,000.

7. *Rates to Other Foreign Countries.*— For rates of postage, conditions of prepayment, limit of size and weight, and manner of wrapping matter addressed to other foreign countries, ask your postmaster, who is furnished with a monthly Official Postal Guide containing all necessary information on this subject.

8. *Unmailable Matter.*— Obscene books, letters, papers, pictures, and postal cards; lottery circulars and letters; liquids (except as permitted in the regulations); gunpowder, and other explosives; live reptiles, animals and insects (except queen bees); poisons; and any article liable to injure the mails or the persons of those handling them.

9. *Weighing Packages.*— If you have no scales, have all packages weighed at the post-office. Postage must be prepaid in full or the package will not be forwarded.

RE-FORWARDING.

10. Letters will be re-forwarded from one post-office to another upon the written request of the person addressed, without additional charge for postage; but packages of third and fourth class matter cannot be forwarded or returned without a new payment of postage.

POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.

RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC.

THE POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

The fees or charges for domestic money-orders will be as follows:

For orders not exceeding $5	5 cents.
For orders exceeding $5 and not exceeding $10	8 cents.
For orders exceeding $10 and not exceeding $15	10 cents.
For orders exceeding $15 and not exceeding $30	15 cents.
For orders exceeding $30 and not exceeding $40	20 cents.
For orders exceeding $40 and not exceeding $50	25 cents.
For orders exceeding $50 and not exceeding $60	30 cents.
For orders exceeding $60 and not exceeding $70	35 cents.
For orders exceeding $70 and not exceeding $80	40 cents.
For orders exceeding $80 and not exceeding $100	45 cents.

Postal notes for sums less than five dollars, payable to bearer at any time within three months from the last day of the month of issue, are sold at all money-order offices. The fee for a postal note is three cents. No duplicate postal note can be issued.

FOREIGN MONEY-ORDERS.

There are now in operation postal conventions for the exchange of money-orders between the United States and the following foreign countries, viz: Switzerland, Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, France, Italy, Canada and Newfoundland, Jamaica, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland, the Cape Colony, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, Belgium, Portugal, Tasmania, the Hawaiian Kingdom, Sweden and Japan.

RATES OF COMMISSION OR FEES CHARGED FOR THE ISSUE OF ALL INTERNATIONAL MONEY-ORDERS.

For sums not exceeding $10	10 cents.
Over $10 and not exceeding $20	20 cents.
Over $20 and not exceeding $30	30 cents.
Over $30 and not exceeding $40	40 cents.
Over $40 and not exceeding $50	50 cents.

POST OFFICES IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

Table showing the whole number of post offices in each state and territory; number of presidential offices in each class; whole number of presidential offices; number of offices of the fourth class, and also number of money-order offices and stations December 10, 1888.

States and Territories.	Whole Number of Offices.	Offices of the First Class.	Offices of the Second Class.	Offices of the Third Class.	Whole Number of Presidential Post-offices.	Offices of the Fourth Class.	Money-Order Offices.	Money-Order Stations.	Postal Note Offices.
Alabama	1,684	2	4	18	24	1,660	110	.....	5
Alaska	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	157	.....	.....	4	4	153	29	.....	.....
Arkansas	1,377	.....	4	17	21	1,356	122	.....	19
California	1,226	5	14	57	76	1,160	230	8	10
Colorado	572	1	6	30	37	535	122	.....	10
Connecticut	478	3	15	42	60	418	91	.....	.....
Dakota	1,076	.....	9	41	50	1,026	154	.....	6
Delaware	144	1	.....	7	8	136	18	.....	.....
District of Columbia	11	1	.....	.....	1	10	1	8	.....
Florida	767	1	5	11	17	750	97	.....	9
Georgia	1,708	2	6	22	30	1,678	143	.....	10
Idaho	219	.....	.....	6	6	213	32	.....	2
Illinois	2,314	4	34	153	191	2,123	650	8	37
Indiana	1,983	3	18	75	96	1,887	353	.....	19
Indian Territory	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	9	.....	3
Iowa	1,718	6	17	109	132	1,586	579	2	22
Kansas	1,812	2	20	110	132	1,680	508	1	26
Kentucky	2,006	1	9	32	42	1,964	129	.....	11
Louisiana	770	1	1	10	12	758	80	.....	47
Main	1,047	3	7	32	42	1,005	133	.....	2
Maryland	991	1	4	17	22	969	69	12	1
Massachusetts	827	6	33	97	136	691	210	17	1
Michigan	1,765	3	27	95	125	1,640	401	1	17
Minnesota	1,195	3	7	49	59	1,136	216	5	12
Mississippi	1,178	.....	4	21	25	1,153	120	.....	7
Missouri	2,232	3	9	68	80	2,152	384	7	58
Montana	298	.....	2	13	15	283	41	.....	3
Nebraska	1,067	2	7	70	79	988	292	.....	13
Nevada	135	.....	1	6	7	128	23	.....	1
New Hampshire	519	.....	6	29	35	484	93	.....	1
New Jersey	800	4	17	48	69	731	104	8	.....
New Mexico	228	.....	2	7	9	219	37	.....	5
New York	3,280	11	58	162	231	3,049	549	31	11
North Caroline	2,321	.....	7	20	27	2,294	137	.....	11
Ohio	2,910	7	43	98	148	2,771	532	8	26
Oregon	571	1	1	13	15	556	80	.....	8
Pennsylvania	4,259	7	40	141	188	4,071	465	13	17
Rhode Island	129	1	4	7	12	117	23	.....	.....
South Carolina	1,018	1	2	18	21	997	75	.....	2
Tennessee	2,086	4	1	25	30	2,056	132	.....	11
Texas	2,086	2	12	62	76	2,010	333	.....	6
Utah	236	1	1	3	5	231	35	.....	7
Vermont	517	.....	8	18	26	491	106	.....	.....
Virginia	2,494	2	7	29	38	2,456	136	1	3
Washington	469	.....	4	9	13	456	50	.....	14
West Virginia	1,441	1	2	14	17	1,424	73	.....	4
Wisconsin	1,546	1	17	68	86	1,460	303	6	17
Wyoming	175	.....	2	5	7	168	17	.....	.....
Totals	58,111	97	497	1,988	2,582	55,529	8,596	136	534

MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1840–1880.

(BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.)

States and Territories.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.
Total of United States	50,153,034	38,558,391	31,443,321	23,191,876	17,069,453
Alabama	1,262,344	996,992	964,210	771,623	590,750
Arkansas	802,564	484,471	435,450	209,897	97,574
California	789,617	560,247	379,994	92,597	.....
Colorado	194,649	39,864	34,277	.....	.....
Connecticut	622,683	537,454	460,147	370,729	309,978
Delaware	146,654	125,015	112,216	91,532	78,085
Florida	266,566	187,748	140,424	87,445	54,477
Georgia	1,538,988	1,184,109	1,057,286	906,185	691,392
Illinois	3,078,736	2,539,891	1,711,951	851,470	476,183
Indiana	1,978,358	1,680,637	1,350,428	988,416	685,866
Iowa	1,624,463	1,194,020	674,913	192,214	43,112
Kansas	995,935	364,399	107,206	.....	.....
Kentucky	1,648,599	1,321,011	1,155,684	982,405	779,828
Louisiana	940,263	726,915	708,022	517,762	352,411
Maine	648,945	626,915	628,279	583,169	501,793
Maryland	935,139	780,894	687,049	583,034	470,019
Massachusetts	1,783,086	1,457,351	1,231,066	994,514	737,699
Michigan	1,636,396	1,184,059	749,113	397,654	212,267
Minnesota	780,807	439,706	172,023	6,077	.....
Mississippi	1,145,899	827,922	791,305	606,526	375,651
Missouri	2,169,091	1,721,295	1,182,012	682,044	383,702
Nebraska	452,532	122,993	28,841	.....	.....
Nevada	62,265	42,491	6,857	.....	.....
New Hampshire	346,784	318,300	326,073	317,976	284,574
New Jersey	1,130,892	906,096	672,035	489,555	377,300
New York	5,082,982	4,382,759	3,880,735	3,097,394	2,428,921
North Carolina	1,400,000	1,071,361	992,622	869,039	753,419
Ohio	3,199,794	2,665,260	2,339,511	1,980,329	1,519,467
Oregon	174,767	90,923	52,465	13,294	.....
Pennsylvania	4,283,786	3,521,951	2,906,215	2,311,786	1,724,033
Rhode Island	276,528	217,353	174,620	147,545	108,830
South Carolina	995,706	705,606	703,708	668,500	594,398
Tennessee	1,242,463	1,258,520	1,109,801	1,002,717	829,210
Texas	1,597,509	818,579	604,215	212,592	.....
Vermont	332,286	330,551	315,098	314,120	291,948
Virginia	1,512,203	1,225,163	1,596,318	1,421,661	1,239,797
West Virginia	618,193	442,014	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1,315,480	1,054,670	775,881	305,391	30,945
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	40,411	9,658	.....	.....	.....
Dakota	134,502	14,181	4,837	.....	.....
District of Columbia	177,638	131,700	75,080	51,687	43,712
Idaho	32,611	14,999	.....	.....	.....
Montana	39,157	20,595	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	119,430	91,874	93,516	61,547	.....
Utah	143,907	86,786	40,273	11,380	.....
Washington	75,120	23,955	91,594	.....	.....
Wyoming	20,788	9,118	.....	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1810-1850.

(BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.)

States and Territories.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Total of United States	7,239,814	9,638,131	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876
Alabama	20,845	127,901	309,527	590,756	771,623
Arkansas		14,273	30,388	97,574	209,897
California					92,597
Colorado					
Connecticut	261,942	275,248	297,675	309,978	370,792
Delaware	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532
Florida			34,730	54,477	87,445
Georgia	252,433	340,989	516,823	691,392	906,185
Illinois	12,282	55,211	157,445	476,183	851,470
Indiana	24,520	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416
Iowa			43,112	192,214	192,214
Kansas					
Kentucky	406,511	564,317	687,917	779,828	982,405
Louisiana	76,556	153,407	215,739	352,411	517,762
Maine	228,705	298,335	399,455	501,793	583,169
Maryland	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034
Massachusetts	472,040	523,287	610,408	737,699	994,514
Michigan		8,896	31,639	212,267	397,654
Minnesota				6,077	6,077
Mississippi	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526
Missouri	20,845	66,586	140,455	383,702	682,044
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire	214,460	244,161	269,328	284,574	317,976
New Jersey	245,562	277,575	320,823	373,306	489,555
New York	959,049	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394
North Carolina	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039
Ohio	230,760	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329
Oregon				12,093	13,294
Pennsylvania	810,091	1,049,313	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786
Rhode Island	76,931	83,059	97,199	108,830	147,545
South Carolina	415,115	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507
Tennessee	261,727	422,771	681,904	829,210	1,002,717
Texas				74,723	212,592
Vermont	217,895	235,764	280,657	291,948	314,369
Virginia	974,600	1,065,366	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661
West Virginia					
Wisconsin			30,945	155,277	305,391
Alaska					
Arizona					
Dakota					
District of Columbia	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687
Idaho					
Montana					
New Mexico				61,547	61,547
Utah				11,380	11,380
Washington					
Wyoming					

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, 1836–1885.

(STATE AND FEDERAL CENSUS BY COUNTIES.)

COUNTIES.	1836.	1838.	1840.	1842.	1846.	1847.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.	1880.	1885.
Adams	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	6,868	6,492	5,698	6,601	6,502	6,741	6,921
Ashland	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	515	256	221	750	1,559	6,941
Barron	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	538	3,737	7,023	13,596
Bayfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	269	344	1,032	564	3,431
Brown	2,706	3,059	2,107	2,146	2,662	2,914	6,215	6,699	11,795	15,282	25,168	35,373	34,099	36,924
Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	832	3,854	6,770	11,123	14,219	15,528	16,484
Burnett	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	171	706	1,456	3,140	4,607
Calumet	.....	.....	275	407	846	1,060	1,743	3,631	7,895	8,638	12,335	15,065	16,631	17,667
Chippewa	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	615	838	1,865	3,278	8,311	13,995	15,492	25,135
Clark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	789	1,011	3,450	7,382	10,745	15,423
Columbia	....	.....	.....	.....	1,966	3,791	9,565	17,965	24,411	26,113	28,802	28,803	28,065	29,855
Crawford	1,220	850	1,503	1,449	1,444	1,409	2,498	3,323	8,068	11,011	13,075	15,035	15,641	16,181
Dane	.....	17,3	511	776	8,289	10,935	16,639	37,711	43,922	50,192	53,09.	52,798	53,234	58,400
Dodge	.....	18	67	149	7,787	14,906	19,158	34,510	42,818	46,841	47,035	48,394	45,928	46,333
Door	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	759	2,948	3,098	4,919	8,020	11,645	15,552
Douglas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	583	812	532	1,122	741	655	2,704
Dunn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,796	2,704	5,170	9,488	13,427	16,818	21,951
Eau Claire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,162	5,281	10,769	15,991	19,902	34,789
Florence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,730
Fond du Lac	.....	.....	139	295	3,518	7,459	14,510	24,781	34,154	42,039	46,273	50,241	46,855	46,822
Forest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	435
Grant	.....	2,763	3,926	5,937	12,034	11,720	16,198	23,170	31,189	33,618	37,979	39,086	37,852	37,277
Green	.....	491	934	1,594	4,758	6,487	8,566	14,827	19,808	20,646	23,611	22,047	21,720	23,071
Green Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,663	12,596	13,195	15,274	14,481	16,008
Iowa	3,218	5,231	3,978	5,029	14,906	7,963	9,522	15,20.	18,967	20,657	24,544	24,133	23,628	22,872
Jackson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,098	4,170	5,631	7,687	11,339	13,383	15,902
Jefferson	.....	468	911	1,638	8,680	11,464	15,317	26,869	30,438	30,546	34,050	34,908	32,155	34,256
Juneau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,770	10,013	12,396	15,300	15,780	17,024
Kenosha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	10,734	12,307	13,900	12,676	13,177	13,907	13,550	14,137
Kewaunee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,109	5,539	7,039	10,221	14,405	15,805	17,278
La Crosse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,904	12,185	14,854	20,255	24,945	27,072	31,791
La Fayette	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,335	11,531	16,061	18,131	20,358	22,667	22,169	21,218	20,467
La Pointe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	367	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Langlade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	685	5,912
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	895	2,011	6,989
Manitowoc	.....	.....	235	263	629	1,285	3,702	13,018	22,416	26,762	33,269	38,456	37,506	38,692
Marathon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	489	447	2,892	3,678	5,885	10,111	17,121	27,053
Marinette	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,929	13,494
Marquette	.....	.....	18	59	989	2,261	508	1,427	8,233	7,327	8,057	8,597	8,907	9,487

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, 1880-1920.

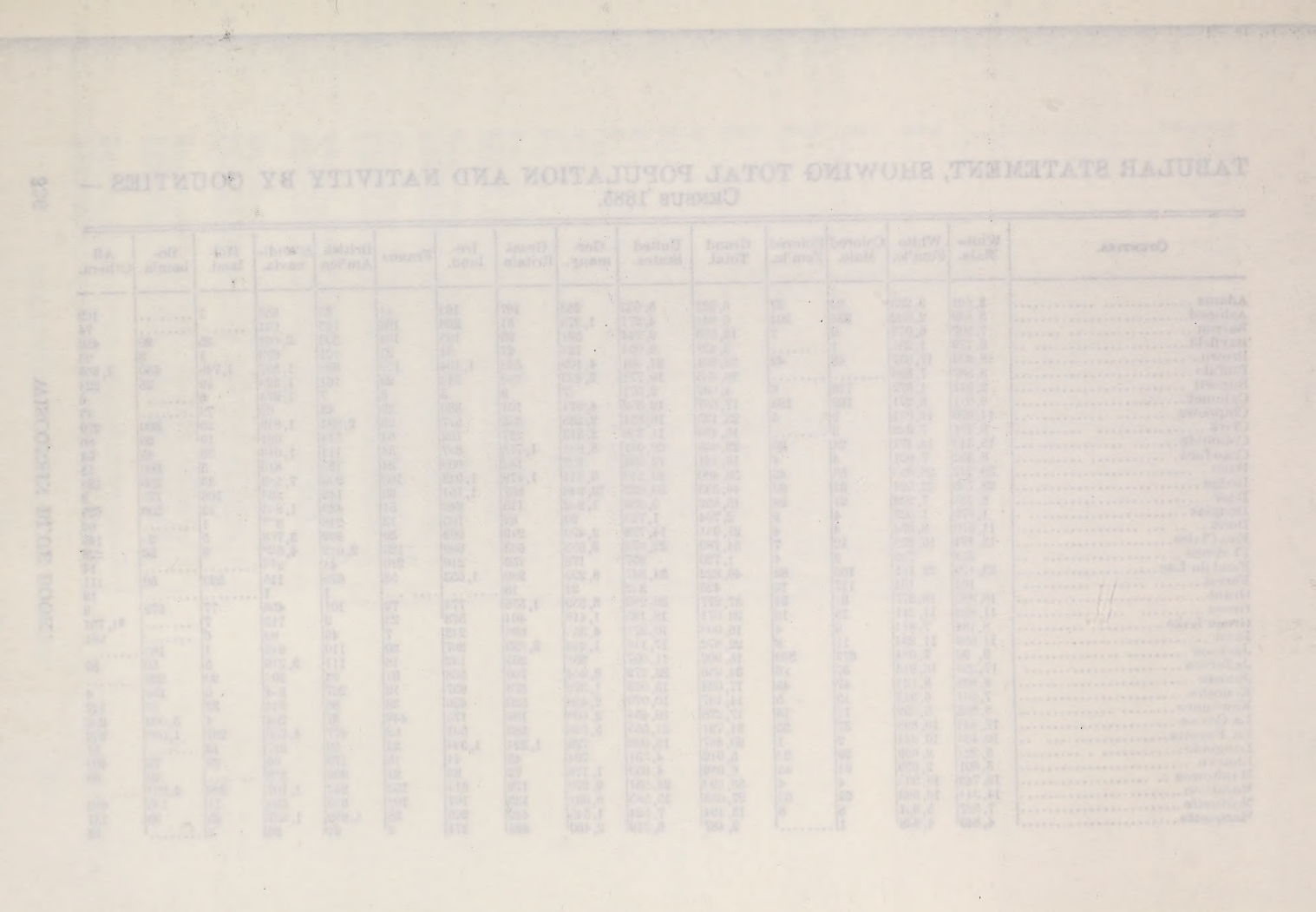
(Cities and villages are grouped according to counties.)

Milwaukee	2,893	3,131	5,605	9,505	15,925	22,791	31,077	46,265	62,518	73,320	89,930	122,927	138,523	189,660
Monroe								2,407	8,410	11,652	16,552	21,026	21,606	23,540
Oconto								1,501	3,592	4,858	8,323	18,812	9,843	13,205
Outagamie								4,911	9,587	11,852	18,440	25,558	28,716	35,559
Ozaukee								12,973	15,682	14,882	15,579	16,545	15,162	15,797
Pepin									2,393	3,602	4,659	5,816	6,225	6,972
Pierce								1,720	4,672	6,324	10,003	15,101	17,744	19,645
Polk								547	1,400	1,677	3,422	6,736	10,018	12,881
Portage			1,623	646	931	1,594	1,250	5,151	7,507	8,145	10,640	14,856	17,731	23,248
Price													785	3,071
Racine		2,054	3,475	6,318	17,983	19,533	14,973	20,673	21,360	22,884	26,712	28,702	30,921	35,398
Richland							93	5,584	9,732	12,186	15,736	17,353	18,174	19,303
Rock			1,701	2,867	12,405	11,729	20,750	31,354	36,690	36,033	39,030	39,039	38,823	41,620
St. Croix					1,419	1,614	634	2,040	5,392	7,255	11,039	14,956	18,906	22,379
Sauk			102	393	1,003	2,178	4,371	13,614	18,963	20,154	23,868	26,932	28,729	30,359
Sawyer														2,441
Shawano								254	839	1,399	3,105	6,635	10,371	16,629
Sheboygan			133	221	1,637	5,580	8,310	20,301	26,875	27,671	31,773	34,021	34,206	38,600
Taylor												849	2,311	5,703
Trempealeau								493	2,559	5,199	10,728	14,932	17,189	19,112
Vernon								4,823	11,007	13,644	18,673	21,524	23,235	24,423
Walworth		1,010	2,611	4,618	13,439	15,039	17,862	22,662	26,495	25,773	25,992	26,259	26,249	27,802
Washburn														1,671
Washington		64	843	955	7,473	15,447	19,435	18,897	23,622	21,019	23,995	23,862	23,442	23,092
Waukesha					13,793	15,866	19,258	24,012	26,831	27,029	28,258	11,523	28,957	31,123
Waupaca								4,437	8,851	11,208	15,534	19,646	20,954	25,340
Waushara								5,541	8,770	9,002	11,379	29,425	12,688	13,921
Winnebago		135	143	732	2,747	10,167	17,439	23,770	29,767	37,325	45,033	42,741	50,395	
Wood								2,425	2,905	3,911	6,048	8,981	14,538	
Totals	11,683	18,139	30,945	44,478	155,277	210,546	305,391	552,109	775,881	868,325	1,054,670	1,236,729	1,315,480	1,563,413

NOTE—In 1839, the population of Wisconsin Territory was 8,245, and there were but two counties, Brown and Crawford.

TABULAR STATEMENT, SHOWING TOTAL POPULATION AND NATIVITY BY COUNTIES — CENSUS 1885.

COUNTIES.	White Male.	White Fem'le.	Colored Male.	Colored Fem'le.	Grand Total.	United States.	Germany.	Great Britain	Ireland.	France	British Am'ica	Scandinavia.	Holland.	Bohemia.	All Others.
Adams	3,621	3,233	30	37	6,921	5,633	253	107	162	11	35	556	1	.....	162
Ashland	3,839	2,602	235	264	6,941	4,271	1,375	51	208	168	133	661	.....	.....	74
Barron	7,507	6,073	9	7	13,596	9,244	591	93	105	104	303	2,661	25	20	450
Bayfield	2,179	1,251	1	.....	3,431	2,054	121	67	34	21	431	678	1	8	26
Brown	18,874	17,957	48	42	36,921	24,401	4,109	322	1,104	156	908	1,557	1,746	650	1,968
Buffalo	8,887	7,596	.....	.....	16,483	10,771	3,409	163	342	22	161	1,323	30	25	228
Burnett	2,011	1,872	718	6	4,607	2,571	27	9	3	3	7	1,975	6	.....	6
Calumet	9,011	8,271	192	193	17,667	12,352	4,574	101	380	29	43	67	78	.....	43
Chippewa	14,070	11,051	9	5	25,135	16,831	2,235	835	577	29	2,884	1,619	25	300	270
Clark	8,391	7,029	8	.....	15,423	11,330	2,313	257	132	64	514	691	16	20	86
Columbia	15,340	14,471	24	26	29,855	22,051	3,861	1,718	887	84	114	1,012	39	45	64
Crawford	8,352	7,821	4	4	16,181	12,392	787	182	600	24	155	816	3	600	13
Dane	30,242	28,053	56	46	58,400	40,248	6,344	1,479	1,942	160	223	7,583	33	250	138
Dodge	23,758	22,524	31	20	46,333	30,639	12,918	857	1,151	68	142	238	106	175	9
Door	8,295	7,208	21	28	15,552	9,933	1,932	115	240	51	439	1,864	23	300	625
Douglas	1,675	1,023	4	2	2,704	1,725	90	82	105	13	248	377	1	.....	62
Dunn	11,970	9,973	4	4	21,951	14,773	2,479	219	209	30	302	3,703	5	25	146
Eau Claire	18,494	16,276	12	7	34,789	22,675	3,653	533	680	123	2,012	4,823	9	50	226
Florence	958	756	2	4	1,720	957	178	153	210	210	44	314	.....	.....	14
Fond du Lac	23,479	23,161	100	82	46,822	34,347	8,299	989	1,653	53	676	118	520	50	111
Forest	192	104	117	12	425	352	24	18	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	19
Grant	18,805	18,377	31	34	37,277	30,283	3,359	1,576	774	72	101	456	77	570	9
Green	11,833	11,211	15	12	23,071	18,185	1,418	401	578	23	9	713	7	.....	1,734
Green Lake	8,184	7,811	6	4	16,008	10,371	4,35	636	213	7	46	82	6	.....	201
Iowa	11,559	11,294	11	8	22,872	17,116	1,224	2,399	867	20	110	946	1	183	.....
Jackson	8,92	7,084	317	300	15,902	11,057	951	265	132	18	111	3,216	5	60	87
Jefferson	17,250	16,943	37	26	34,256	23,279	8,954	760	568	31	94	306	20	239	.....
Juneau	8,808	8,121	47	45	17,024	13,059	1,372	373	857	12	227	954	6	150	4
Kenosha	7,204	6,913	15	5	14,137	10,070	2,428	520	436	38	86	344	52	16	147
Kewaunee	8,854	8,399	12	13	17,278	10,454	2,608	106	175	448	37	204	4	3,000	242
La Crosse	17,833	16,898	37	23	34,791	21,555	5,648	589	591	62	477	4,330	297	1,000	242
La Fayette	10,420	10,041	2	1	20,467	16,038	726	1,324	1,321	21	50	917	13	.....	51
Langlade	3,322	2,639	29	22	5,912	4,251	704	45	41	15	179	66	29	79	400
Lincoln	3,891	2,959	91	45	6,989	4,853	1,175	72	82	21	296	359	.....	40	88
Manitowoc	19,749	18,925	4	4	38,682	24,551	9,270	179	614	153	242	1,107	292	2,281	.....
Marathon	14,344	12,583	63	63	27,053	15,585	9,031	135	161	108	659	635	11	105	613
Marinette	7,527	5,951	8	8	13,494	7,524	1,545	440	225	38	1,839	1,637	25	90	131
Marquette	4,848	4,638	1	.....	9,487	6,212	2,460	321	371	2	42	56	2	.....	18



Milwaukee	94,376	92,950	217	117	187,660	111,349	57,256	3,054	3,755	263	659	1,640	756	1,931	[3]6,997
Monroe	12,022	11,325	103	99	23,549	17,762	3,230	480	661	23	85	1,146	60	100	2
Oconto	7,059	6,101	25	20	13,205	8,614	1,506	158	268	115	1,331	835	111	260	7
Outagamie	18,216	17,206	24	23	35,559	24,868	7,852	327	669	78	432	256	721	229	136
Ozaukee	8,064	7,732	.....	1	15,797	10,610	4,393	56	204	42	62	76	20	110	224
Pepin	3,662	3,310	.....	.....	6,972	5,073	673	78	50	7	90	920	1	.....	80
Pierce	10,395	9,217	22	11	19,615	14,027	1,026	196	405	34	232	3,446	12	165	102
Polk	6,954	5,787	68	62	12,881	7,319	543	117	108	57	371	4,320	3	.....	43
Portage	12,249	10,997	1	1	23,248	15,193	4,306	341	334	50	207	1,524	14	140	[4]1,039
Price	1,854	1,217	.....	.....	3,071	1,468	462	29	37	3	207	849	1	.....	15
Racine	17,876	17,406	65	51	35,398	23,023	5,291	1,465	776	32	164	3,317	81	1,050	199
Richland	9,917	9,362	16	8	19,303	17,641	885	217	341	20	57	384	4	.....	51
Rock	21,679	20,736	101	104	42,620	33,812	2,878	1,437	2,083	54	270	1,795	85	43	183
St. Croix	11,996	10,371	5	8	22,379	15,208	1,009	261	1,212	83	748	3,091	250	27	490
Sauk	15,342	14,968	27	22	30,359	22,917	5,530	680	752	88	84	147	26	45	90
Sawyer	921	410	522	548	2,431	1,847	18	4	8	1	3	367	1	.....	182
Shawano	7,928	6,880	936	885	16,629	10,137	4,805	125	149	18	129	939	91	207	29
Sheboygan	19,802	18,736	.....	2	38,600	26,403	9,663	233	570	57	34	128	1,370	.....	82
Taylor	3,133	2,537	15	18	5,703	2,433	2,617	49	32	11	167	297	3	.....	94
Trempealeau	10,026	9,083	2	1	19,112	12,019	1,227	253	175	21	74	4,665	128	146	404
Vernon	12,558	11,707	63	65	24,423	17,923	1,320	248	223	13	59	4,075	2	506	54
Walworth	13,957	13,778	47	20	27,802	22,874	1,989	883	1,191	54	139	595	4	.....	73
Washburn	970	701	.....	.....	1,671	1,028	108	14	19	3	197	302	.....	.....	.....
Washington	12,136	11,551	2	.....	23,692	16,931	6,044	67	391	35	11	36	6	161	.....
Waukesha	15,985	15,084	28	26	31,123	22,172	5,202	1,685	371	31	140	761	31	103	24
Waupaca	13,135	12,162	22	21	25,340	18,077	3,727	379	450	71	238	2,004	26	.....	368
Waushara	7,257	6,855	7	2	13,921	10,815	1,608	407	221	17	125	600	3	.....	95
Winnebago	25,396	24,917	40	42	50,395	34,795	10,368	1,241	1,229	71	587	1,869	13	167	55
Wood	7,669	6,688	1	.....	14,358	8,618	3,649	240	309	106	504	611	19	117	185
Totals	806,332	748,810	[1]4,709	[2]3,562	1,563,413	1,069,423	265,756	32,731	36,371	3,963	21,887	90,057	7,357	[5]15,838	20,030

1 5,576 colored; 2,695 Indians. 2 Estimated 1,700 Swiss. 3 Estimated 6,700 Polanders. 4 Estimated 300 Polanders. 5 Estimated.

POPULATION AND AREA.

Showing for the several States and Territories of the United States, the number of persons; the area in square miles; the number of families; the number of dwellings; the number of persons, of families, and of dwellings to the square mile; the number of acres to a person and to a family, and the number of persons to a dwelling and to a family, as shown at the census of 1880.

States and Territories.	Persons.	Area,[1] Square miles.	Families.	Dwellings.	Persons to a square mile.	Families to a square mile.	Dwellings to a square mile.	Acres to a person.	Acres to a family.	Persons to a dwelling.	Persons to a family.
The United States	50,155,783	2,900,170	9,954,916	8,955,812	17.29	3.43	3.02	37.01	186.62	5.60	5.04
Alabama	1,262,505	51,540	248,961	240,227	24.50	4.83	4.66	26.13	132.49	5.26	5.07
Arizona	40,440	112,920	9,536	9,033	0.36	0.08	0.08	1,787.06	7,578.52	4.48	4.24
Arkansas	802,525	53,045	154,272	149,377	15.13	2.91	2.82	42.36	220.06	5.37	5.20
California	864,694	155,980	177,508	161,037	5.54	1.14	1.03	115.45	562.38	5.37	4.87
Colorado	194,327	103,645	41,260	39,018	1.87	0.40	0.38	341.35	1,607.68	4.98	4.71
Connecticut	622,700	4,845	136,885	108,458	128.52	28.25	22.39	4.98	22.65	5.74	4.55
Dakota	135,177	147,700	31,202	29,324	0.92	0.21	0.20	699.29	3,029.55	4.61	4.33
Delaware	146,608	1,960	28,253	27,215	74.80	14.41	13.89	8.56	44.40	5.39	5.19
District of Columbia	177,624	60	31,896	28,687	2,960.40	581.60	478.12	0.22	1.10	6.19	5.09
Florida	269,493	54,240	54,691	52,868	4.97	1.01	0.97	128.81	634.73	5.10	4.93
Georgia	1,542,180	58,980	303,060	289,474	26.15	5.14	4.91	24.48	124.55	5.33	5.09
Idaho	32,610	84,290	7,774	7,700	0.39	0.09	0.09	1,654.27	6,939.23	4.24	4.19
Illinois	3,077,871	56,000	591,934	538,221	54.96	10.57	9.61	11.64	60.55	5.72	5.20
Indiana	1,978,301	35,910	391,203	375,225	55.09	10.89	10.45	11.62	58.75	5.27	5.06
Iowa	1,621,615	55,475	310,891	301,507	29.29	5.60	5.44	21.85	114.20	5.39	5.23
Kansas	996,096	81,700	197,679	189,432	12.19	2.42	2.32	52.49	264.51	5.26	5.04
Kentucky	1,648,690	40,000	302,631	286,690	41.22	7.57	7.17	15.53	84.59	5.75	5.45
Louisiana	939,946	45,420	192,833	174,867	20.69	4.25	3.85	30.93	150.75	5.38	4.87
Maine	648,936	29,895	141,843	124,959	21.71	4.74	4.18	29.48	134.89	5.19	5.58
Maryland	934,943	9,860	175,318	155,070	94.82	17.78	15.73	6.75	35.99	6.03	5.33
Massachusetts	1,783,085	8,040	379,710	281,188	221.78	47.23	34.97	2.89	13.55	6.34	4.70
Michigan	1,636,937	57,430	336,973	321,514	28.50	5.87	5.60	22.45	109.07	5.09	4.86
Minnesota	780,773	79,205	143,374	136,458	9.86	1.81	1.72	64.92	353.56	5.72	5.45
Mississippi	1,131,597	46,340	215,055	208,297	24.42	4.64	4.49	26.21	137.91	5.43	5.26
Missouri	2,168,380	63,735	403,186	369,180	31.55	5.87	5.37	20.29	109.11	5.87	5.38
Montana	39,159	145,310	9,931	9,305	0.27	0.07	0.06	2,374.89	9,364.45	4.25	3.94
Nebraska	452,402	76,185	89,135	85,848	5.94	1.17	1.13	107.78	547.02	5.27	5.08

Nevada	62,266	109,740	15,158	14,557	0.57	0.14	0.13	1,127.96	4,633.43	4.28	4.11
New Hampshire	346,991	9,005	80,286	68,381	38.53	8.92	7.59	16.61	71.78	5.07	4.32
New Jersey	1,131,116	7,455	232,309	190,403	151.73	31.16	25 54	4.22	20.54	5.94	4.87
New Mexico	119,565	122,460	28,255	26,311	0.98	0.23	0.21	655.50	2,773.82	4.54	4.23
New York	5,082,871	47,620	1,078,905	772,512	106.74	22.66	16.22	6.00	28.25	6.58	4.71
North Carolina	1,399,750	48,580	270,994	264,305	28.81	5.58	5.44	22 21	114.73	5.30	5.17
Ohio	3,198,062	40,760	641,907	586,664	78.46	15.75	14.39	8.16	40.64	5.45	4.98
Oregon	174,768	94,560	33,408	32,374	1.85	0.35	0.34	340.28	1,808.25	5.40	5.32
Pennsylvania	4,282,891	44,985	840,452	776,124	95.21	18.68	17.25	6.72	34.26	5.52	5.10
Rhode Island	276,531	1,085	60,259	41,388	254.87	55.54	38.15	2.51	11.52	6.68	4.59
South Carolina	995,577	30,170	202,062	191,914	33 00	6.70	6.36	19.39	95.56	5.19	4.93
Tennessee	1,542,359	41,750	285,539	276,734	36.94	6.86	6.63	17.32	93.25	5.57	5.38
Texas	1,591,749	262,290	297,259	287,562	6.07	1.13	1.10	105.46	564.71	5.54	5.35
Utah	143,963	82,190	28,373	26,710	1.75	0.35	0.32	365.38	1,853.93	5.39	5.07
Vermont	332,286	9,135	73,092	66,769	36.38	8.00	7.31	17.59	79.99	4.98	4.55
Virginia	1,512,565	40,125	282,355	265,611	37.70	7.04	6.62	16.98	90.95	5.69	5.36
Washington	75,116	66,880	16,380	15,512	1 12	0 24	0 23	569.83	2,613.14	4.84	4.59
West Virginia	618,457	24,645	111,732	108,349	25.09	4.53	4.40	25.50	141.17	5.71	5.54
Wisconsin	1,315,497	54,450	251,530	239,361	24.16	4 62	4.40	26.49	138.54	5.50	5.23
Wyoming	20,789	97,575	4,601	4,282	0.21	0.05	0.04	3,003.90	13,563.86	4.85	4.52

1 Land surface only. The total given for the United States is exclusive of the Indian territory and tracts of unorganized territory, aggregating 69,830 square miles.

POPULATION AND MALES OF VOTING AGE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1880.

States and Territories.	Males of 21 Years of Age and Over.				
	Total.	White.			Colored.[1]
		Native.	Foreign.	Total.	
The United States	12,830,349	8,270,518	3,072,487	11,343,005	1,487,344
The States	12,571,437	8,129,877	2,984,309	11,114,186	1,457,251
Alabama	259,884	136,058	5,403	141,461	118,423
Arkansas	182,977	129,675	6,475	136,150	46,827
California	329,392	135,209	127,374	262,583	66,809
Colorado	93,608	65,216	26,873	92,088	1,520
Connecticut	177,291	118,747	55,012	173,759	3,532
Delaware	38,298	27,447	4,455	31,902	6,396
Florida	61,699	30,351	3,859	34,210	27,489
Georgia	321,438	172,044	5,923	177,967	143,471
Illinois	796,847	505,272	277,889	783,161	13,686
Indiana	498,437	414,252	73,446	487,698	10,739
Iowa	416,658	287,530	126,103	413,633	3,025
Kansas	265,714	201,354	53,595	254,949	10,765
Kentucky	376,221	287,362	30,217	317,579	58,642
Louisiana	216,787	81,777	27,033	108,810	107,977
Maine	187,323	164,173	22,486	186,659	664
Maryland	232,106	144,586	38,936	183,522	48,584
Massachusetts	502,648	326,002	170,690	496,692	5,956
Michigan	467,687	285,469	176,088	461,557	6,130
Minnesota	213,485	88,622	123,777	212,399	1,086
Mississippi	238,532	102,580	5,674	108,254	130,278
Missouri	541,207	396,322	111,843	508,165	33,042
Nebraska	129,042	83,334	44,864	128,198	844
Nevada	31,255	11,442	14,191	25,633	5,622
New Hampshire	105,138	88,790	16,111	104,901	237
New Jersey	300,635	190,656	99,309	289,965	10,670
New York	1,408,751	852,004	536,598	1,388,602	20,059
North Carolina	294,750	187,637	2,095	189,732	105,018
Ohio	826,577	613,455	191,386	804,871	21,706
Oregon	59,629	38,006	13,630	51,636	7,993
Pennsylvania	1,094,284	797,532	272,860	1,070,392	23,892
Rhode Island	76,898	47,904	27,108	75,012	1,886
South Carolina	205,789	82,910	3,990	86,900	118,889
Tennessee	330,305	240,939	9,116	250,055	80,250
Texas	380,376	246,018	55,719	301,737	78,639
Vermont	95,621	77,774	17,553	95,307	314
Virginia	334,505	198,277	7,971	206,248	128,257
West Virginia	139,161	123,569	9,208	132,777	6,384
Wisconsin	340,482	149,463	189,469	338,932	1,550
The Territories	258,912	140,641	88,178	228,819	30,093
Arizona	20,398	9,790	8,256	18,046	2,352
Dakota	51,603	25,476	25,486	50,962	641
District of Columbia	45,873	23,764	8,191	31,955	13,918
Idaho	14,795	7,331	4,333	11,669	3,126
Montana	21,544	12,162	7,474	19,636	1,908
New Mexico	34,076	26,423	4,558	30,981	3,095
Utah	32,773	13,795	18,283	32,078	695
Washington	27,670	15,858	8,393	24,251	3,419
Wyoming	10,180	6,042	3,199	9,241	939

1 Including Chinese, Japanese and Indians.

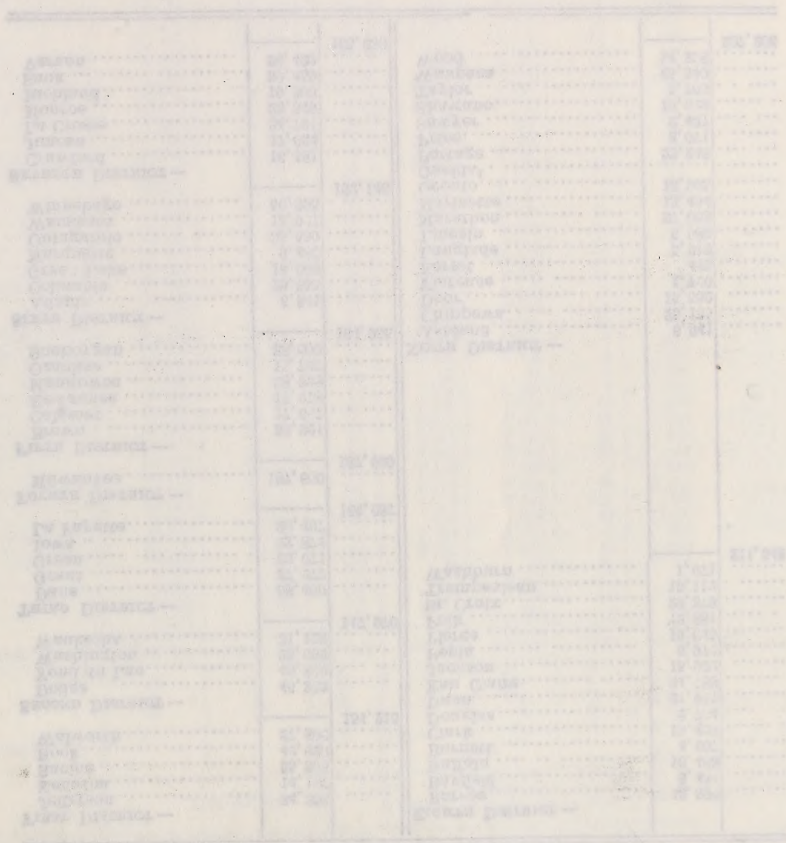
POPULATION AND MALES OF VOTING AGE IN EACH COUNTY OF WISCONSIN, CENSUS 1880.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.			MALES OF 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			Area in square miles.
				White.			
	Total.	White.	Colored.	Native.	Foreign.	Colored.	
The State	1,315,497	1,309,618	5,879	149,463	189,469	1,550	54,450
Adams	6,741	6,714	27	1,114	620	6	680
Ashland	1,559	1,380	179	220	263	43	1,600
Barron	7,024	6,948	76	900	1,093	13	900
Bayfield	564	309	255	69	39	57	1,400
Brown	34,078	33,897	181	2,527	5,300	46	540
Buffalo	15,528	15,519	9	1,184	2,696	1	600
Burnett	3,140	2,874	266	239	828	43	1,600
Calumet	16,632	15,900	732	1,173	2,562	187	290
Chippewa	15,491	15,295	196	1,785	2,949	40	3,000
Clark	10,715	10,700	15	1,740	1,483	7	1,200
Columbia	28,065	28,028	37	3,655	3,494	13	730
Crawford	15,644	15,597	47	2,073	1,655	10	500
Dane	53,233	53,145	88	6,276	7,601	41	1,200
Dodge	45,931	45,810	121	4,491	7,074	40	900
Door	11,645	11,628	17	875	2,181	4	470
Douglas	655	612	43	79	92	7	1,300
Dunn	16,817	16,802	15	2,167	2,472	3	860
Eau Claire	19,993	19,668	25	2,856	3,261	8	650
Fond du Lac	46,859	46,635	224	5,773	6,034	55	720
Grant	37,852	37,771	81	5,130	3,894	22	1,200
Green	21,729	21,697	32	3,524	1,980	14	540
Green Lake	14,483	14,438	45	1,740	1,907	11	360
Iowa	23,628	23,588	40	2,320	3,267	14	740
Jackson	13,285	13,198	87	1,828	1,720	20	1,000
Jefferson	22,156	32,062	94	3,409	4,595	25	570
Juneau	15,582	14,479	103	2,349	1,700	30	800
Kenosha	13,550	13,527	23	1,810	1,791	6	280
Kewaunee	15,807	17,779	28	506	3,038	7	330
La Crosse	27,073	27,000	73	2,881	4,590	25	450
La Fayette	21,279	21,270	9	2,771	2,525	4	630
Langlade	685	650	35	147	123	4	4,000
Lincoln	2,011	1,921	90	319	349	16	590
Manitowoc	37,505	37,496	9	1,784	6,812	3	1,500
Marathon	17,121	17,012	109	1,726	3,233	19	1,600
Marinette	8,929	8,697	232	933	2,233	53	450
Marquette	8,908	8,885	23	929	1,238	5	240
Milwaukee	138,537	138,214	323	10,782	24,661	126	900
Monroe	21,607	21,549	58	2,984	2,472	14	1,500
Oconto	9,848	9,740	108	893	1,728	23	1,600
Outagamie	28,716	28,646	70	2,809	4,168	18	640
Ozaukee	15,461	15,461	.....	908	2,663	.....	240
Pepin	6,226	6,225	1	788	830	.....	280
Pierce	17,744	17,663	81	2,259	2,324	27	570
Polk	10,018	9,775	243	1,044	1,691	44	940
Portage	17,731	17,720	11	2,041	2,518	4	800
Price	785	777	8	129	217	3	1,000
Racine	30,922	30,761	161	3,349	4,936	56	340
Richland	18,174	18,143	31	3,527	910	10	578
Rock	38,823	38,607	216	7,400	3,476	68	720
St. Croix	18,956	18,926	30	2,266	2,853	9	740
Sauk	28,729	28,688	41	4,092	3,401	14	800
Shawano	10,371	10,079	292	833	1,757	82	1,200
Sheboygan	34,206	34,203	3	3,008	5,270	1	500
Taylor	2,311	2,296	15	318	388	8	900
Trempealeau	17,189	17,169	20	1,317	2,949	4	740
Vernon	23,235	23,105	130	3,071	2,502	28	800
Walworth	26,249	26,194	55	5,082	2,291	17	570
Washington	23,442	23,440	2	1,969	3,726	1	430
Waukesha	28,957	28,893	64	3,524	4,103	15	580
Waupaca	20,955	20,935	20	2,705	2,681	11	750
Waushara	12,687	12,655	32	1,834	1,301	5	640
Winnebago	42,740	42,562	178	5,763	5,631	53	490
Wood	8,981	8,961	20	1,166	1,275	7	820

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS WITH POPULATION—CENSUS 1885.

First District—		
Jefferson	34,256	
Kenosha	14,187	
Racine	35,338	
Rock	42,920	
Walworth	27,892	
		154,213
Second District—		
Dodge	46,333	
Fond du Lac	46,892	
Washington	23,692	
Waukesha	31,123	
		147,970
Third District—		
Dane	58,400	
Grant	37,277	
Green	23,071	
Iowa	22,872	
La Fayette	20,467	
		162,087
Fourth District—		
Milwaukee	187,660	
		187,660
Fifth District—		
Brown	36,921	
Calumet	17,667	
Kewaunee	17,278	
Manitowoc	38,692	
Ozaukee	15,797	
Sheboygan	28,600	
		164,955
Sixth District—		
Adams	6,921	
Columbia	29,855	
Green Lake	16,008	
Marquette	9,487	
Outagamie	35,550	
Waushara	13,921	
Winnebago	50,395	
		162,146
Seventh District—		
Crawford	16,181	
Juneau	17,024	
La Crosse	34,791	
Monroe	23,549	
Richland	19,303	
Sauk	30,359	
Vernon	24,423	
		165,630
Eighth District—		
Barron	13,596	
Bayfield	3,430	
Buffalo	16,483	
Burnett	4,607	
Clark	15,433	
Douglas	2,704	
Dunn	21,951	
Eau Claire	34,789	
Jackson	15,902	
Pepin	6,972	
Pierce	19,645	
Polk	12,881	
St. Croix	22,379	
Trempealeau	19,112	
Washburn	1,671	
		211,546
Ninth District—		
Ashland	6,941	
Chippewa	25,137	
Door	15,552	
Florence	1,730	
Forest	425	
Langlade	5,912	
Lincoln	6,989	
Marathon	27,053	
Marinette	13,494	
Oconto	13,205	
Oneida[1]		
Portage	23,248	
Price	3,071	
Sawyer	2,431	
Shawano	16,629	
Taylor	5,703	
Waupaca	25,340	
Wood	14,308	
		207,206

1 Organized January 1, 1887.



THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	School Ages.	School Population.	Number enrolled in Public Schools.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Duration of School in days.	Salaries of Teachers.	Total Expenditures.
Alabama	7-21	419,764	215,578	134,410	83	$486,781	$522,727
Arkansas	6-21	316,356	153,216	[5]59,291	.....	.....	561,745
California	5-17	235,672	179,801	124,714	152	2,573,624	3,364,224
Colorado	6-21	56,242	37,872	23,307	[10]2174 / [11]3100	[22]432,255	809,898
Connecticut	4-16	150,601	123,280	[4]80,075	179 55	1,130,863	1,777,277
Delaware	6-21	[5]40,560	31,263	21,447	[7]157.4	152,591	215,161
Florida	6-21	[8]56,798	[8]58,311†	[8]35,884	.....	161,076	172,178
Georgia	6-18	[9]508,187	287,411	188,371	[10]65 / [11]198	.....	613,647
Illinois	6-21	1,009,274	728,681	484,625	151	5,640,474	9,628,185
Indiana	6-21	722,851	501,142	325,409	126	[23]3,154,083	4,660,000
Iowa	15-21	[1]601,739	[1]406,947	[1]253,688	[1]142	[24]3,075,870	[25]5,525,449
Kansas	5-21	411,250	303,601	207,389	.....	[22]1,682,735	2,882,964
Kentucky	6-20	[12]571,793	[7][13]328,440	[7][13]149,226	.....	.....	[25]1,248,524
Louisiana	[14]5-18	[12]201,049	79,018	51,813	[15]101.70	.....	466,930
Maine	4-21	218,524	146,345	[4]100,680	114	[26]1,020,082	1,184,050
Maryland	5-20	295,215	170,393	86,485	182	1,245,181	1,686,640
Massachusetts	5-15	336,195	342,012	248,108	180	[24]4,524,371	6,552,359
Michigan	5-20	577,063	404,906	[12]283,775	152	[26]2,674,485	1,633,325
Minnesota	5-21	259,366	223,209	100,637	112	1,309,541	2,819,711
Mississippi	5-21	447,571	236,990	154,463	[10]77½ / [11]154	714,306	803,876
Missouri	6-20	785,122	527,452	398,031	112.6	2,828,630	4,288,135
Nebraska	5-21	209,436	137,618	[8]81,430	120	954,383	1,842,630
Nevada	6-18	9,593	7,868	5,227	148.6	133,318	162,012
New Hampshire	5-15	[1]30,899	64,654	43,723	99.55	420,472	624,135
New Jersey	[16]5-18	[16]349,242	[16]211,905	[16]119,513	[16]192	[33]1,435,826	[32]2,196,557
New York	5-21	1,702,917	1,000,057	595,160	168.5	7,985,723	11,834,912
North Carolina	6-21	504,281	278,298	169,694	[17]80½ / [18]82½	416,197	535,205
Ohio	6-21	1,082,295	762,755	499,217	184	5,807,758	9,684,369
Oregon	4-20	73,867	43,157	39,512	90	283,960	478,677
Pennsylvania	6-21	[21]1,422,377	966,039	635,678	148.25	5,403,636	9,515,038
Rhode Island	[14]5-15	58,858	[19]49,255	[19]32,366	184	446,200	636,542
South Carolina	6-16	[2]262,279	185,619	114,144	80	[33]343,671	[33]423,473
Tennessee	6-21	[8]571,829	350,143	205,479	78	822,591	935,470
Texas	8-16	311,134	244,895	160,259	[10]100 / [11]164.6	.....	1,631,476
Vermont	5-20	[1]99,463	73,283	47,607	127	425,931	590,581
Virginia	5-21	555,807	288,030	163,369	120	1,032,608	1,321,537
West Virginia	6-21	238,185	166,272	102,012	100	641,575	997,431
Wisconsin	4-20	556,003	332,327	.....	.....	1,866,906	3,646,160
Total States	.....	16,526,689	10,588,109	6,405,306	.....	$61,691,461	$101,456,821
Arizona	6-21	9,376	4,516	3,287	210	.....	161,862
Dakota	7-20	77,499	50,031	32,520	101	394,785	1,306,879
Dist. of Columbia	[14]5-17	[12]43,587	[12]27,299	[12]20,780	[13]190	[24]317,229	[24]379,312
Idaho	5-21	13,140	8,287	.....	.....	62,092	89,914
Indian	.....	[16][20]11,450	[17]8,82	[13]3,968	.....	.....	[44]226,612
Montana	4-21	15,082	8,118	4,405	103	[33]150,000	[33]230,030
New Mexico	7-18	[12]29,255	[12]4,755	[12]3,150	.....	[55]28,002	[55]28,973
Utah	6-18	43,899	25,325	19,073	135	131,881	204,340
Washington	6-21	31,599	22,341	14,223	92	152,142	287,590
Wyoming	7-21	[12]4,112	[12]2,907	[12]1,920	.....	[55]25,894	[55]28,504
Total Territories	.....	283,939	165,441	103,346	.....	$1,292,025	$3,174,016
Grand Total	.....	16,810,628	10,753,550	6,508,652	.....	$62,983,489	$104,630,837

[1]In 1882. [2]In graded schools. [3]In ungraded schools. [4]For the winter term. [5]Estimated. [6]Not including colored children in Wilmington. [7]For white schools only. [8]No report from three counties. [9]State Census for 1882. [10]In the counties. [11]In the cities. [12]U. S. Census of 1880. [13]In 1881. [14]Inclusive. [15]Outside of New Orleans. [16]In 1882-83. [17]For white schools. [18]For colored schools. [19]Includes evening school reports [20]In the five civilized tribes. [21]For the civilized tribes, excluding Choctaws. [22]Includes salaries of superintendents. [23]Amount of tuition revenue only. [24]In 1882. [25]In 1881. [26]Includes some miscellaneous expenditure. [32]In 1882-83. [44]School expenditure for the civilized tribes, excluding Choctaws. [55]U. S. Census of 1880. †In the cities.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED STATES

STATISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Countries.	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Capitals.	Form of Government.	Present Head.	Title.	Accession.
China	371,180,000	4,419,150	Pekin	Absolute Despotism	Kuang Sü	Emperor	1875
British Empire	315,885,000	8,991,254	London	Limited Monarchy	Victoria	Queen	1837
Russian Empire	102,683,124	8,459,229	St. Petersburg	Absolute Monarchy	Alexander III	Emperer	1881
France and Colonies	63,672,048	970,477	Paris	Republic	F. P. Jules Grévy	President	1879
United States	157,500,000	3,602,990	Washington	Republic	Grover Cleveland	President	1885
German Empire	45,234,061	208,683	Berlin	Limited Monarchy	William	Emperor	1861
Austro-Hungarian Empire	39,206,052	261,591	Vienna	Limited Monarchy	Frances Joseph I.	Emperor	1848
Japan	35,709,118	147,669	Tokia.	Limited Monarchy	Mutsuhito	Emperor	1867
Holland and Colonies	33,042,238	778,187	The Hague	Limited Monarchy	William III.	King	1849
Turkish Empire	32,000,000	1,731,280	Constantinople	Absolute Monarchy	Abdul Hamid II.	Sultan	1876
Italy	28,459,451	111,410	Rome	Limited Monarchy	Humbert	King	1878
Spain and Colonies	24,873,621	361,953	Madrid	Limited Monarchy	Marie Mercedes	Queen	1885
Sokoto	12,000,000	178,000	Sokoto	Absolute Despotism		Sultan	
Corea	10,519,000	91,430	Seul	Absolute Despotism			
Brazil	10,200,000	3,219,000	Rio de Janerio	Limited Monarchy	Pedro II.	Emperor	1831
Mexico	10,007,000	751,177	Mexico	Republic	Porfirio Diaz	President	1884
Congo State	8,000,000	802		Free State	Leopold	Sovereign	1876
Persia	7,653,000	636,000	Teheran	Absolute Despotism	Nasser ed Deen	Shah	1848
Portugal and Colonies	7,219,050	240,691	Lisbon	Limited Monarchy	Louis I	King	1861
Egypt[2]	6,806,381	491,000	Cairo	Absolute Despotism	Mohammed Tewfik	Khedive	1879
Sweden and Norway	6,554,448	295,714	Stockholm	Limited Monarchy	Oscar II.	King	1872
Morocco	6,500,000	314,000	Fez	Absolute Despotism	Mulai Hassan	Sultan	1873
Belgium	5,720,807	11,373	Brussels	Limited Monarchy	Leopold II.	King	1865
Siam	5,700,000	280,550	Bangkok	Absolute Despotism	Khulalonkorn I	King	1868
Roumania[3]	5,376,000	46,314	Bucharest	Limited Monarchy	Charles I.	Prince	1866
Columbia	4,000,000	331,429	Bogota	Republic	Rafael Nunez	President	1884
Afghanistan	4,000,000	279,000	Cabul	Absolute Despotism	Abdurrahman Khan	Amir	1880
Argentine Republic	3,023,000	109,513	Buenos Ayres	Republic	Julio A. Roca	President	1880
Madagascar	3,000,000	228,570	Antananarivo	Absolute Despotism	Ranavalo III	Queen	1883
Abyssinia	3,000,000	120,000		Absolute Despotism	Johannes II	Sultan	1872
Saxony[4]	2,972,805	5,789	Dresden	Limited Monarchy	Albert	King	1873
Peru	2,970,000	805,040	Lima	Republic		President	1885
Switzerland	2,846,102	15,981	Berne	Republic	Adolph Deucher	President	1885
Bolivia	2,325,000	481,600	La Paz	Republic	Narciso Campero	President	1880
Boshara	2,130,000	92,300	Samarcand	Absolute Despotism		Khan	1885
Venezuela	2,121,988	566,159	Caracas	Republic	Joaquin Crespo	President	1884
Chili	2,115,340	307,525	Santiago	Republic	Dom. Santa María	President	1881
Denmark	2,045,179	14,842	Copenhagen	Limited Monarchy	Christian IX.	King	1863
Bulgaria	2,000,000	24,700	Sofia	Limited Monarchy	Alexander	Prince	1879
Greece	1,979,453	24,977	Athens	Limited Monarchy	George I.	King	1864

STATISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE AS SHOWN BY THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS FOR 1895.

Counties.	Number of acres.	Number of acres improved.	Value of land.	Value of improvements.	Value of personal property.	Total value of property.

Wurtemberg[3]	1,971,118	7,531	Stuttgart	Limited Monarchy	Charles	King	1864
Servia	1,820,000	18,757	Belgrade	Limited Monarchy	Milan	King	1868
Oman	1,600,000	81,000	Muscat	Absolute Monarchy	Seyyed Toorkee	Sultan	1871
Guatamala	1,278,311	46,774	New Guatemala	Republic	M. L. Barillas	President	1885
Ecuador	1,146,000	248,312	Quito	Republic	J. M. P. Caamano	President	1883
Tripoli[2]	1,010,000	399,000	Tripoli	Absolute Monarchy	Ahmed Rassin	Governor Gen	1881
Transvaal	800,000	110,193	Pretoria	Republic	Kruger	President	1883
Salvador	554,000	7,228	San Salvador	Republic	Francisco Menendez	President	1885
Uruguay	520,536	72,112	Montevidio	Republic	Mazimo Santos	President	1882
Paraguay	476,000	92,000	Asuncion	Republic	Gen. Caballero	President	1880
Honduras	458,000	42,658	Tegucigalpa	Republic	Luiz Bogran	President	1883
Nicaragua	400,000	51,660	Managua	Republic	Adan Cardenus	President	1883
Dominica	300,000	20,596	San Domingo	Republic	Gen. Bellini	President	1884
Montenegro	245,380	3,486	Cetigno	Absolute Monarchy	Nicholas	Prince	1860
Costa Rica	180,000	19,985	San Jose	Republic	Bernardo Soto	President	1885
Orange Free State	133,518	41,484	Bloemfontein	Republic	I. H. Brand	President	.....
Hayti	93,000	49,830	Port au Prince	Republic	Gen. Salomon	President	1879
Hawaii	66,397	6,587	Honolula	Limited Monarchy	David Kalakaua	King	1874

1 Estimated population, 1886. 2 Also enumerated with the Turkish Empire. 3 Also enumerated with the German Empire.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING IN EACH STATE OF THE UNION.

States.	Voters must be Males, 21 years old, and	Previous Residence Required.			Persons Excluded from suffrage.
		State.	County.	Precinct.	
Alabama	Citizens or have declared intentions	1 year	3 months.	1 month.	Indians, idiots, persons convicted of crime.
Arkansas	Citizens or have declared intentions	1 year	6 months.	1 month.	Indians, idiots, persons convicted of crime.
California	Actual citizens	1 year	90 days	30 days	Indians, idiots, convicts, Chinese.
Colorado	Citizens or have declared intentions	6 months.			Persons in prison.
Connecticut	Actual citizens	1 year	6 months.	6 months	Persons unable to read and convicts.
Delaware	Actual county taxpayers	1 year	1 month		Insane persons, idiots paupers, criminals.
Florida	Citizens or have declared intentions	1 year	6 months.		Idiots, insane persons, criminals, bettors on election, duelists.
Georgia	Actual citizens	1 year	6 months.		Insane persons, idiots, criminals, and non-taxpayers.
Illinois	Actual citizens	1 year	90 days	30 days	Convicts.
Indiana	Citizens or have declared intentions	6 months.	60 days	30 days	Fraudulent voters and bribers.
Iowa	Actual citizens	6 months.	60 days		Insane persons, idiots, criminals.
Kansas	Citizens or have declared intentions	6 months.		30 days	Insane persons, idiots, convicts, rebels.
Kentucky	Free white male citizens	2 years	2 years	60 days	Persons guilty of bribery, robbery, forgery, etc.
Louisiana	Citizens or have declared intentions	1 year	6 months.	30 days	Insane persons, idiots, criminals.
Maine	Actual citizens	3 months.			Paupers, Indians not taxed.
Maryland	Actual citizens	1 year	6 months.		Lunatics, convicts, and persons guilty of bribery.
Massachusetts	Citizens	1 year		6 months.	Paupers, persons under guardians, non-taxpayers, and persons unable to read or write.
Michigan	Citizens or have declared intentions	3 months.		10 days	Duelists.
Minnesota	Citizens or have declared intentions	4 months.		10 days	Insane persons, idiots, convicts.
Mississippi	Actual citizens	6 months.	1 month.		Insane persons, idiots, criminals.
Missouri	Citizens or have declared intentions	1 year	60 days.		Inmates of asylums, poorhouses and prisons, soldiers of U. S. army.
Nebraska	Citizens or have declared intentions	6 months.			Idiots, convicts, soldiers of U. S. army.
Nevada	Citizens or have declared intentions	6 months.	30 days.		Insane persons, idiots, convicts.
New Hampshire	Actual citizens			T'wn 6 mo	Paupers.
New Jersey	Actual citizens	1 year	5 months.		Paupers, idiots, insane persons, election bettors, convicts.
New York	Actual citizens	1 year	4 months.	30 days	Election bettors or bribers, convicts.
North Carolina	Actual citizens	12 months	90 days		Convicts.
Ohio	Actual citizens	1 year			Insane persons, idiots
Oregon	Citizens or have declared intentions	6 months.			Insane persons, idiots, convicts, soldiers of U. S. army, Chinese.
Pennsylvania	Actual citizens	1 year		2 months.	Non-taxpayers, political bribers.
Rhode Island	Actual taxpaying citizens	1 year		T'wn 6 mo	Persons without property to the value of $134.
South Carolina	Actual citizens	1 year	60 days.		Insane persons, inmates of asylums, almshouses and prisons, soldiers of U. S. army, duelists.
Tennessee	Actual citizens	12 months	6 months.		Non-payers of poll tax.
Texas	Citizens or have declared intentions	1 year	6 months.	6 months	Lunatics, idiots, paupers, convicts, soldiers of U. S. army.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING IN EACH STATE OR TERRITORY.

Vermont	Actual citizens	1 year....	....	.....	Bribers.
Virginia.....	Actual citizens	12 months	.....	T'wn 3 mo	Lunatics, idiots, convicts, duelists, soldiers of U. S. army, and non-payers of capitation tax.
West Virginia .	Actual citizens	1 year....	60 days ..	.....	Lunatics, paupers, convicts.
Wisconsin.....	Citizens or have declared intentions	1 year....	.....	.....	Insane persons, idiots, convicts, bribers, bettors, duelists.

Women are entitled to full suffrage in Utah, Washington and Wyoming Territories. They can vote at school elections in Massachusetts and Wisconsin and a few other states.

REGISTRATION.—In California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin, registration is required by law. In Colorado, Florida, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and South Carolina, registration is a constitutional requirement. In Kansas and Missouri, registration is required in cities only; in Ohio, in the cities of Cincinnati and Cleveland only; and in New York and New Jersey, in cities of 10,000 inhabitants and upward. In Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana and Tennessee, no registration is required, and in Arkansas, Texas and West Virginia, it is prohibited by the state constitution.

Number of pension claims filed and allowed each year since July, 1861, and the number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of each year, together with the annual amount paid on account of pensions since July 1, 1860.

Fiscal year ending June 30—	Army. Applications filed.		Navy. Applications filed.		Army and Navy Claims allowed.		War of 1812. Applications filed.		War of 1812. Claims allowed.		Total number of applications filed.	Total number of claims allowed	Number of Pensioners on the Roll.			Disbursements.
	Invalids.	Widows, etc	Invalids.	Widows, etc	Invalids.	Widows, etc	Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.			Invalids.	Widows, etc	Total.	
1861													4,337	4,299	8,636	$1,072,461 55
1862	1,362	1,000	60	65	413	49					2,487	462	4,341	3,818	8,159	790,384 76
1863	26,380	22,377	200	285	4,121	3,763					49,332	7,884	7,821	6,970	14,791	1,025,139 91
1864	20,263	32,627	385	324	17,041	22,446					53,599	39,487	23,479	27,656	51,135	4,504,616 92
1865	27,239	44,464	455	466	15,212	21,959					72,684	40,171	35,880	50,106	85,986	8,525,153 11
1866	35,799	28,732	350	375	22,883	27,204					65,256	50,177	55,652	71,070	126,722	13,459,996 43
1867	15,905	20,265	250	333	16,589	19,893					36,753	36,482	69,565	83,618	153,183	18,619,956 46
1868	7,292	13,099	170	207	9,460	19,461					20,768	28,921	75,957	93,686	169,643	24,010,981 99
1869	11,035	14,496	200	215	7,292	15,904					26,066	23,196	82,859	105,104	187,963	28,422,884 08
1870	12,991	11,400	260	200	5,721	12,500					24,851	18,221	87,521	111,165	198,686	27,780,811 81
1871	8,837	8,985	190	142	7,934	8,399	20,741	5,074	198	31	43,969	16,562	93,391	114,101	207,495	33,077,383 63
1872	8,857	6,755	240	178	6,468	7,244	6,546	3,815	17,504	3,117	26,391	34,333	113,954	118,275	232,229	30,169,341 00
1873	8,728	6,427	248	120	6,551	4,073	1,481	1,299	3,186	2,242	18,303	16,052	119,500	118,911	238,411	29,185,289 62
1874	9,302	5,603	228	151	5,937	3,152	737	713	563	810	16,734	10,462	121,628	114,613	236,241	30,593,749 56
1875	11,926	5,294	310	178	5,760	4,736	425	571	240	416	18,704	11,152	122,989	111,832	234,821	29,683,116 63
1876	17,030	5,264	344	130	5,360	4,376	319	436	73	168	23,523	9,977	124,239	107,898	232,137	28,351,599 69
1877	16,532	5,269	271	97	7,282	3,861	198	318	57	126	22,715	11,326	128,723	103,381	232,104	28,580,157 04
1878	18,812	6,661	309	131	7,414	3,550	2,786	15,897	817	181	44,587	11,962	131,649	92,349	223,998	26,844,415 18
1879	36,835	9,767	599	215	7,242	3,379	811	8,891	2,548	18,177	57,118	31,346	138,615	104,140	242,755	33,780,526 19
1880	110,673	25,602	1,361	559	10,176	4,455	295	2,976	284	4,630	141,466	19,545	145,410	105,392	250,802	57,240,540 14
1881	18,455	10,527	515	225	21,394	3,920	109	1,285	115	1,965	31,116	27,391	164,110	104,720	268,830	50,626,538 51
1882	29,004	10,349	472	211	22,946	3,999	85	818	26	695	40,939	27,664	182,633	103,064	285,697	54,296,280 54
1883	35,039	11,878	777	251	32,014	5,303	61	770	23	822	48,776	38,162	206,042	97,616	303,658	60,431,972 85
1884	28,962	11,289	671	244	27,414	6,366	52	567	24	388	41,785	34,192	225,470	97,286	323,756	57,273,536 74
1885	27,959	11,557	725	277	27,580	7,743	27	373	18	426	40,918	35,767	247,146	97,979	345,125	65,693,706 72
1886	35,202	13,238	862	265	31,937	8,610	21	301	5	305	49,895	40,857	270,346	95,437	365,783	64,581,270 45
1887	36,484	15,759	836	338	35,283	11,217	17	313	8	231	72,465	55,194	306,298	99,709	406,007	74,815,486 85
1888	47,505	18,441	1,251	427	35,843	10,816	23	223	2	251	75,726	60,252	343,701	108,856	452,557	79,646,146 37
Total	664,468	377,128	12,710	6,639	403,267	251,478	34,737	44,673	25,691	34,979	1,166,926	737,200				$963,086,444 73

In the total number of applications filed in 1888 are included 5,045 survivors and 2,808 widows of the war with Mexico. In the total number of claims allowed in 1888 are included 9,048 survivors and 4,201 widows of war with Mexico.

In the number of pensioners on the roll under the head of "Invalids" and "Widows," etc., are included survivors and widows of the war of 1812, respectively, commencing with the year 1871, and survivors and widows of the war with Mexico, commencing with the year 1887.

List of pension agencies, with location, geographical limits, and names of pension agents, June 30, 1888.

Location.		Name of Agent.	Geographical Limits.
City.	State.		
Augusta.....	Maine.....	John D. Anderson	The state of Maine: Navy pensioners in this district paid at Boston, Mass.
Boston	Massachusetts	Benj. F. Peach, Jr.	The states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and all navy pensioners residing in this and the Augusta and Concord districts.
Buffalo.....	New York....	J. Schenkelberger	The counties in the state of New York not in the New York City district: All navy pensioners in the state are paid at New York City.
Chicago.....	Illinois.....	Marian A. Mulligan.	The state of Illinois, and all navy pensioners residing in this and the Columbus, Des Moines, Detroit, Indianapolis, Louisville, Milwaukee, and Topeka districts.
Columbus.....	Ohio.....	Gilbert H. Bargar.	The state of Ohio: Navy pensioners in this district paid at Chicago.
Concord.....	New Hamp're	W. H. D. Cochrane	The states of New Hampshire and Vermont: Navy pensioners in this district paid at Boston.
Des Moines....	Iowa.....	C. S. Lake.....	The states of Iowa and Nebraska: Navy pensioners in this district paid at Chicago.
Detroit.....	Michigan.....	Robert McKinstry	The state of Michigan: Navy pensioners in this district paid at Chicago.
Indianapolis...	Indiana.....	Chas. A. Zollinger	The state of Indiana: Navy pensioners in this district paid at Chicago.
Knoxville	Tennessee....	Daniel A. Carpenter.	The states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas: Navy pensioners in this district paid at Washington, D. C.
Louisville	Kentucky.....	Don Carlos Buell.	The state of Kentucky: Navy pensioners in this district paid at Chicago.
Milwaukee.....	Wisconsin.....	Alfred B. Judd...	The states of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and the Territory of Dakota: Navy pensioners in this district paid at Chicago.
New York.....	New York....	Franz Sigel.....	The counties in the state of New York of Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Essex, Greene, Kings, Queens, New York, Orange, Putnam, Richmond, Rensselaer, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Sullivan, Suffolk, Ulster, Warren, Washington, and Westchester, all navy pensioners in the state of New York, and all pensioners residing in the counties of the state of New Jersey of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren.
Philadelphia ..	Pennsylvania.	W. W. H. Davis...	The counties in the state of Pennsylvania of Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Columbia, Dauphin, Delaware, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Pike, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming, and York, all navy pensioners in the state of Pennsylvania, and all pensioners residing in the counties in the state of New Jersey of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Ocean, and Salem.
Pittsburg.....	Pennsylvania.	Wm. H. Barclay..	The counties in the state of Pennsylvania not in Philadelphia district: All navy pensioners in the state are paid at Philadelphia.
San Francisco.	California	Truman H. Allen.	The states of California, Nevada, and Oregon, the Territories of Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, including the navy pensioners.
Topeka.....	Kansas	George W. Glick..	The states of Colorado, Kansas, and Missouri, the Territory of New Mexico, and the Indian Territory: Navy pensioners in this district paid at Chicago.
Washington....	District of Columbia.	Sidney L. Wilson.	The states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, the inmates of the branches of the National Soldiers' Home, and pensioners residing in foreign countries, and all navy pensioners in this and the Knoxville district.

Table showing the number of pensioners in each county, and the amount paid as current pension for the quarter ending June 3, 1888.

County.	Number.	Amount.	County.	Number.	Amount.
Adams	122	$3,783 25	Marathon	117	3,778 59
Ashland	86	1,738 75	Marinette	48	1,653 25
Barron	168	4,867 75	Marquette	138	4,013 75
Bayfield	25	702 25	Milwaukee	1,402	43,600 25
Brown	277	8,720 50	Monroe	444	16,209 95
Buffalo	118	2,928 25	Oconto	97	2,356 75
Burnett	27	834 25	Outagamie	252	6,275 75
Calumet	140	4,611 25	Oneida	14	320 00
Chippewa	263	7,051 50	Ozaukee	53	1,504 25
Clark	216	6,297 25	Pepin	97	3,030 50
Columbia	307	9,716 75	Pierce	192	5,403 25
Crawford	192	5,806 75	Polk	94	2,612 50
Dane	464	17,193 25	Portage	302	9,883 75
Dodge	251	8,029 00	Price	36	905 25
Door	72	1,970 00	Racine	158	4,701 75
Douglas	27	871 75	Richland	460	13,664 50
Dunn	240	6,470 50	Rock	355	11,205 75
Eau Claire	268	8,798 50	St. Croix	168	4,635 25
Florence	17	422 25	Sauk	500	16,522 00
Fond du Lac	297	9,247 25	Sawyer	24	530 50
Forest	14	438 25	Shawano	91	2,322 25
Grant	563	17,392 25	Sheboygan	227	7,163 00
Green	325	9,875 50	Taylor	43	1,599 25
Green Lake	146	4,599 00	Trempealeau	162	5,262 75
Iowa	141	4,936 75	Vernon	312	9,809 50
Jackson	201	6,127 00	Walworth	316	9,546 00
Jefferson	275	9,406 00	Washburn	31	879 25
Juneau	340	11,279 50	Washington	92	2,938 75
Kenosha	74	2,400 25	Waukesha	194	5,763 00
Kewaunee	74	1,977 25	Waupaca	351	10,331 50
La Crosse	240	8,845 00	Waushara	289	9,099 00
La Fayette	164	5,673 25	Winnebago	399	13,227 00
Langlade	64	1,869 25	Wood	161	4,543 50
Lincoln	62	1,962 25			
Manitowoc	143	3,877 50	Total	13,982	$436,347 20

THE FORESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The annual report of the division of forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates the acreage of forest lands in the states and territories as follows:

Maine	12,000,000	Florida	20,000,000	Iowa	2,300,000
New Hampshire	3,000,000	Alabama	17,000,000	Dakota	3,000,000
Massachusetts	1,389,500	Mississippi	13,000,000	Nebraska	1,550,000
Rhode Island	163,528	Louisiana	13,000,000	Kansas	3,500,000
Connecticut	650,000	Texas	40,000,000	Wyoming	7,800,000
Vermont	1,990,000	Michigan	14,000,000	Colorado	10,630,000
New York	8,000,000	Wisconsin	17,000,000	New Mexico	8,000,000
New Jersey	2,330,000	Minnesota	30,000,000	Idaho	10,234,000
Pennsylvania	7,000,000	Ohio	4,258,767	Nevada	2,000,000
Delaware	300,000	Indiana	4,300,606	Utah	4,000,000
Maryland	2,000,000	Illinois	3,500,000	Arizona	10,000,000
Virginia	13,000,000	West Virginia	9,000,000	Washington Ter.	20,000,000
North Carolina	18,000,000	Kentucky	12,800,000	Oregon	20,000,000
South Carolina	13,000,000	Tennessee	16,000,000	California	20,000,000
Georgia	18,000,000	Arkansas	23,000,000		

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN U. S. MONEY.

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Standard.	Value in U. S. Mon	Standard Coin.
Argentine Rep.	Peso	Gold and silver.	.96,5	1-20, 1-10, 1-5, 1-2, and 1 peso, 1-2, argentine and argentine.
Austria	Florin	Silver	.37,1	
Belgium	Franc	Gold and silver.	.19,3	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Bolivia	Boliviano	Silver	.75,1	Boliviano.
Brazil	Milreis of 1000 reis	Gold	.54,6	
Canada	Dollar	Gold	$1.00	
Chili	Peso	Gold and silver.	.91,2	Condor, doubloon, and escudo.
Cuba	Peso	Gold and silver.	.93,2	1-16, 1-8, 1-4, 1-2, and 1 doubloon.
Denmark	Crown	Gold	.26,8	10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Peso	Silver	.75,1	Peso.
Egypt	Piaster	Gold	.04,9	5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 piasters.
France	Franc	Gold and silver.	.19,3	5, 10, and 20 francs.
German Emp.	Mark	Gold	.23,8	5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain	Pound sterling	Gold	4.86,6½	1-2 sovereign and sovereign.
Greece	Drachma	Gold and silver.	.19,3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas.
Hayti	Gourde	Gold and silver.	.96,5	1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes.
India	Rupee of 16 annas	Silver	.35,7	
Italy	Lira	Gold and silver.	.19,3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire.
Japan	Yen	Silver	.81,9	1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen, gold, and silver yen.
Liberia	Dollar	Gold	1.00	
Mexico	Dollar	Silver	.81,6	Peso or dollar, 5, 10, 25, and 50 centavo.
Netherlands	Florin	Gold and silver.	.40,2	
Norway	Crown	Gold	.26,8	10 and 20 crowns.
Peru	Sol	Silver	.75,1	Sol.
Portugal	Milreis of 1000 reis	Gold	1.08	2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Rouble of 100 copecks	Silver	.60,1	1-4, 1-2, and 1 rouble.
Spain	Peseta of 100 centimes	Gold and silver.	.19,3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 pesetas.
Sweden	Crown	Gold	.26,8	10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Franc	Gold and silver.	.19,3	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Tripoli	Mahbub of 20 piasters	Silver	.67,7	
Turkey	Piaster	Gold	.04,4	25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
U. S. Columbia	Peso	Silver	.75,1	Peso.
Venezuela	Bolivar	Gold and silver.	.19,3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivar.

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN U. S. MONEY.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

From	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
England	82,394	63,140	55,118	47,342	49,767	72,855	108,690
Scotland	18,937	11,859	9,060	9,226	12,126	18,699	
Ireland	76,432	81,486	63,344	51,795	49,619	68,370	73,513
Germeny	250,630	194,786	179,676	124,443	84,403	106,865	109,717
Austria	13,619	10,923	13,534	11,574	16,200	20,430	30,011
Hungary	8,929	11,240	14,738	9,383	12,420	15,256	15,800
Sweden	64,607	38,277	26,552	22,248	27,751	42,896	72,962
Norway	29,101	23,393	16,974	12,356	12,750	16,209	
France	6,003	4,821	3,608	3,493	3,318	5,034	6,454
Italy	32,077	31,784	16,473	13,599	21,295	47,552	51,558
Russia	16,321	9,186	11,854	16,603	17,309	28,944	39,313
China	39,579	8,031	279	22	49	10	26
Total from all counties	788,992	603,322	518,592	395,346	334,203	490,109	546,889

STATISTICS OF ILLITERACY.

(Census of 1880.)

Persons of ten years of age and upwards.		Unable to read.	Per cent.	Unable to write.	Per cent.
Whole population	36,761,607	4,923,451	13.4	6,239,598	17.0
Native whites	25,785,789	.....	.....	2,255,460	8.7
Foreign-born whites	6,374,611	.....	.....	703,620	12.0
Colored	4,601,207	.....	.....	3,280,878	70.0

Ratio of adults unable to write to total population (1881): England, 16 per cent. Scotland, 12; Ireland, 33; France, 22; Germany, 6; Russia, 89; Austria, 51; Italy, 59; Spain and Portugal, 66, Switzerland, 12; Belgium and Holland, 14; Scandinavia, 13.

Ratio of school children to population (1881): England, 15 per cent.; Scotland, 15; Ireland, 18; France, 13; Germany, 17; Russia, 2; Austria, 9; Italy, 8; Spain and Portugal, 5; Switzerland, 16; Belgium and Holland, 15; Scandinavia, 15.

PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement of outstanding principal of the public debt of the United States on January 1 of each year from 1791 to 1842, inclusive; and on July 1 of each year from 1843 to 1886, inclusive, and December 1, 1888.

1791 Jan. 1	$75,463,476 52	1824 Jan. 1	$90,269,777 77	1857 July 1	$28,699,831 85
1792 Jan. 1	77,217,924 66	1825 Jan. 1	83,788,432 71	1858 July 1	44,911,881 03
1793 Jan. 1	80,352,634 04	1826 Jan. 1	81,054,059 99	1859 July 1	58,496,837 88
1794 Jan. 1	78,427,404 77	1827 Jan. 1	73,987,357 20	1860 July 1	64,842,287 88
1795 Jan. 1	80,747,587 39	1828 Jan. 1	67,475,043 87	1861 July 1	90,580,873 72
1796 Jan. 1	83,762,172 07	1829 Jan. 1	58,421,413 67	1862 July 1	524,176,412 13
1797 Jan. 1	82,064,479 33	1830 Jan. 1	48,565,406 50	1863 July 1	1,119,772,138 63
1798 Jan. 1	79,228,529 12	1831 Jan. 1	39,123,191 68	1864 July 1	1,815,784,370 57
1799 Jan. 1	78,408,669 77	1832 Jan. 1	24,322,235 18	1865 July 1	2,680,647,869 74
1800 Jan. 1	82,976,294 35	1833 Jan. 1	7,001,698 83	1866 July 1	2,773,236,173 69
1801 Jan. 1	83,038,050 80	1834 Jan. 1	4,760,082 08	1867 July 1	2,678,126,103 87
1802 Jan. 1	86,712,632 25	1835 Jan. 1	37,513 05	1868 July 1	2,611,687,851 19
1803 Jan. 1	77,054,686 30	1836 Jan. 1	336,957 83	1869 July 1	2,588,452,213 94
1804 Jan. 1	85,427,120 88	1837 Jan. 1	3,308,124 07	1870 July 1	2,480,672,427 81
1805 Jan. 1	82,312,150 50	1838 Jan. 1	10,434,221 14	1871 July 1	2,353,211,332 32
1806 Jan. 1	75,723,270 66	1839 Jan. 1	3,573,343 82	1872 July 1	2,253,251,328 78
1807 Jan. 1	69,218,398 64	1840 Jan. 1	5,250,875 54	1873 July 1	2,234,482,993 20
1808 Jan. 1	65,196,317 97	1841 Jan. 1	13,594,480 73	1874 July 1	2,251,690,468 43
1809 Jan. 1	57,023,192 09	1842 Jan. 1	20,601,226 28	1875 July 1	2,232,285,531 95
1810 Jan. 1	53,173,217 52	1843 July 1	32,742,922 00	1876 July 1	2,180,395,067 15
1811 Jan. 1	48,005,587 76	1844 July 1	23,461,652 50	1877 July 1	2,205,301,392 10
1812 Jan. 1	45,209,737 90	1845 July 1	15,925,303 01	1878 July 1	2,256,295,892 53
1813 Jan. 1	55,962,827 57	1846 July 1	15,550,202 97	1879 July 1	2,349,567,232 04
1814 Jan. 1	81,487,846 24	1847 July 1	38,826,534 77	1880 July 1	2,128,701,054 63
1815 Jan. 1	99,833,660 15	1848 July 1	47,044,862 23	1881 July 1	2,077,389,253 58
1816 Jan. 1	127,334,933 74	1849 July 1	63,061,858 69	1882 July 1	1,926,688,678 03
1817 Jan. 1	123,491,965 16	1850 July 1	63,452,773 55	1883 July 1	1,892,547,412 07
1818 Jan. 1	103,466,633 83	1851 July 1	68,304,796 02	1884 July 1	1,838,904,607 57
1819 Jan. 1	95,529,648 28	1852 July 1	66,199,341 71	1885 July 1	1,872,340,557 14
1820 Jan. 1	91,015,566 15	1853 July 1	59,803,117 70	1886 July 1	1,783,438,697 78
1821 Jan. 1	89,987,427 66	1854 July 1	42,242,222 42	1887 July 1	1,664,471,536 38
1822 Jan. 1	93,546,676 98	1855 July 1	35,586,858 56	1888 Dec 1	1,690,975,250 00
1823 Jan. 1	90,875,877 28	1856 July 1	31,972,537 90		

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN VARIOUS STATES.

JANUARY 1. NEW YEAR'S DAY, in Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

JANUARY 8. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS, in Louisiana.

FEBRUARY 14, 1889. MARDI-GRAS, in Louisiana, and the cities of Mobile, Montgomery and Selma, Ala.

FEBRUARY 22. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

MARCH 2. ANNIVERSARY OF TEXAN INDEPENDENCE, in Texas.

MARCH 4. FIREMAN'S ANNIVERSARY, in New Orleans, La.

APRIL 21. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO, in Texas.

APRIL 19, 1889. GOOD FRIDAY, in Louisiana. Maryland, Minnesota and Pennsylvania.

APRIL 26. MEMORIAL DAY, in Georgia.

MAY 30. DECORATION DAY, in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin.

JULY 4. INDEPENDENCE DAY, in all the states.

NOVEMBER 5, 1889. GENERAL ELECTION DAY, in California, Florida, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina and Texas.

NOVEMBER 28, 1889. THANKSGIVING DAY, in all the states.

DECEMBER 25. CHRISTMAS DAY, in all the states.

SUNDAYS, AND FAST DAYS (whenever appointed), are legal holidays in all the states.

WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement of the number of United States troops engaged.

Wars.	Date.		Troops Engaged.		
	From	To.	Regulars.	Militia Volunteers.	Total.
War of the Revolution	April 19, 1775	April 11, 1783	130,711	58,750	.....
Estimated additional	.....	.....	.....	105,330	309,791
Northwestern Indian wars	Sept. 19, 1790	Aug. 3, 1795	.....	.....	8,983
War with France	July 9, 1798	Sept. 30, 1800	.....	.....	*4,593
War with Tripoli	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805	.....	.....	*3,330
Northwestern Indian War: Gen. Harrison	Sept. 11, 1811	Nov. 11, 1811	250	660	910
Creek Indian war	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	600	13,181	13,788
War of 1812 with Great Britain	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	85,000	471,622	576,622
Seminole Indian war	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 21, 1818	1,000	6,911	7,911
Black Hawk Indian war	April 21, 1831	Sept. 21, 1832	1,339	5,126	6,465
Cherokee disturbance or removal		1836		9,494	9,494
Creek Indian war or disturbance	May 5, 1836	Sept. 30, 1837	935	12,483	13,418
Florida Indian war	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1843	11,169	29,953	41,122
Aroostook disturbance		1838		1,500	1,500
War with Mexico	April 24, 1846	July 4, 1848	30,954	73,776	112,230
Apache, Navajo and Utah war		1849	1,500	1,031	2,561
Comanche Indian war		1854	.....	503	503
Seminole Indian war		1856	.....	2,687	2,687
Civil war		1861			2,859,132

*Naval forces engaged. The number of troops on the Confederate side during the Civil War was about 600,000.

The number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States, during the war of 1861-65, was reported by the Provost-Marshal General in 1866: Killed in battle, 61,362; died of wounds, 34,727; died of disease, 183,287; total died, 279,376; total deserted, 196,135. Number of soldiers in the confederate service who died of wounds or disease (partial statement), 133,821. Deserted (partial statement), 104,428. Number of United States troops captured during the war, 212,608; Confederate troops captured, 476,169. Number of United States troops paroled on the field, 16,431; Confederate troops paroled on the field, 248,599. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 29,725; Confederate troops who died while prisoners, 26,774.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The public lands of the United States were acquired as follows:

	Acres.
Cession from the original states	259,171,787
Louisiana purchase, April 30, 1803	756,961,280
Florida, February 22, 1819	37,931,520
Mexican treaty, February 2, 1848	334,443,520
Texas purchase, November 25, 1850	61,832,480
Mexican treaty, December 30, 1853	29,142,400
Alaska, March 30, 1867	369,529,600
Total	1,849,072,587

WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement of the casualties of United States troops employed.

Wars.	Dates.		Troops Engaged.		
	From.	To.	Regulars.	Militia & Volunteers.	Total.
War of the Revolution	April 19, 1775	April 11, 1783	184,711	56,276	240,987
Expedition vs. Tripoli	Sept. 14, 1801	June 4, 1805	1,200	500	1,700
War with Algiers	July 6, 1812	Sept. 30, 1815	1,000	4,000	5,000
War with Tripoli	June 18, 1801	June 4, 1805	1,000	500	1,500
Seminole Indian War	Dec. 11, 1817	Nov. 11, 1818	550	800	1,350
Black Hawk Indian War	April 21, 1832	Sept. 21, 1832	1,000	1,000	2,000
Creek Indian War	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	500	10,000	10,500
War of 1812 with Great Britain	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	35,000	471,000	506,000
Seminole Indian War	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 21, 1818	1,000	6,000	7,000
Black Hawk Indian War	April 21, 1832	Sept. 21, 1832	1,000	6,000	7,000
Creek Indian War	May 9, 1836	Sept. 23, 1837	500	10,000	10,500
Florida Indian War	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1842	11,000	30,000	41,000
Cherokee Disturbances	1838	1839	1,000	1,000	2,000
War with Mexico	April 23, 1846	July 4, 1848	30,000	73,000	103,000
Apache, Navajo and Utah War	1849	1858	3,000	1,000	4,000
Cheyenne Indian War	1864	1869	1,000	2,000	3,000
Seminole Indian War	1856	1858	3,000	3,000	6,000
Civil War	1861	1865	2,656,553	2,803,304	5,459,857

When Spain entered The number of troops on the Confederate side during the Civil War was about 600,000.

The number of casualties in the volunteer and regular service of the United States, during the war of 1861-65, was reported by the Provost-Marshal-General in 1866: Killed in battle, 67,058; died of wounds, 34,727; died of disease, 183,287; total died, 284,308; total deserters, 199,713. Number of soldiers in the confederate service who died of wounds or disease (a total estimate), 133,821. Deserters (partial et inaccurate), 104,428. Number of United States troops captured during the war, 212,258. Of the female troops employed, 477,032. Number of United States troops reported on the field, 2,656,553. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 63,195; Confederate troops who died while prisoners, 59,274.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The public lands of the United States were acquired as follows:

Source.	Area.
Ceded from the original States	233,171,787
Louisiana purchase, April 30, 1803	756,961,280
Florida, February 22, 1819	37,931,520
Mexican treaty, February 2, 1848	334,448,640
Texas purchase, November 25, 1850	81,920,000
Mexican treaty, December 30, 1853	29,142,400
Alaska, March 30, 1867	369,529,600
Total	1,843,205,227

THE CIVIL WAR OF 1861-65.

NUMBER OF MEN IN THE UNION ARMY FURNISHED BY EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, FROM APRIL 15, 1861, TO CLOSE OF WAR.

States and Territories.	Number of men furnished.	Aggregate reduced to a three years' standing.	States and Territories.	Number of men furnished.	Aggregate reduced to a three years' standing.
Alabama	2,556	1,611	New York	448,850	392,270
Arkansas	8,289	7,836	North Carolina	3,156	3,156
California	15,725	15,725	Ohio	313,180	240,514
Colorado	4,903	3,697	Oregon	1,810	1,773
Connecticut	55,864	50,623	Pennsylvania	337,936	265,517
Delaware	12,284	10,322	Rhode Island	23,236	17,866
Florida	1,290	1,290	South Carolina		
Georgia			Tennessee	31,092	26,394
Illinois	259,092	214,133	Texas	1,965	1,632
Indiana	196,363	153,576	Vermont	33,288	29,068
Iowa	76,242	68,630	Virginia		
Kansas	20,149	18,706	West Virginia	32,068	27,714
Kentucky	75,760	70,832	Wisconsin	91,327	79,260
Louisiana	5,224	4,654	Dakota	206	206
Maine	70,107	56,776	Dist. of Columbia	16,534	11,506
Maryland	46,638	41,275	Indian Territory	3,530	3,530
Massachusetts	146,730	124,104	Montana		
Michigan	87,364	80,111	New Mexico	6,561	4,432
Minnesota	24,020	19,693	Utah		
Mississippi	545	545	Washington Ter'y.	964	964
Missouri	109,111	86,530	U. S. Army		
Nebraska	3,157	2,175	U. S. Volunteers		
Nevada	1,080	1,080	U. S. Col'd Troops.	93,441	91,789
New Hampshire	33,937	30,849			
New Jersey	76,814	57,908	Total	2,772,408	2,320,272

LAND GRANTS.

The following grants of public lands to states for railroads and wagon roads and to railroad corporations have been made by congress:

	Acres.
Grants to states for railroads prior to March 4, 1861	30,470,990
Grants to states for wagon roads prior to March 4, 1861	251,353
Grants to states for railroads since March 4, 1861	17,775,694
Grants to states for wagon roads since March 4, 1861	2,530,379
Grants to railroad corporations from March 4, 1861, to March 4, 1875	163,643,944
Total	183,949,940

CHIEF GRANTS TO CORPORATIONS.

	Acres.
Northern Pacific Railroad, July 2, 1864	47,000,000
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, July 27, 1866	42,000,000
Texas Pacific Railroad, March 3, 1871	18,000,000
Union Pacific Railroad (July 1, 1862; July 2, 1864)	12,000,000
Central Pacific Railroad (July 1, 1861; July 2, 1864)	9,000,000
Southern Pacific Railroad, July 27, 1866	9,530,000
Total six corporations	137,530,000

THE CIVIL WAR OF 1861–65.

NUMBER OF MEN IN THE UNION ARMY FURNISHED BY EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, FROM APRIL 15, 1861, TO CLOSE OF WAR.

States and Territories.	Number of men furnished.	Apportionment on a three years' enlistment.	States and Territories.	Apportionment to each State and Territory for three years' service, according to number of men furnished.
Alabama	2,576	1,611	New York	444,959
Arkansas	8,289	5,181	North Carolina	3,104
California	15,725	10,578	Ohio	313,180
Colorado	4,903	2,607	Oregon	1,610
Connecticut	55,864	34,915	Pennsylvania	337,936
Delaware	12,452	7,782	Rhode Island	23,859
Florida	1,290	1,290	South Carolina	
Georgia			Tennessee	31,092
Illinois	259,092	161,932	Texas	1,936
Indiana	196,363	122,727	Vermont	29,388
Iowa	76,309	47,693	Virginia	
Kansas	20,149	12,593	West Virginia	25,908
Kentucky	75,760	47,350	Wisconsin	81,227
Louisiana	5,224	3,265	Nevada	670
Maine	70,107	43,817	Dist. of Columbia	16,872
Maryland	46,638	29,148	Indian Territory	3,530
Massachusetts	159,165	99,478	Montana	
Michigan	90,747	56,717	New Mexico	4,961
Minnesota	24,020	15,012	Utah	
Mississippi	545	545	Washington Terr'y	964
Missouri	108,773	67,983	U. S. Army	
Nebraska	3,157	1,973	U. S. Colored Troops	
Nevada	1,080	1,080	U. S. Navy	26,243
New Hampshire	32,930	20,581		
New Jersey	78,284	48,928	Total	2,778,304

LAND GRANTS.

The following grants of public lands to states for railroads and wagon roads and to railroad corporations have been made by congress:

	Acres.
Grants to states for railroads prior to March 4, 1861	30,479,360
Grants to states for wagon roads prior to March 4, 1861	231,360
Grants to states for railroads since March 4, 1861	37,775,360
Grants to states for wagon roads since March 4, 1861	2,103,360
Grants to railroad corporations from March 4, 1861, to March 4, 1871	155,010,240
Total	225,599,680

CHIEF GRANTS TO CORPORATIONS.

	Acres.
Northern Pacific Railroad, July 2, 1864	47,000,000
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, July 27, 1866	42,000,000
Texas Pacific Railroad, March 3, 1871	15,000,000
Union Pacific Railroad (July 1, 1862; July 2, 1864)	12,000,000
Central Pacific Railroad (July 1, 1862; July 2, 1864)	8,000,000
Southern Pacific Railroad, July 27, 1866	9,000,000
Total six corporations	133,000,000

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN WISCONSIN

Having 2,000 Volumes or Over.

PLACE.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	WHEN FOUNDED.
Appleton	Appleton Library of Lawrence University	1858
Ashland	Vaughn Library	1888
Beaver Dam	Free Public Library	1884
Beaver Dam	Wayland University	
Beloit	Beloit College	1848
Eau Claire	Free Library	1875
Fond du Lac	Free Library	1877
Fox Lake	Wisconsin Female College	
Franklin	Mission House Library	1862
Galesville	Galesville University	1859
Hudson	Ladies' Library Association	1874
Janesville	Institution for the Blind	
Janesville	Public Library	
La Crosse	Young Men's Library Association	1868
La Crosse	Washburn Library	1888
Madison	Department of Public Instruction	
Madison	Free Library	1875
Madison	State Historical Society (practically the miscellaneous state library)	1849
Madison	State Library (exclusively law books)	1839
Madison	University of Wisconsin, General Library	1849
Madison	Woodman Astronomical Library (Washburn Observatory)	1883
Manitowoc	Jones Library	1868
Marshfield	St. Lawrence College	
Mendota	State Hospital for the Insane	1860
Milton	Milton College, Daniel Babcock Library	1870
Milwaukee	Grand Lodge Library	1843
Milwaukee	Milwaukee College	
Milwaukee	Mayer's Commercial College	
Milwaukee	Milwaukee Law Library Association	1862
Milwaukee	National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (Northwestern Branch)	1866
Milwaukee	Public Library	1878
Milwaukee	Public School Libraries (6)	
Milwaukee	St. Mary's Institute	
Milwaukee	Turnverein Milwaukee	1855
Nashota	Nashota Theological Seminary	1842
Neenah	Public Library	1887
Oshkosh	Public Library	1868
Oshkosh	State Normal School	1872
Platteville	Young Men's Library Association	1868
Prairie du Chien	Sacred Heart College	1880
Racine	The Home School	
Racine	Public School Library	1857
Racine	Racine College	1852
Ripon	Ripon College	1863
River Falls	State Normal School	1875
Saint Francis	Seminary of St. Francis of Sales	1850
Sheboygan	Business Men's Association	1885
Sparta	Free Library	1874
Stevens Point	Library Association	1868
Watertown	College Library, University of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart.	1875
Watertown	Northwestern University	1865
Waupun	Library Association	1858
Whitewater	State Normal School	
Winnebago	Northern Hospital for the Insane	1873

RAILROAD MILEAGE IN WISCONSIN.

Name of Company.	Mileage in Wisconsin, Dec. 31, '88.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1,310.09
Chicago & Northwestern	946.55
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	553.86
Chicago, Burlington & Northern	224.37
Chicago, Fairchild & Eau Claire River	16.00
Chicago, Madison & Northern	91.11
Chicago, Wisconsin & Minnesota (W. C.)	65.93
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	25.00
Freeport, Dodgeville & Northern (C., M. & N.)*	.....
Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul	224.80
Menomonie	5.02
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western	517.29
Milwaukee & Northern	242.50
Milwaukee, Dexterville & Northern	17.50
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	266.85
Minnesota, St. Croix & Wisconsin (W. C.)	90.30
Northern Pacific	84.00
Penokee & Gogebic (W. C.)	.....
Prairie du Chien & McGregor	1.75
Sault Ste. Marie & Southwestern	14.00
St. Cloud, Grantsburg & Ashland	12.00
Wisconsin Central Railroad (W. C.)†	329.54
Wisconsin & Minnesota (W. C.)	.....
Wisconsin, Pittsville & Superior	20.29
Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago (W. C.)	63.91
Pewaukee & Montello	7.66
Wisconsin Central Company (W. C.)	174.43
Total	5,305.35

* Included in C. M., & N.
† Total milage of 641.47. (W. C.) included in Wisconsin Central.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE STATE BANKS OF WISCONSIN ON THE MORNING OF MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1889.

Location.	Names of Banks.	Resources.								
		Loans and Discounts.	Due from Directors or Stockholders.	Due from Brokers or Call Loans.	Overdrafts.	U. S. or other Bonds on hand.	Specie.	Cash Items.	Real Estate and Bank Fixtures.	Loss and Expense Account.
Antigo	Bank of Antigo	$34,005 75			$ 09		$4,375 32	$1,393 08	$1,081 37	
Antigo	Langlade County Bank	49,116 18	$15,000 00		664 33		3,974 11	3,748 44	2,015 61	
Baraboo	Bank of Baraboo	184,832 72			89 15	$22,000 00	10,102 05	227 08	8,315 79	
Baldwin	Bank of Baldwin	46,599 83	18,750 00		199 69	1,000 00	1,169 11	1,584 94	9,116 78	$645 95
Barron	Bank of Barron	41,634 85	30,000 00		188 25		664 92	1,017 35	3,496 71	1,011 92
Black River Falls	Jackson County Bank	62,010 96			972 72		2,912 80		7,178 91	4,455 87
Brodhead	Bank of Brodhead	73,411 25			229 37		3,340 30	17 22	5,000 00	25
Clinton	Citizens' Bank of Clinton	63,067 54	10,000 00		10,629 86		2,203 74	791 52	5,000 00	1,965 91
Delavan	Citizens' Bank of Delavan	64,634 72	10,000 00		29 07		6,127 94	3,304 55	5,000 00	889 51
Durand	Bank of Durand	25,828 49	6,038 00			5,100 00	486 50	2,841 57	4,366 81	515 09
Eau Claire	Bank of Eau Claire	333,503 33	5,510 33		1,911 54		29,864 61	1,774 82		
Eau Claire	Chippewa Valley Bank	173,287 07			3,764 59		7,535 25	4,721 19	700 00	
Edgerton	Bank of Edgerton	138,759 42	20,000 00		993 66		6,483 81	510 63	9,795 00	
Ellsworth	Bank of Ellsworth	22,070 91	15,000 00	$139 49	80		1,174 19		3,926 39	4 35
Evansville	Bank of Evansville	70,603 42	20,000 00			19,475 00	1,150 04	2,551 00	11,387 15	3 75
Fifield	Price County Bank	45,513 72	10,000 00		834 92		375 77	506 43	990 00	1,148 18
Fort Atkinson	Citizens' State Bank	40,665 99	3,500 00		467 12	6,000 00	1,093 41	445 50	3,500 00	
Galesville	Bank of Galesville	65,368 15			49 63		5,266 10	265 69	966 91	1,066 11
Hudson	Hudson Savings Bank	453,105 37	7,000 00	3,500 00	8,172 67		8,500 00	2,396 41	7,000 00	
Hurley	Iron Exchange Bank	38,349 27	8,700 00				6,068 28		8,613 42	2,182 39
Janesville	Merchants and Mechanics' Savings Bank	240,342 08	16,019 44	4,000 00	209 45		12,223 52	679 80	4,910 80	3,269 31
Jefferson	Farmers' and Merchants' Bank	73,001 61		20,937 52	1,447 03	500 00	7,395 70	249 85	6,000 00	3,997 90
Jefferson	Jefferson County Bank	79,485 97			3,256 37	2,000 00	9,460 02	454 15	21,330 25	855 26
Kaukauna	Bank of Kaukauna	84,915 03					1,111 41	359 31	3,737 54	712 92
Kewaunee	Bank of Kewaunee	54,336 87	16,500 00		1,209 35		5,150 77	2,695 11	5,808 69	
La Crosse	Batavian Bank	527,669 83	33,550 00		856 26	1,500 00	33,578 75	7,499 36	74,748 97	
La Crosse	State Bank	207,464 22			395 14	3,194 00	15,135 35	3,155 52	16,000 00	
Lancaster	State Bank of Grant County	30,180 17	20,000 00		1,132 72	9,000 00	4,136 77	3,953 07	4,764 73	
Madison	Capital City Bank	192,249 34	65,200 00		449 89		2,140 55	1,929 74	2,488 67	
Madison	German American Bank	82,968 53	9,900 00		335 73		4,805 73		1,000 00	
Madison	State Bank	510,221 37			694 21	37,424 24	20,387 15		10,000 00	
Manitowoc	Manitowoc Savings Bank	185,471 85		25,000 00	4,053 67	79,180 33	8,552 97		1,926 50	
Manitowoc	T. C. Shove Banking Co.	205,689 57	230 00	26,105 75	4,025 02	10,400 00	5,206 66	377 50	1,500 00	

Marinette	Stephenson Banking Co	292,878 96	8,400 00	57,275 40	1,898 46	17,675 57	16,472 50	984 08	2,129 11	13 00	
Mauston	Juneau County Bank	34,777 56	12,500 00		15 96		3,194 61	135 74	700 00		
Milton	Bank of Milton	19,669 90	22,000 00		338 32		800 00		5,000 00	460 04	
Milwaukee	Commercial Bank	319,328 56			288 31		2,787 60	54,040 28	1,400 00		
Milwaukee	Marshall & Ilsley Bank	1,254,175 92			6,583 13	271,626 25	288,758 14	69,556 93	12,000 00		
Milwaukee	Merchants' Exchange Bank	1,948,253 79			25,334 43	22,725 00	9,841 99	131,956 82			
Milwaukee	Plankinton Bank	916,756 14			11,604 72		13,970 00	67,156 51	3,426 19	80 20	
Milwaukee	Second Ward Savings Bank	2,097,486 66		295,557 40	20,910 54	515,630 00	55,303 55	39,843 51	157,064 99		
Milwaukee	South Side Savings Bank	507,615 19			7,529 40	20,000 00	18,221 80	19,735 18	4,373 64		
Milwaukee	Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Co. Bank	3,637,754 24			8,201 01	849,931 71	127,353 50	157,081 42			
Monroe	Citizens' Bank	106,919 72	9,193 60		4,315 36		4,802 50	115 55	3,820 81	2,056 48	
Neillsville	Clark County Bank	48,261 26	7,725 00		2,233 17		1,541 18	394 21	3,400 80		
Neillsville	Neillsville Bank	95,770 13			127 92	5,100 00	5,150 00		6,610 18		
New Richmond	Bank of New Richmond	120,595 89			405 10		1,962 53	3,004 79	12,349 56	21 50	
New Richmond	Manufacturers' Bank	87,941 29			125 59		3,010 40	1,224 11	12,501 15	2,688 76	
Oshkosh	Commercial Bank	479,883 77			4,547 14	3,007 50	29,288 41	4,415 01	7,839 78		
Portage	City Bank	145,397 74					6,294 58	8,380 77	5,200 00	112 83	
River Falls	Bank of River Falls	160,054 20			79 84	5,800 00	3,113 19		8,852 53	1,620 62	
Shawano	Shawano County Bank	36,999 13	15,000 00					9,044 35	9,112 78		
Sheboygan	Bank of Sheboygan	286,945 54			595 74		29,544 53	479 00	16,949 50		
Sheboygan	German Bank	624,727 01		307,056 87	5,838 08	26,000 00	16,146 40	1,222 53	15,000 00		
Shullsburg	Merchants' Union Bank	105,234 20			6,502 19				3,630 48	228 00	
Shullsburg	Shullsburg Bank	85,781 42	20,000 00		124 07		654 73		10,000 00	1,924 34	
Sparta	Bank of Sparta	124,806 18	4,700 00		87 25		3,035 46	86 67	22,359 60		
St. Croix Falls	Bank of St. Croix Falls	46,081 69	10,000 00				844 59		640 69	133 30	
Stevens Point	Commercial Bank	288,756 47		9,500 00	11,724 70	3,000 00		14,124 07	2,469 73		
Stoughton	Dane County Bank	100,111 11	30,000 00		1,064 29		2,779 35	989 31	2,030 76		
Stoughton	Stoughton State Bank	121,306 70			6,152 21		8,447 77		6,000 00		
Superior	Bank of Superior	67,160 17			119 87		2,325 27	637 31	4,800 00	1,114 99	
Watertown	Bank of Watertown	181,370 20		1,867 25	1,285 28		7,201 22	2,687 11	22,288 00	170 76	
Wausau	Marathon County Bank	210,485 38			904 91		25,317 30	1,670 09	7,289 00		
West Superior	Bank of Commerce	45,094 73			141 43		1,223 48	24 71	1,459 20	962 08	
West Superior	Bank of West Superior	51,900 60	3,800 00		305 51		14,216 01	35,440 30	15,000 00		
Total		$19,150,715 83	$484,216 37	$759,939 68	$176,946 32	$1,937,269 60	$936,076 09	$673,884 22	$637,458 86	$34,312 57	

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE STATE BANKS OF WISCONSIN ON THE MORNING OF MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1889—Continued.

Location.	Names of Banks.	Resources.			Liabilities.				
		U. S. Currency.	Due from Banks.	Total Resources.	Capital.	Surplus, Profit and Loss.	Due Depositors.	Due to others not included under either of the other heads.	Total Liabilities.
Antigo	Bank of Antigo	$2,192 00	$4,764 91	$47,812 52	$25,000 00	$881 55	$21,930 97	.....	$47,812 52
Antigo	Langlade County Bank	3,080 00	2,183 83	84,782 50	30,000 00	10,776 42	44,006 08	.....	84,782 50
Baraboo	Bank of Baraboo	14,528 00	31,860 47	272,955 26	50,000 00	5,435 95	217,519 31	.....	272,955 26
Baldwin	Bank of Baldwin	2,539 00	16,747 44	98,352 75	25,000 00	18,750 00	52,775 12	$1,827 63	98,352 75
Barron	Bank of Barron	2,210 00	5,138 44	85,422 44	50,000 00	16,411 77	19,010 67	.....	85,422 44
Black River Falls	Jackson County Bank	7,482 00	24,490 60	109,509 86	26,200 00	16,972 82	66,337 04	.....	109,509 86
Brodhead	Bank of Brodhead	16,137 00	6,221 28	104,359 67	45,000 00	10,089 67	48,603 46	666 54	104,359 67
Clinton	Citizens' Bank of Clinton	5,197 00	7,790 50	106,646 07	25,000 00	4,593 41	77,052 66	.....	106,646 07
Delavan	Citizens' Bank of Delavan	7,928 00	9,985 35	107,890 14	25,000 00	8,400 00	72,809 16	1,680 98	107,890 14
Durand	Bank of Durand	4,859 00	18,948 86	68,984 32	25,000 00	1,801 82	42,182 50	.....	68,984 32
Eau Claire	Bank of Eau Claire	7,808 00	41,063 60	421,436 23	30,000 00	40,946 96	350,489 27	.....	421,436 23
Eau Claire	Chippewa Valley Bank	11,852 00	60,269 39	262,129 49	30,000 00	12,000 00	214,705 43	5,424 06	262,129 49
Edgerton	Bank of Edgerton	6,836 00	15,457 73	198,835 65	50,000 00	12,917 20	127,418 45	8,500 00	198,835 65
Ellsworth	Bank of Ellsworth	1,216 00	10,754 23	54,286 36	25,000 00	675 33	28,611 03	.....	54,286 36
Evansville	Bank of Evansville	9,816 00	4,129 04	139,118 40	50,000 00	3,289 42	71,187 73	14,641 25	139,118 40
Fifield	Price County Bank	2,004 00	10,572 65	71,915 67	25,000 00	5,752 47	31,193 20	10,000 00	71,945 67
Fort Atkinson	Citizens' State Bank	7,128 00	9,736 40	72,536 42	25,000 00	2,500 00	45,036 42	.....	72,536 42
Galesville	Bank of Galesville	5,306 00	10,559 38	88,847 96	25,000 00	500 00	52,257 52	11,090 44	88,847 96
Hudson	Hudson Savings Bank	18,262 00	108,485 52	616,421 97	25,000 00	85,232 44	506,189 53	.....	616,421 97
Hurley	Iron Exchange Bank	5,771 00	29,738 81	99,453 17	25,000 00	11,269 48	63,183 69	.....	99,453 17
Janesville	Merchants' & Mechanics' Savings Bank	21,763 00	29,157 28	332,884 68	50,000 00	19,412 79	262,881 98	589 91	332,884 68
Jefferson	Farmers' & Merchants' Bank	5,418 00	18,684 40	146,662 01	60,000 00	6,213 50	80,448 51	.....	146,662 01
Jefferson	Jefferson County Bank	10,478 00	14,181 29	141,501 31	50,000 00	7,073 36	83,273 84	1,154 11	141,501 31
Kaukauna	Bank of Kaukauna	4,773 62	2,038 04	97,647 90	30,000 00	8,633 60	56,014 30	3,000 00	97,647 90
Kewaunee	Bank of Kewaunee	5,368 00	6,946 04	98,014 83	25,000 00	11,602 50	61,042 50	369 83	98,014 83
La Crosse	Batavian Bank	61,282 00	251,685 02	995,370 19	200,000 00	70 00	795,077 19	223 00	995,370 19
La Crosse	State Bank	36,022 00	37,469 88	318,836 11	50,000 00	12,672 00	256,031 21	132 90	318,836 11
Lancaster	State Bank of Grant County	3,987 00	37,095 29	115,550 65	60,000 00	.....	54,550 65	.....	114,550 65
Madison	Capital City Bank	19,235,00	55,708 61	339,401 80	100,000 00	7,000 00	232,401 80	.....	339,401 80
Madison	German American Bank	20,496 00	26,725 03	146,231 07	25,000 00	.....	115,764 16	5,466 91	146,231 07
Madison	State Bank	52,376 00	118,710 87	749,813 84	100,000 00	.....	641,372 84	8,441 00	749,813 84
Manitowoc	Manitowoc Savings Bank	15,791 00	26,548 93	346,528 25	50,000 00	10,000 00	95,315 10	191,213 15	346,528 25
Manitowoc	T. C. Shove Banking Co	25,136 00	39,575 37	318,245 87	50,000 00	14,446 32	69,828 97	183,970 58	318,245 87

Marinette	Stephenson Banking Co.	12,056 00	84,990 66	494,773 74	60,000 00	15,000 00	341,488 89	78,284 85	494,773 74
Manston	Juneau County Bank	1,099 00	2,291 38	54,714 25	25,000 00	1,111 51	28,602 74	.....	54,714 25
Milton	Bank of Milton	3,029 18	2,024 57	53,322 01	30,000 00	798 36	22,523 65	.....	53,322 01
Milwaukee	Commercial Bank	23,520 00	47,984 76	449,349 51	100,000 00	30,856 46	318,493 05	.....	449,349 51
Milwaukee	Marshall & Ilsley Bank	210,825 00	412,344 14	2,525,869 51	200,000 00	35,000 00	2,230,329 15	60,540 36	2,525,869 51
Milwaukee	Merchants' Exchange Bank	381,303 00	724,482 88	3,243,897 91	100,000 00	309,297 86	2,834,600 05	.....	3,243,897 91
Milwaukee	Plankinton Bank	87,381 00	201,628 98	1,302,003 74	200,000 00	126,899 11	970,174 60	4,930 03	1,302,003 74
Milwaukee	Second Ward Savings Bank	269,756 00	380,741 02	3,832,293 67	200,000 00	220,888 67	3,406,022 20	5,382 80	3,832,293 67
Milwaukee	South Side Savings Bank	53,722 00	32,419 93	663,617 14	25,000 00	35,000 00	593,617 14	10,000 00	663,617 14
Milwaukee	Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Co. Bank	178,037 00	1,056,753 77	6,015,112 65	500,000 00	.....	5,148,581 85	366,530 80	6,015,112 65
Monroe	Citizens' Bank	9,174 00	15,464 44	155,862 46	62,500 00	21,673 38	61,145 12	10,443 96	155,862 46
Neillsville	Clark County Bank	13,664 00	11,868 24	89,087 86	25,000 00	17,603 20	46,484 66	.....	89,087 86
Neillsville	Neillsville Bank	16,457 00	62,427 58	191,642 98	25,000 00	26,303 46	140,339 52	.....	191,642 98
New Richmond	Bank of New Richmond	4,041 00	18,041 29	160,421 66	35,000 00	9,388 64	103,283 02	12,750 00	160,421 66
New Richmond	Manufacturers' Bank	2,335 00	25,330 83	135,157 13	50,000 00	8,075 02	61,682 11	15,400 00	135,157 13
Oshkosh	Commercial Bank	26,589 00	78,587 62	634,158 23	100,000 00	122,118 23	412,040 00	.....	634,158 23
Portage	City Bank	20,445 00	30,971 30	216,802 22	25,000 00	29,841 57	161,957 49	3 16	216,802 22
River Falls	Bank of River Falls	4,000 00	23,473 58	207,003 96	35,000 00	12,399 04	159,604 92	.....	207,003 96
Shawano	Shawano County Bank	.....	14,098 14	84,254 40	30,000 00	10,017 57	44,236 83	.....	84,254 40
Sheboygan	Bank of Sheboygan	20,000 00	71,611 88	426,126 19	50,000 00	10,000 00	113,108 11	253,018 08	426,126 19
Sheboygan	German Bank	50,858 00	157,169 96	1,204,018 85	50,000 00	70,000 00	1,084,018 85	.....	1,204,018 85
Shullsburg	Merchants' Union Bank	5,486 02	9,083 00	130,163 89	50,000 00	5,335 61	74,828 28	.....	130,163 89
Shullsburg	Shullsburg Bank	12,000 00	9,091 23	139,578 79	50,000 00	8,094 52	81,404 27	80 00	139,578 79
Sparta	Bank of Sparta	12,629 00	36,642 70	204,346 86	25,000 00	41,885 09	.....	137,461 77	204,346 86
St. Croix Falls	Bank of St. Croix Falls	2,141 00	12,547 14	72,388 41	25,000 00	614 94	46,773 47	.....	72,388 41
Stevens Point	Commercial Bank	.....	41,492 98	371,067 95	60,000 00	85,459 60	225,608 35	.....	371,067 95
Stoughton	Dane County Bank	5,080 00	10,999 04	153,113 76	60,000 00	.....	82,799 61	10,314 15	153,113 76
Stoughton	Stoughton State Bank	5,565 00	7,677 14	155,148 82	25,000 00	17,500 00	112,648 82	.....	155,148 82
Superior	Bank of Superior	5,928 00	29,374 35	111,459 96	25,000 00	2,907 27	83,552 69	.....	111,459 96
Watertown	Bank of Watertown	27,266 50	8,940 63	253,077 42	50,000 00	12,004 35	189,420 00	1,653 07	253,077 42
Wausau	Marathon County Bank	7,740 00	56,708 91	310,115 59	60,000 00	26,431 39	223,684 20	.....	310,115 59
West Superior	Bank of Commerce	9,932 00	25,829 58	84,677 21	40,000 00	1,909 50	42,767 71	.....	84,677 21
West Superior	Bank of West Superior	6,792 00	47,986 34	175,440 76	50,000 00	12,286 02	112,225 10	929 64	175,440 76
Total		$1,916,860 32	$4,849,506 92	$31,557,484 85	$3,933,800 00	$1,693,021 15	$24,514,548 74	$1,416,114 96	$31,557,484 85

SUMMARY

Of the items of capital, deposits, specie, cash items and U. S. currency, on the morning of Monday, Jan. 7, 1889, and comparison with the last report, July 2, 1888:

Items.	Jan. 7, 1889.	July 2, 1888.
Capital	$3,933,800 00	$3,821,100 00
Deposits	24,514,548 74	22,429,490 46
Specie	936,076 09	874,729 38
Cash items	673,884 22	527,610 51
U. S. Currency	1,916,860 32	1,652,494 06

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER,
MADISON, Wis., Jan. 22, 1889.

I hereby certify that the foregoing statement is an abstract of the semi-annual reports made to this office by the state banks (as far as it was practicable to arrange the items under general heads), in pursuance of the provisions of the 41st section of the act entitled, "An act to authorize the business of banking," approved April 19, 1852.

H. B. HARSHAW, State Treasurer.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES—1889.

WISCONSIN.

District.	*REPUBLICAN.* Headquarters—Milwaukee. Chairman—Henry C. Payne. Secretary—W. A. Nowell.		*DEMOCRATIC.* Headquarters—Milwaukee. Ch'n—Ellis B. Usher La Crosse. Secretary—J. E. Wright, Baraboo.	
	Members.	Address.	Members.	Address.
1st...	F. W. Starbuck.....	Racine	J. E. Dodge	Racine.
	George Grimm	Jefferson... ...	R. B. Kirkland	Jefferson.
2d....	James T. Green.....	Fond du Lac ...	H. W. Sawyer	Hartford.
	E. D. R. Thompson...	Oconomowoc...	F. B. Hoskins	Fond du Lac.
3d....	W. S. Main.....	Madison	J. S. Gallagher	Gratiot.
	C. H. Baxter.....	Lancaster	J. L. O'Connor	Madison.
4th...	Ernst Demin	Milwaukee	G. W. Porth.....	Milwaukee.
	John Toohey	Milwaukee	Ed. Keogh.....	Milwaukee.
5th...	G. Kuestermann	Green Bay	H. B. Schwinn.....	Port Washingt'n.
	George D. Breed	Chilton	Theo. Kersten	Chilton.
6th...	A. B. Whitman	Appleton	Rush Winslow.....	Appleton.
	R. L. D. Potter.....	Wautoma	W. S. Stroud.....	Portage.
7th...	Nels R. Nelson	La Crosse.....	Joseph Tuteur.....	La Crosse.
	John Kellogg.....	Reedsburg.....	W. C. Brawley.....	Mauston.
8th...	T. B. Mills	Millston.....	V. W. James	Eau Claire.
	H. E. Tickner.....	West Superior..	S. Richmond	Arcadia.
9th...	Ole R. Olson	Waupaca.....	L. Marchetti.....	Wausau.
	W. H. Mylrea.....	Wausau.....	J. A. Taylor	Chippewa Falls.

District.	*PROHIBITION.* Headquarters—Madison. Chairman—T. C. Richmond. Secretary—J. B. Smith.		*UNION LABOR.* Headquarters—Milwaukee. Chairman—Robert Schilling. Secretary—F. W. Bock.	
	Members.	Address.	Members.	Address.
1st...	Robert Fargo	Lake Mills.....	William Paul..	Racine.
	C. M. Blackman.....	Whitewater.....		
2d....	O. H. Crowe.....	Beaver Dam ...	Spencer Palmer	Fond du Lac.
	Canfield Marsh.... ...	Rosendale		
3d....	Warren Howard.....	Albany	George E. Ward.....	Lancaster.
	L. Abrams.....	Bloomington ...		
4th ..	E. W. Drake.....	Milwaukee.....	Robert Schilling.....	Milwaukee.
	W. R. Nethercutt.....	Milwaukee.....		
5th ..	C. W Lomas	Fort Howard...	George W. Stickles....	Wrightstown.
	H. McDonald.....	Fort Howard...		
6th ..	L. M. Squire.....	Poynette.....	L. G. Arnold	Menasha.
	W. W. Race	Omro.....		
7th ..	G. Freeman.....	Richland Center	M. M. Haley.....	La Crosse.
	R. B. Griggs.....	Baraboo.....		
8th ..	G. I. Constance.....	Cumberland....	George L. Lloyd.....	Neillsville.
	Charles Alexander.....	Eau Claire.....		
9th ..	Rev. W. P. Sutherland.	Marinette.....	Alex. D. Colburn	Marinette.
	R. H. Churchill.....	Marinette.....		

NATIONAL AND STATE PLATFORMS—1888.

REPUBLICAN.

Adopted unanimously, by a standing vote, at Chicago June 21, 1888.

The republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in national convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people—Abraham Lincoln; and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have more recently been called away from our councils—Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan, Conklin. May their memories be faithfully cherished.

We also recall with our greetings, and with prayers for his recovery, the name of one of our living heroes, whose memory will be treasured in the history both of republicans and of the Republic—the name of that noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders, and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow-Americans of Brazil on their great act of emancipation, which completes the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents.

We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow-citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

We reaffirm our unswerving devotion to the National Constitution, and the indissoluble union of the states; to the autonomy reserved to the states under the Constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the states and territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign-born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot, and the just and equal representation of all the people, to be the foundation of our republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountains of public authority. We charge that the present administration and the democratic majority in congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the constitution and laws of the United States.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection; we protest against its destruction as proposed by the president and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests, except those of the usurer and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily indorse the consistent and patriotic action of the republican representatives in congress in opposing its passage.

We condemn the preposition of the democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry throughout the United States.

The republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue, by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes; and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries), the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whiskey trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized as trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we recommend to congress and the state legislatures, in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approve legislation by congress, to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discriminations between states.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the republican party established in 1862, against the persistent opposition of the democrats in congress.

The reservation of the unearned railroad land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur, should be continued. We deny that the democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of the republicans and democrats about 50,000,000 acres of unearned lands, originally granted for the construction of railroads, have been restored to the public domain in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the republican party in the original grants.

We stigmatize the democratic administration with failure to execute laws securing to settlers the title to their homestead, and with using the appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions, under the false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the law.

Government by congress of the territories is based upon necessity, only to the end that they may become states in the union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure a stable local government therein, the people of such territories should be permitted as a right inherent, to form for themselves constitutions and state governments, and to be admitted into the union. Pending preparation for statehood all officers thereof should be selected from bona fide residents and citizens of the territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a state in the union under the constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartily indorse the action of the republican senate in twice passing a bill for her admission. The refusal of the democratic house of representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government, and merits the condemnation of all just men.

The pending bills in the senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Montana territories to form constitutions and establish state governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to faciliate the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as states—such of them as are now qualified as soon as possible, and the others as soon as they may become qualified.

The political power of the Mormons in the territories as exercised in the past is a menace to free institutions, and too dangerous to be long suffered; therefore we pledge the republican party to appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all the territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

We demand a reduction of the letter postage to one cent per ounce.

In a republic like ours, where the citizen is sovereign and the official a servant, where no power is exerted except by the people, it is important that the sovereign, the people, should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence, which is to preserve us as a free nation; therefore, the state or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common school education.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by congress, in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine and we protest against the passage by congress of the free ship bill as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials, as well as those directly employed in our ship yards.

We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance and other approved modern defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of our harbors

and the channels of internal waterways; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific states, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the democratic policy of loaning the government's money without interest to "pet banks."

The conduct of our foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by inefficiency and cowardice. Having withdrawn from the senate all pending treaties effected by the republican administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected nor proposed any others in their stead.

Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaraugua canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America and with the islands and further coasts of the Pacific ocean.

We arraign the present democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports, under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1830, and the courtesy of nations which the Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the democratic majority in congress toward our fisheries as unfriendly and conspicuously unpatriotic and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry and indispensable resource of defense against a foreign enemy.

The name "American" applies alike to all citizens of the republic, and imposes upon all alike the same obligation of obedience to the laws; at the same time citizenship is and must be the panoply and the safeguard of him who wears it, and protect him, whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home, and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on lawful errand.

The men who abandoned the republican party in 1884, and continue to adhere to the democratic party, have deserted, not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance, of the freedom and purity of the ballot, but especially have they deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We, therefore, repeat our declaration of 1884, to wit: The reform of the civil service so auspiciously begun under a republican administration should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law, to all grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of the existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions, which lurk in the power of official patronage, may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the union cannot be measured by laws. The legislation of congress should conform to the pledges made by the loyal people and be so large and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the federal uniform shall become an inmate of an alms house, or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury, it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the government.

We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of the measures for pension relief, and the action of the democratic house of representatives in refusing even the consideration of general pension legislation.

In support of the principles herewith enumerated, we invite the co-operation of the patriotic men of all parties and especially of all working men, whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present administration.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESOLUTION.

The following was adopted just before the convention adjourned:

The first concern of all good governments is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of their homes. The republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality.

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM,

Adopted at Madison, May 9, 1888.

The republicans of Wisconsin, by their representatives in this convention, reaffirm their adherence to the principles set forth in the platforms adopted by the national convention of the republican party.

On the suject of protection their views are expressed in the platform which Abraham Lincoln approved, and on which he was elected, viz.: That while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties on imports, sound policy requires such adjustment of these imports as to encourage the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend the policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

While in favor of such a revision of the tariff and reduction of the revenue as will avoid accumulating a surplus in the treasury, after meeting the current expenses of the government and paying the national debt as rapidly as it matures, they demand that the revision shall be made by those friendly to the principle of protection and not by its enemies.

They denounce the last annual message of President Cleveland as an attack upon American industries in the interest of free trade. They oppose the tariff bill now pending in congress, reported by a majority of the committee on ways and means, as an unjust, dishonest and sectional measure, shaped to meet the exigencies of a party instead of being designed to promote the general interests and unfairly aiming a blow at the industries of one section of the country, while shielding those of the other.

They protest against the methods by which, in several states of the Union, large bodies of voters are practically disfranchised in order to promote the election of the democratic presidents, congressmen and other officials. These practices pervert and poison the very sources of the nation's political life, and make a mockery of a republican form of government. Every friend of free institutions should sternly oppose the party which practices, tolerates or consents to profit by these crimes that outrage the rights of the citizens of the whole republic. The evil complained of is an evil of the present time. To protest against it and to demand that it be corrected, is not an appeal to sectional prejudices or bygone issues, as is falsely alleged by those who profit by it. The republicans of Wisconsin desire the prosperity of all sections of the country, and friendly relations with all.

They further condemn, as tending to bring a salutary and eeded reformm into disrpuete and contempt, the sweeping changes in the subordinate officials of the government made by the present national adminstration, to reward and encourage partisan services, in flagrant disregard of the pledges which the president voluntarily gave when a candidate for election, and of the professions which, fron time to time, he has since submitted to the credulity of the public.

Justice and precedent alike demand, and have for years demanded, the admission of Dakota, with its population of more than 600,000 intelligent, industrious, and prosperous people, as a state of the union. Its exclusion, on partisan grounds solely by the democratic majority of the house of representatives, deserves the condemnation of all good citizens, and is an extreme example of a narrow, violent and unpatriotic party spirit.

It is the duty of congress to pass, and of the president to approve a wise, just and comprehensive pension bill, giving relief to disabled veteran soldiers and subsistence to the helpless widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, without regard to the time when disability was incurred or the cause of death. Our great and prosperous country can well afford to show our grateful appreciation by making liberal provisions for these purposes.

The republicans of Wisconsin, represented in this convention, present the name of Gov. Jeremiah M. Rusk to the national republican convention which meets in Chicago on the 19th of June next, as a candidate in every respect worthy to receive its nomination for the presidency. Governor Rusk's character and capacity have been proved by long and varied service in public life, both military and civil. He was one of the most gallant soldiers who fought in the war to preserve the Union. In the various positions he has occupied in civil life, as a representative in congress for many years, and as governor of this state for three successive terms, he has shown a fidelity to republican principles, an honesty, courage and wise judgment, such as eminently fit him for the duties of chief magistrate of the republic.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted unanimously at St. Louis, June 7, 1888.

The democratic party of the United States in national convention assembled, renew the pledge of its fidelity to the democratic faith, and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1884, and indorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last earnest message to congress as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction; and also indorses the efforts of our democratic representatives in congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation.

Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble union of free and indestructible states, now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and renown, devotion to a plan of government regulated by a written constitution strictly specifying every granted power and expressly reserving to the states or people the entire ungranted residue of power; the encouragement of a jealous popular vigilance directed to all who have been chosen for brief terms to enact and execute the laws, and are charged with the duty of preserving peace, ensuring equality and establishing justice.

The democratic party welcome an exacting scrutiny of the administration of the executive power, which four years ago was committed to its trust in the election of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, but it challenges the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the suffrages of the people during a most critical period of our financial affairs, resulting from over-taxation, the anomalous condition of our currency, and a public debt unmatured. It has, by the adoption of a wise and conservative course, not only avoided disaster, but greatly promoted the prosperity of our people.

It has reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the republican party touching the public domain, and has reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people, nearly one hundred millions of acres of land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens.

While carefully guarding the interest of the people consistent with the principles of justice and equity, it has paid out more for pensions and bounties to the soldiers and sailors of the republic than was ever paid before during an equal period. It has adopted and consistently pursued a firm and prudent foreign policy, preserving peace with all nations, while scrupulously maintaining all the rights and interests of our own government, and the people at home and abroad. The exclusion from our shores of Chinese laborers has been effectually secured under the provision of a treaty, the operation of which has been postponed by the action of a republican majority in the senate.

In every branch and department of the government under democratic control, the rights and welfare of all the people have been guarded and defended; every public interest has been protected and the equality of all our citizens before the law, without regard to race or color, has been steadfastly maintained. Upon its record, thus exhibited, and upon the pledge of a continuance to the people of the benefits of democracy, it invokes a renewal of public trust by the re-election of a chief magistrate who has been faithful, able, and prudent, and invokes, in addition to that trust, the transfer also to the democracy of the entire legislative power.

The republican party controlling the senate and resisting in both houses of congress a reformation of unjust and unequal tax laws, which have outlasted the necessities of war, and are now undermining the abundance of a long peace, deny to the people equality before the law, and the fairness and the justice which are their right. Then the cry of American labor for a better share in the rewards of industry is stifled with false pretense, enterprise is fettered and bound down to home markets, capital is discouraged with doubt, and unequal, unjust laws can neither be properly amended or repealed,

The democratic party will continue with all the power confided to it the struggle to reform these laws in accordance with the pledges of its last platform, indorsed at the ballot-box by the suffrages of the people. Of all the industrious freemen of our land, the immense majority, including every tiller of the soil, gain no advantage from excessive tax laws, but the price of nearly everything they buy is increased by the favoritism of an unequal system of tax legislation. All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.

It is repugnant to the creed of democracy that by such taxation the cost of the necessaries of life should be unjustifiably increased to all our people. Judged by democratic principles, the interests of the people are betrayed, when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted to exist, which, while unduly enriching the few that com-

bine, rob the body of our citizens, by depriving them of the benefits of natural competition. Every democratic rule of governmental action is violated when through unnecessary taxation a vast sum of money, far beyond the needs of an economical administration, is drawn from the people and the channels of trade, and accumulated as a demoralizing surplus in the national treasury. The money now lying idle in the federal treasury, resulting from superfluous taxation, amounts to more than one hundred and twenty-five millions, and the surplus collected is reaching the sum of more than sixty millions annually. Debauched by this immense temptation, the remedy of the republican party is to meet and exhaust, by extravagant appropriations and expenses, whether constitutional or not, the accumulation of extravagant taxation.

The democratic policy is to enforce frugality in public expense, and abolish unnecessary taxation. Our established domestic industries and enterprises should not, and need not, be endangered by the reduction and correction of the burdens of taxation. On the contrary, a fair and careful revision of our tax laws, with due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor, must promote and encourage every branch of such industries and enterprises, by giving them assurances of an extended market and steady and continuous operations in the interests of American labor, which should in no event be neglected. Revision of our tax laws, contemplated by the democratic party, should promote the advantage of such labor by cheapening the cost of necessaries of life in the home of every workingman, and at the same time securing to him steady remunerative employment. Upon this question of tariff reform, so closely concerning every phase of our national life, and upon every question involved in the problem of good government, the democratic party submits its principles and professions to the intelligent suffrages of the American people.

ADDITIONAL RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That this convention hereby indorses and recommends the early passage of the bill for the reduction of the revenue now pending in the house of representatives.

Resolved, That we express our cordial sympathy with struggling people of all nations in their efforts to secure for themselves the inestimable blessings of self-government and civil and religious liberty, and we especially declare our sympathy with the effort of those noble patriots who, led by Gladstone and Parnell, have conducted their grand and peaceful contest for home-rule in Ireland.

DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM.

Adopted at Madison, May 1, 1888.

The democrats of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, heartily and fully endorse the wise, conservative and patriotic course of Grover Cleveland as president of the United States.

We take pride in the manly courage with which he has faced the hosts of protected monopoly, and advocated the reduction of war tariff taxes, now retained only upon the every day necessities of the farmer, the artisan and the laborer, having long since been removed from the income, the bank capital and the bank checks of the rich.

We denounce a system of tariff taxes that, while it creates a dangerous annual surplus in the national treasury of $155,000,000, at the same time indirectly taxes the producers of the west, for the sole benefit of protected manufactures, $9 for every one dollar that goes into the treasury.

We therefore declare—

That the burden of taxation should rest upon those who use the luxuries, rather than upon those who use only the necessaries of life.

That taxation should be limited to the requirements of the government.

That a greater tax is robbery, under form of law.

We therefore demand that taxation be limited to the needs of the government economically administered and be levied on the luxuries rather than on the necessaries of life, and,

That taxation be reduced in strict conformity to the principles laid down by President Cleveland in his message to the 50th congress.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION PLATFORM.

[*Adopted at Indianapolis, May* 31, 1888.]

The prohibition party, in national convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all power in government, does hereby declare:

1. That the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages shall be made public crimes, and prohibited and punished as such.

2. That such prohibition must be secured through amendments of our National and State Constitutions, enforced by adequate laws adequately supported by administrative authority, and to this end the organization of the prohibition party is imperatively demanded in state and nation.

3. That any form of license taxation, or regulation of the liquor traffic, is contrary to good government; that any party which supports regulation by license or tax, enters into an alliance with such traffic and becomes the actual foe of the state's welfare, and that we arraign the republican and democratic parties for their persistent attitude in favor of the licensed inequity, whereby they oppose the demand of the people for prohibition, and through open complicity with the liquor cause defeat the enforcement of the law.

4. For the immediate abolition of the internal-revenue system, whereby our national government is deriving support from our greatest national vice.

5. That an adequate public revenue being necessary, it may properly be raised by impost duties, but import duties should be so reduced that no surplus should be accumulated in the treasury, and the burdens of taxation should be removed from foods, clothing and other comforts and necessaries of life, and imposed upon such articles of import as will give protection both to the manufacturer, employer and producing labor against the competition of the world.

6. That civil-service appointments for all civil offices, chiefly clerical in their duties, should be based upon moral, intellectual and physical qualifications, and not upon party service or party necessity.

7. That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of race, color or nationality, and that where, from any cause, it has been withheld from citizens who are of suitable age and mentally and morally qualified for the exercise of an intelligent ballot it should be restored by the people through the legislatures of the several states on such educational basis as they may deem wise.

8. For the abolition of polygamy and the establishment of uniform laws governing marriage and divorce.

9. For prohibiting all combination of capital to control and to increase the cost of products for popular consumption.

10. For the preservation and defense of the Sabbath as a civil institution without oppressing any who religiously observe the same on any other day than the first day of the week.

11. That arbitration is the christian, wise and economic method of settling national differences, and the same method should by judicious legislation be applied to the settlement of disputes between large bodies of employes and employers; that the abolition of the saloon would remove the burdens, moral, physical, pecuniary and social, which now oppress labor and rob it of its earnings, and would prove to be the wise and successful way of promoting labor reform; and we invite labor and capital to unite with us for the accomplishment thereof.

12. That monopoly in the land is a wrong to the people, and public land should be reserved to actual settlers, and that men and women should receive equal wages for equal work.

13. That our immigration laws should be so enforced as to prevent the introduction into our country of all convicts, inmates of dependent institutions and others physically incapacitated for self-support, and that no person shall have the ballot in any state who is not a citizen of the United States.

14. Recognizing and declaring that prohibition of the liquor traffic has become the dominant issue in national politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who, on this one dominant issue, are with us agreed, in the full belief that this party can and will remove sectional differences, promote national unity and insure the best welfare of our native land.

Resolutions were adopted by the convention favoring the payment of pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors, indorsing the work of the prohibition army of the blue and gray; con

NATIONAL PROHIBITION PLATFORM.

[Adopted at Indianapolis, May 31, 1884.]

demning the democratic and republican parties for denying the right of self-government to the 600,000 people of Dakota, and upon motion of a colored delegate from North Carolina, a resolution declaring "that we hold that all men are born free and equal and should be secured in their rights."

PROHIBITION STATE PLATFORM.

[*Adopted at Madison, May 24, 1888.*]

The prohibition party of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, adopt the following platform:

1. Reverently recognizing the Divine Providence and guidance in human affairs, we invoke the aid of Almighty God in securing righteous civil government.

2. We believe the traffic in intoxicating beverages is a great and constant source of crime, of immorality, of destruction of body and of imbecility of mind, of poverty and pauperism, the arch-enemy of labor and the great fountain of social and political corruption.

3. We insist on state an national prohibition and the enforcemement thereof through a party whose officers are thoroughly in sympathy with the same as the only and immediate remedy for this great and most urgent evil.

4. We regard all forms of license, high or low, as a fresh acceptance of an insufferable traffic, and its readoption into our social life and civil policy; and we hold that all political parties which favor license, and all men who vote for such parties, or in other ways aid in the continuance of the liquor traffic, do make themselves accessory to the evils which flow from this traffic and equally responsible in effect with the man who carries it on.

5. We sincerely sympathize with all lawful efforts on the part of workingmen to improve their condition and to make themselves more equal partakers in the general prosperity; but we declare that total abstinence for the individual and prohibition of the liquor traffic by the state lie at the threshold of labor reform.

6. In securing political and economic and social ends, we rely only upon sound reason and public assent, on free discussion and a conscientious use of our rights as citizens.

7. We favor thorough, liberal and complete public education; a more careful and just imposition of taxes; and a vigilant supervision of the uses to which the franchises entrusted to corporations are put. In all public measures we insist on the common welfare as the only criterion of sound legislation and wise social policy.

8. We are opposed to the issuing of free passes by any and all railroads for use in this state, except to their employes, and we are in favor of the passage of a law making it a crime for any state officer or member of the legislature or any judge of any court in this state, to accept or use such pass.

9. We favor the enactment of a law which will render liable for damages any railroad corporation whose employes may suffer injuries resulting from negligence of a co-employe.

10. We recognize in the work of the members of the W. C. T. U, and in the work of all other temperance women an effective and powerful ally in temperance reform, and bid them God-speed in their efforts for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

UNION LABOR.

Adopted at Cincinnati, May 16, 1888.

1. While we believe that the proper solution of the financial system will greatly relieve those now in danger of losing their homes by mortgage foreclosure and enable all industrious persons to secure a home as the highest result of civilization, we oppose land monopoly in every form, demand the forfeiture of unearned grants, the limitation of land-ownership, and such other legislation as will stop speculation in land and holding it unused from those whose necessities require it. We believe the earth was made for the people, and not to enable an idle aristocracy to subsist through rents upon the toil of the industrious, and that "corners" in land are as bad as "corners" in food, and that those who are not residents or citizens should not be allowed to own land in the United States. A homestead should be exempt to a limited extent from execution or taxation.

2. The means of communication and transportation should be owned by the people, as is the United States postal system.

3. The establishing of a national monetary system in the interest of the producers instead of the speculators and usurers, by which the circulating medium in necessary quantity and full legal tender should be issued directly to the people without the intervention of banks, or loaned to citizens upon land security at a low rate of interest. To relieve them from extortions of usury and enable them to control the money supply, postal savings banks should be established. While we have free coinage of gold we should have free coinage of silver. We demand the immediate application of all the idle money in the United States treasury to the payment of the bonded debt, and condemn the further issue of interest-bearing bonds either by the national government or by states, territories, or municipalities.

4. Arbitration should take the place of strikes and other injurious methods of settling labor disputes. The letting of convict labor to contractors should be prohibited, the contract system be abolished in public works, the hours of labor in industrial establishments reduced commensurate with the increased production by labor-saving machinery, employes protected from bodily injury, equal pay given for equal work for both sexes, and labor, agricultural and co-operative associations be fostered and encouraged by law. The foundation of a republic is in the intelligence of its citizens, and children who are drawn into workshops, mines and factories are deprived of the education which should be secured to all by proper legislation.

5. We demand the passage of a service pension bill to pension every honorably discharged soldier and sailor of the United States.

6. A graduated income tax is the most equitable system of taxation, placing the burden of government upon those who are best able to pay, instead of laying it on the farmers and exempting millionaire bondholders and corporations.

7. We demand a constitutional amendment making United States senators elective by a direct vote of the people.

8. We demand a strict enforcement of laws prohibiting the importation of subjects of foreign countries under contracts.

9. We demand the passage and enforcement of such legislation as will absolutely exclude the Chinese from the United States.

10. The right to vote is inherent in citizenship, irrespective of sex, and is properly within the province of state legislation.

11. The paramount issues to be solved in the interests of humanity are the abolition of usury, monopoly, and trusts; and we denounce the democratic and republican parties for creating and perpetuating these monstrous evils.

STATE LABOR PLATFORM.

Adopted in State Convention at Oshkosh, July 23d, 1888.

PREAMBLE.

The state convention of the union labor party, representing the business men, farmers and workingmen of Wisconsin, heartily endorse the national platform of the union labor party as adopted in Cincinnati, May 16, 1888, and in addition demand the following laws and regulations for the state of Wisconsin:

1. The taxation of all notes and mortgages. No mortgage or note shall be collected by law unless taxes have been fully paid upon it by the owner at the place where the mortgaged property is located or the party issuing the note resides.

2. All laws should be simplified, so that there is but one law on one subject, and that worded in plain language, which will enable the people to understand the law without paying enormous fees to lawyers.

3. The one-man power has no place in a republic, hence all public officials, as far as practicable, should be elected by a direct vote of the people and the voters be allowed to recall all unfaithful, inefficient and dishonest officials.

4. The bureau of labor statistics should be conducted in the interest of the whole people and not serve to furnish sinecures for political hacks.

5. A bureau of agricultural statistics should be established.

6. Congress should revise the patent laws, giving inventors a premium for their inventions and then giving the free use of such inventions to all the people, which will prevent the system of monoply now existing, and stop the robbery of both inventors and the people by heartless and greedy capitalists.

CONCLUSION.

The politicians of the republican and democratic parties have proved by their action that they have no sympathies in common with the masses of the people, but are either monopolists themselves or the tools of monopolists. The state conventions of both pledged themselves to abolish the contractor's ring in convict labor, yet voted down every measure looking to that end in the state legislature.

The union labor party is progressive in its nature and will further any measure that will aid in the elevation of man and secure the universal co-operation in place of our present sysstem of competition.

373-374

PART VI.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

PART VI

STATE INSTITUTIONS

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Wisconsin, though one of the youngest states in the Union, already ranks among the foremost in its public institutions. Both in its educational advantages and in its reformatory and charitable institutions it is surpassed by few of the states, and especially so in the west.

For its educational advantages it is largely indebted to the munificence of Congress in donating lands for the support of public schools, a state university, normal schools and an agricultural college. There are now in successful operation in this State, a University, comprising several colleges, and five normal schools The general government, when the State was first organized, and since, bestowed large tracts of land to it for educational purposes. This liberality has enabled Wisconsin to adopt a system of district, graded and high schools, normal schools and university which has placed the State in the front rank in the matter of education. The legislature has supplemented this wise liberality of the general government by more or less generous appropriations, until there are now over 6,000 common school districts and 150 free high schools in the State, the number of school houses being 6,000. There are 12,000 teachers employed. It is certainly not an exaggeration to say that the public schools of Wisconsin are, as a whole, in most excellent condition. Much good has resulted in the past from the enlightened views of our legislators as to education in general, and the common schools in particular. Besides, the people themselves are thoroughly imbued with the idea that popular education is the great safeguard of our liberties and the chief corner-stone of our advanced civilization.

Toward its unfortunate and criminal classes the State has pursued an even more liberal policy. By direct appropriations from the treasury, the people of Wisconsin have contributed for the upbuilding and support of penal and charitable institutions, the following sums: For the State Prison, $1,147,655.49; for the Industrial School for Boys, $1,248,903.79; for the Industrial School for Girls, $60,000.00; for the Institute for the Blind, $374,840.78; for the Deaf and Dumb, $1,110,692.47; for the State Hospital for the Insane, $2,898,568.02; for the Northern Hospital, $2,380,365.35; for the State Public School, $142,369.28; for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, $337,256.47; — making a total of $10,240,651.66. Whether these appropriations were wise, or whether they have been judiciously applied, are not proper subjects for inquiry and discussion in a work which aims only to furnish statistics. These expenditures for charitable and correctional purposes may not be too large, but they present a contrast to the amount expended by the State on its higher institutions of learning, and suggest a comparison between the number who have been directly benefited by these two classes of appropriations. The one is for a noble charity from which the State can expect but little return; the other is a prudent investment for which society receives a full equivalent in a more intelligent, virtuous and useful citizenship.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

The site of the present State Capitol was selected by the Hon. James D. Doty, October 27, 1836, and in December of the same year the territorial legislature, in session at Belmont, passed an act to establish the Capital at Madison. Messrs. James D. Doty, A. A. Bird and John F. O'Neill were appointed by the general government commissioners for constructing the capitol, and work was commenced on the building in the month of June following, under the direction of Mr. Bird. On the 4th of July, 1837, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The legislature met for the first time in Madison, November 26, 1838. The capitol building was not then in a suitable condition for the sessions of that body, so it assembled in the basement of the old American House, where Governor Dodge delivered his annual message. Here the Legislature met and adjourned from day to day, until temporary arrangements could be made for the reception of members in the Assembly Hall. During 1836 and 1837, the national government appropriated $40,000 for the capitol building, Dane county, $4,000, and the territorial legislature about $16,000; making the complete cost of the old capitol $60,000. The building, when finished, was a substantial structure, which, in architectural design and convenience of arrangement, compared favorably with capitols of adjacent and older states.

The warranty deed of the capitol square was given to the Territory, in consideration of $1.00 received, and the benefits and advantages to be derived from the location, by Stevens T. Mason, Julia G. Mason and Kintzing Prichett, of Detroit, and through their attorney, Moses M. Strong. It is dated Mineral Point, 16th January, 1839; and the square is described as sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, in township 7, range 9 east. This interesting document is now on file in the office of the State Treasurer.

On the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a state, in 1848, the constitutional convention then permanently located the capital at Madison. The capitol building proving inadequate to the growing wants of the State, the legislature of 1857 provided for its enlargement. By this act, the commissioners of school and university lands were directed to sell the ten sections of land appropriated by congress "for the completion of public buildings," and apply the proceeds toward enlarging and improving the state capitol. The state also appropriated $30,000 for the same object, and $50,000 was given by the city of Madison. The Governor and Secretary of State were made commissioners for conducting the work, which was begun in the fall of 1857, and continued from year to year until 1869, when the dome was completed.

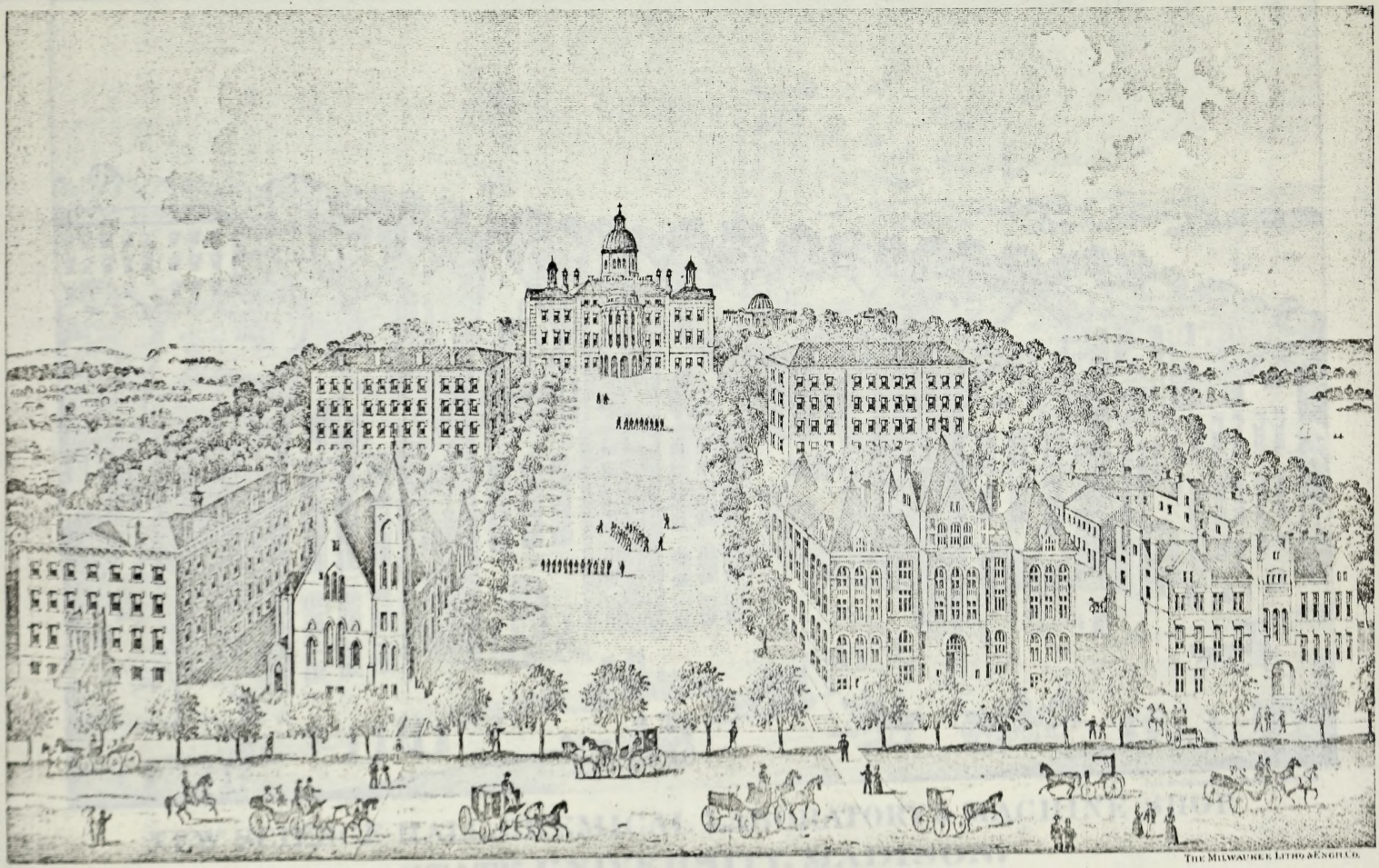
The legislature of 1882 appropriated $200,000 for the construction of two transverse wings to the capitol building, one on the north and the other on the south sides thereof, in order to provide additional room for the State Historical Society, the Supreme Court, the State Library, and for the increasing work of the state offices. The Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, with N. B. Van Slyke and John Winans, representing the Supreme Court, and E. W. Keyes, representing the Historical Society, were made commissioners for carrying out the work. The plans of architect D. R. Jones were adopted, and the bid of Bentleys & Nowlan, contractors, was accepted.

The work is now completed and the additional wings ready for occupancy. The picture of the building, elsewhere in this book, is an excellent representation of the State Capitol as it now appears.

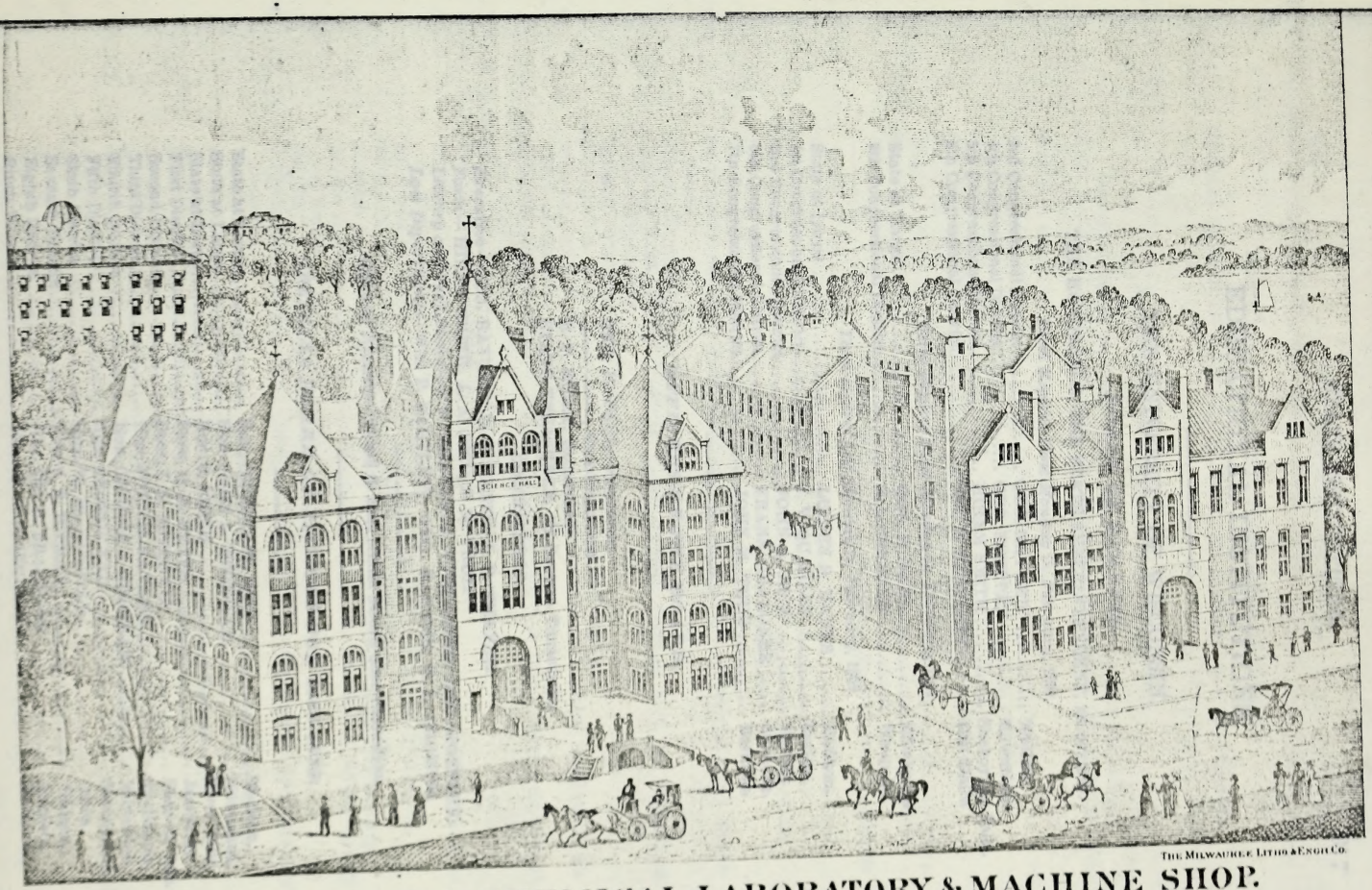
The total appropriations for the enlargement of the capitol and for the improvement of the park to the present time are $829,992.54. This does not include the sum of $6,500 appropriated, in 1875, for macadamizing to the center of the streets around the park.

The capitol park is nine hundred and fourteen feet square, cornering north, south, east and west, contains fourteen and four-tenths acres, and is situated on an elevation commanding a view of the Third and Fourth lakes and the surrounding country. In the center of the square stands the capitol, one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the United States. The height of the building from the basement to the top of the flag staff is 225½ feet, while the total length of its north and south wings, exclusive of steps and porticoes, with the addition of the new wings, is 396 feet, and of the east and west wings, 226 feet. The completeness of the arrangements on the inside fully correspond with the fine external appearance of the capitol.

THE STATE CAPITOL



THE MILWAUKEE LITHO & ENGR'G CO.



THE MILWAUKEE LITHO & ENGR CO.

NEW SCIENCE HALL, CHEMICAL LABORATORY & MACHINE SHOP.

STATE UNIVERSITY, MADISON.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

THE HONORABLE, THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT, EX-OFFICIO.

Term Expires First Monday in February, 1890.

3rd Congressional District	GEO. RAYMER	Madison.
4th Congressional District	GEO. KOEPPEN	Milwaukee.
5th Congressional District	HIRAM SMITH	Sheboygan Falls.
8th Congressional District	WM. P. BARTLETT	Eau Claire

Term Expires First Monday in February, 1891

State at Large	GEO. H. PAUL	Milwaukee
9th Congressional District	E. L. BROWNE	Waupaca.

Term expires first Monday in February, 1892.

State at Large	LUCIEN S. HANKS	Madison.
1st Congressional District	J. V. QUARLES	Racine.
2nd Congressional District	JOHN A. RICE	Merton.
6th Congressional District	FRANK CHALONER	Oshkosh.
7th Congressional District	JOHN M. TRUE	Baraboo.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

GEO. H. PAUL, PRESIDENT.
——— ———, VICE-PRESIDENT.
E. F. RILEY, SECRETARY.
STATE TREASURER, EX-OFFICIO TREASURER.

COMMITTEES.

Executive—GEO. RAYMER, L. S. HANKS, J. B. THAYER.
Farm—HIRAM SMITH, J. A. RICE, J. M. TRUE.
Library and Text-Books—J. B. THAYER, J. V. QUARLES, GEO. KOEPPEN.
Law Department—WM. P. BARTLETT, GEO. RAYMER, E. L. BROWNE.

Office of Regents—24 and 26 East Mifflin Street, near Post-office.

OFFICIAL BOARD OF VISITORS FOR 1888-1889.

State at Large	HON. GEORGE W. BIRD	Madison.
State at Large	HON. JOHN L. MITCHELL	Milwaukee.
State at Large	HON. C. SMITH	River Falls.
First District	PROF. C. H. KEYES	Janesville.
Second District	PROF. I. N. MITCHELL	Fond du Lac.
Third District	HON. JOHN H. SAVAGE	Shullsburg.
Fourth District	HON. GEORGE J. OBERMAN	Milwaukee.
Fifth District	HON. GEORGE END	Sheboygan.
Sixth District	HON. W. W. KIMBALL	Omro.
Seventh District	HON. J. B. WYMAN	Viroqua.
Eighth District	HON. IRA B. BRADFORD	Augusta.
Ninth District	HON. H. O. FAIRCHILD	Marinette.

FACULTIES, INSTRUCTORS AND OFFICERS.

THOMAS CHROWDER CHAMBERLIN, PH. D., LL. D., PRESIDENT of the University.

Faculties of the Colleges of Arts and Letters.

(Arranged, except the Vice-President, in order of date of collegiate graduation.)

JOHN BARBER PARKINSON, A. M., VICE-PRESIDENT, Professor of Civil Polity and Political Economy.

WILLIAM FRANCIS ALLEN, A. M., Professor of History.

ALEXANDER KERR, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

JOHN WILLIAM STEARNS, LL. D., Professor of the Science and Art of Teaching.

JOHN EUGENE DAVIES, A. M., M. D., LL. D., Professor of Physics.

ASAPH HALL, PH. D., LL. D., Consulting Director of the Washburn Observatory.

WILLIAM WILLARD DANIELLS, M. S., Professor of Chemistry.

WILLIAM H. ROSENSTENGEL, A. M., Professor of the German Language and Literature.

STEPHEN MOULTON BABCOCK, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Agricultural Chemistry.

JOHN CHARLES FREEMAN, LL. D., Professor of English Literature.

———— ————, Professor of Geology. (Instruction given by Pres. Chamberlin and Prof. Van Hise.)

FLETCHER ANDREW PARKER, Professor of Music.

DAVID BOWER FRANKENBURGER, A. M., Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory.

EDWARD THOMAS OWEN, A. B., Professor of the French Language and Literature.

EDWARD ASAHEL BIRGE, A. M., PH. D., Professor of Zoology.

ALLAN DARST CONOVER, C. E., Professor of Civil Engineering.

FREDERICK BELDING POWER, PH. G., PH. D., Professor of Pharmacy and Materia Medica.

FRANKLIN H. KING, Professor of Agrucultural Physics.

GEORGE BRAKERHOFF RANSOM, Passed Assistant Engineer, U. S. N., Professor of Steam Engineering.

LUCIUS HERITAGE, A. M., Professor of Latin.

CHARLES A. VAN VELZER, PH. D., Professor of Mathematics.

WILLIAM HOLME WILLIAMS, A. B., Assistant Professor of Greek and Instructor in Hebrew and Sanskrit.

STIMSON JOSEPH BROWN, Professor of Mathematics U. S. Navy. Detailed for duty at the Washburn Observatory.

STORM BULL, Mech. E., Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

CHARLES REID BARNES, PH. D., Professor of Botany.

GEORGE CARY COMSTOCK, PH. B., LL. B., Professor of Astronomy, Associate Director of the Washburn Observatory.

CHARLES RICHARD VAN HISE, M. S., Professor of Mineralogy and Petrography.

WILLIAM ARNON HENRY, Agr. B., Professor of Agriculture.

JOSEPH JASTROW, PH. D., Professor of Experimental and Comparative Psychology.

JAMES ALFRED COLE, 2d Lieut. 6th Cavalry, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

EMMETT S. GOFF, Professor of Horticulture.

JULIUS EMIL OLSON, B. L., Assistant Professor of the Scandinavian Language and Literature.

VICKERS T. ATKINSON, V. S., State Veterinarian, Professor of Veterinary Science.

FLOYD DAVIS, Ph. D. Temporary Professor of Metallurgy.

CHARLES ISAAC KING, Superintendent of the Department of Mechanic Arts.

SUSAN ALELAIDE STERLING, B. L., Instructor in German.

LUCY MARIA GAY, B. L., Instructor in French.

HOMER WINTHROP HILLYER, Ph. D., Instructor in Chemistry.

LEANDER MILLER HOSKINS, C. E., M. S., Instructor in Engineering.

CHARLES SUMNER SLICTER, B. S., Instructor in Mathematics.

THERESE FAVILL, B. L., Library Attendant.

DAVID ELLSWORTH SPENCER, B. L., Instructor in Rhetoric.

OSCAR HENRY ECKE, B. L., Instructor in Elocution.

FLORENCE CORNELIUS, B. L., Instructor in Latin.

Faculty of the College of Law.

HON. I. C. SLOAN, Dean of the Law Faculty, Professor of Equity, Real Estate and Corporations.
HON. J. H. CARPENTER, LL. D., Professor of Contracts, Torts and Criminal Law.
HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY, LL. D., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Professor of Wills and Constitutional Law.
HON. BURR W. JONES, LL. D., Professor of Domestic Relations, Personal Property and Evidence.
HON. CHARLES E. ESTABROOK, Attorney General, Professor of Municipal Corporations, Juries, Justice Court Procedure and Sales.

Special Lecturers.

HON. WILLIAM E. CARTER, Platteville, Special Lectures on Damages.
HON. GEORGE CLEMENTSON, Lancaster, Circuit Judge, Special Lectures on Estoppel.
HON. SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, JR., Green Bay, Circuit Judge, Special Lectures on Taxes and Tax Titles.
HON. JAMES G. JENKINS, Milwaukee, U. S. District Judge, Special Lectures on Negligence, Admiralty and Trade Marks.
HON. GEORGE H. NOYES, Milwaukee, Judge Superior Court, Special Lectures on Common Carriers.
HON. JOHN B. WINSLOW, Racine, Circuit Judge, Special Lectures on Criminal Law.

Staff of the Washburn Observatory.

ASAPH HALL, Ph. D., LL. D., Consulting Director.
GEORGE CARY COMSTOCK, Professor of Astronomy. Associate Director.
STIMSON JOSEPH BROWN, Professor of Mathematics, United States Navy. Detailed for duty at Washburn Observatory.
HERMAS VICTOR EGBERT, A. M., Assistant Astronomer.
HENRY CURWEN LORD, Student Assistant.
TIMOTHY L. HARRINGTON, Meteorological Observer.

Staff of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

WILLIAM ARNON HENRY, Professor of Agriculture. Director.
STEPHEN MOULTON BABCOCK, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry. Chief Chemist.
FRANKLIN H. KING, Professor of Agricultural Physics.
EMMETT S. GOFF, Professor of Horticulture.
FRED GARLAND SHORT, First Assistant Chemist.
FRITZ WILHELM AUGUST WOLL, M. S., Second Assistant Chemist.
LESLIE H. ADAMS, Farm Superintendent.

Agricultural Institutes.

WILLIAM HENRY MORRISON, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes.

Fellows.

(These give instruction a portion of their time.)
LOUISE MARION McMYNN, A. B., Fellow in Greek.
HARRIET TRAYNE REMINGTON, B. L., Fellow in German.
JOHN SAMUEL ROESELER, B. L. (Eng.), Fellow in History.
WALTER ALEXANDER ROGERS, B. C. E., Fellow in Engineering.
HARRY LUMAN RUSSELL, B. S., Fellow in Biology.

Other Officers.

MRS. MARY EKIN WHITTON, Principal of Ladies' Hall.
PROF. EDWARD THOMAS OWEN, Secretary of the Faculty.
DR. HENRY B. FAVILL, Examining Surgeon to the Battalion.
WILLIAM D. HIESTAND, Registrar, Room 34, Science Hall.

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS.

Fellows	5
Resident Graduates	3
Ancient Classical Course	65
Modern Classical Course	90
General Science Course	86
English Course	167
Civil Engineering Course	43
Mechanical Engineering Course	43
Mining and Metallurgical Courses	4
Long Agricultural Course	5
Short Agricultural Course	42
Law Course	122
Pharmacy Course	47
Total	722

The objects of the University are:

1. To provide amply for disciplinary training, (a) by presenting a varied group of college courses, each rendered capable of modification through elective studies, and (b) by offering carefully considered adaptations of these suited to afford a broad groundwork for subsequent professional training.
2. To provide trustworthy technical training in the leading professions.
3. To contribute to the advancement of knowledge, and to train students in investigation
4. To contribute directly to the higher education of the people.

It offers the following thirteen courses:

I. The Ancient Classical Course.
II. The Modern Classical Course.
III. The General Science Course.
IV. The English Course.
V. The Special Civic-Historical Course Antecedent to Law and Journalism.
VI. The Special Science Course Antecedent to Medicine.
VII. The Special Courses for Normal School Graduates.
VIII. The Law Course.
IX. The Agricultural Courses.
X. The Civil Engineering Course.
XI. The Mechanical Engineering Course.
XII. The Mining Engineering Course.
XIII. The Metallurgical Engineering Course.
XIV. The Pharmacy Course.

These courses together embrace the following branches of study:

MENTAL SCIENCE.

General Psychology—Experimental Psychology; History of Greek Philosophy; History of English Philosophy; Ethics; Æsthetics; Logic; Pedagogy.

CIVIC SCIENCE.

Civics—Elementary Law; English Constitutional Law; American Constitutional Law; International Law; Roman Law; Political Economy.

History—History of Ancient Institutions; of Modern Institutions and Civilization; Dynastic and Territorial History; American History; English History.

LINGUISTIC SCIENCE.

Greek—Reading and writing Greek; study of select Greek historians, poets, orators and dramatists; Derivation of technical terms.

Latin—Reading and writing Latin; study of select Roman historians, orators, poets; *seminar* work in text criticism and interpretation; Teachers' course in Latin.

German—Reading, speaking and writing German; study of the German classics; *seminar* work in German; pedagogical work in German.

French—Reading, writing and speaking French; study of French classics; lectures on French literature.

Spanish—Studied with reference to acquiring a reading knowledge.

Italian—Studied with reference to acquiring a reading knowledge.

Scandinavian Languages — Modern Norse, studied with reference to acquiring an easy reading knowledge of Norwegian, Danish and Swedish authors; old Norse and Icelandic, studied for historical and literary ends; lectures on Scandinavian literature and mythology.

Sanskrit — Studied for philological purposes.

Hebrew — Studied for philological and critical purposes.

Anglo-Saxon — Studied as the foundation of English.

Early and Later English — Studied etymologically and critically with reference to securing a mastery of our own tongue.

LINGUISTIC ART.

English Literature — General survey; English Masterpieces; American Masterpieces.

Rhetoric — Principles; Practical Rhetoric; Philosophy of Rhetoric; Rhetorical exercises.

Elocution — Lectures, criticism and practice.

Music — Vocal Culture; Piano Playing; Harmony; Solo and Chorus Practice.

MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE.

Pure Mathematics — Advanced Algebra; Solid Geometry; Trigonometry; Descriptive Geometry; Analytical Geometry; Differential Calculus; Differential and Integral Calculus; Method of Least Squares; Modern Analytical Geometry; Higher Plane Curves; Geometry of Three Dimensions; Differential Equations; Spherical Harmonics; Elliptic Functions; Theory of Functions; Quantics; Quaternions.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Astronomy — Descriptive, Theoretical and Practical; Instrumental work.

Physics — Experimental lectures; Mathematical physics; Laboratory work.

Chemistry — Descriptive and Analytical; Lectures and Laboratory Practice; Qualitative and Quantitative; Inorganic, Organic, Metallurgical and Toxicological; Urinalysis; Teachers' Course.

Mineralogy — Descriptive, determinative, optical and microscopical Mineralogy; Blowpipe Analysis; Crystallography.

Geology — General, Special and Applied; General and Microscopic Petrography; Paleontology.

Zoology — General and Descriptive; Vertebrate Anatomy; Histology; Physiology; Embryology; Original Investigation.

Bacteriology — Study of Bacteria by culture and other methods.

Botany — Descriptive and Analytical; Vegetable Histology, Embryology and Physiology; Special and Original Work.

MILITARY SCIENCE.

Tactics and Drill — Infantry and Artillery; Military Drill.

APPLIED SCIENCE AND ART.

Agriculture — Farm Management; Stock Raising; History and Condition of Improved Breeds; Theory of Stock Breeding; Study of Pedigrees; Care and Management of Stock; Dairying; Laws of Growth; Feeding Standards; Feeding for Milk, for Meat, for Growth.

Agricultural Chemistry — Chemical Relations of soil, water and air to plant development: Fertilizers, Commercial and Manurial; Composition and Feeding Value of crops and fodders; Chemistry of the Dairy; Composition of Milk and its manufactured products; Detection of Adulterations; Fermentation and Decay.

Agricultural Botany — Relation of plants to soil, moisture and atmosphere; Development of useful plants; Dependence of Growth on external conditions; How plant food is manufactured and stored; Reproduction by cuttings, grafts, buds, spores and seeds; Testing seeds; Diseases of plants.

Agricultural Physics — Capillary and Osmotic Action in relation to soils, plants and animal tissues; Mechanical Principles applied to farming; Pressure and Flow of Water in soils, drains, pipes and tanks; Drainage; Relations of Heat, to soil, to animal and plant growth; Farm Structures; Ventilation of farm buildings.

Veterinary Science — Animal Diseases; Animal Surgery.

Horticulture — (Course to be remodeled under the professor just elected).

Mechanics — Elementary Mechanics; Analytical Mechanics; Graphic Statics; Mechanics of Materials; Mechanics of Machinery; Theory of Structures; Thermodynamics.

Practical Mechanics—Bench and Machine Work in Wood; Pattern Work and Moulding; Hand Work in Iron; Forge Work; Machine Work in Iron; Machine Construction; Model Designing; Construction and Testing.

Surveying—Elementary Surveying; Railroad Surveying; Topographical Surveying; Geodesy.

Engineering—Steam Engineering; Hydraulic Engineering; Mine Engineering; Sanitary Engineering; Building Construction; Machine Construction; Hydraulic Motors.

Engineering Draughting—Elementary Drawing; Descriptive Geometry Problems; Working Drawings of Machines; Stereotomy; Topographical Draughting and Platting; Working Drawings of Framed Structures; Working Drawings of Mine Structures and Mine Timbers; Drawings of Metallurgical Structures.

Metallurgy, Ore Concentration, Assaying—Metallurgy of Iron, Copper, Lead, Gold, Silver, etc.; Fuel; Refractory Materials; Treatment of Ores; Assays by different methods.

Pharmacy—Pharmaceutical Chemistry; Practical Pharmacy; Materia Medica; Pharmaceutical Botany.

LEGAL SCIENCE AND ART.

Law—Equity; Constitutional Law; Admiralty; Estoppel; Municipal Corporations: Commercial Corporations; Contracts; Negligence; Common Carriers; Torts; Damages; Sales; Taxes and Tax-titles; Juries; Pleadings and Practice; Evidence; Justice Court Procedure; Criminal Law; Wills; Domestic Relations; Personal Property; Real Estate.

The foregoing branches are arranged in definite courses of study the general nature of which may be judged from the required studies in each given below. In most of the courses considerable opportunity is afforded for electing studies in addition to those required, and a certain amount of such electives is necessary to make up the full course of study. The students are thereby enabled to modify and adopt their courses in some measure to their own tastes and prospective professions.

ANCIENT CLASSICAL COURSE.

Required Studies—Greek, Latin, mathematics, Anglo Saxon, early English, rhetoric, English literature, psychology (followed by two terms of philosophical study), political economy, constitutional law, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology.

Elective Studies—Sufficient to make up four full years' work. These may be selected from any of the studies offered in the Colleges of Arts and Letters which the student can advantageously take.

MODERN CLASSICAL COURSE.

Required Studies—Latin, German, French, Anglo Saxon, mathematics, rhetoric, English literature, psychology (followed by two terms of philosophicial study), political economy, constitutional law, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology.

Elective Studies—Sufficient to make up four full years' work. These may be selected from any of the studies offered in the Colleges of Arts and Letters which the student can advantageously take.

GENERAL SCIENCE COURSE.

Required Studies—Mathematics, botany, zoology, physics, chemistry, psychology, civics, German, French or English, rhetoric and at least two "Long Courses" in science, embracing astronomy, physics, chemistry, zoology, botany, mineralogy and geology.

Elective Studies—Sufficient to make a total of thirty-nine terms' work during the course.

ENGLISH COURSE.

Required Studies—Early English, English literature, rhetoric, German, French or Latin, American, dynastic, territorial and English history, psychology (followed by two terms of philosophical study), political economy, constitutional law, physics, chemistry and zoology.

Elective Studies—Sufficient to make up a total of thirty-nine terms' work during the course. These may be selected from any studies in the Colleges of Arts and Letters which the student can take to advantage.

CIVIC-HISTORICAL COURSE ANTECEDENT TO THE STUDY OF LAW AND JOURNALISM.

For the accommodation of those contemplating the study of law or journalism, extended courses in civil polity, economics and historical science, together with literary and philosophical branches, have been arranged so as to constitute the work of the Junior and

Senior years of the collegiate course. Students are thus enabled to profit by an adaptation of their college course to their future work without essential deviation from the general purposes of collegiate training.

SPECIAL SCIENCE COURSE ANTECEDENT TO THE STUDY OF MEDICINE.

In response to a request from the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the University offers a special course in science adapted to those contemplating the study of medicine and surgery. It embraces long thorough courses in chemistry, physics, vertebrate anatomy, histology, zoology, botany and kindred branches, which are intended to give a broad and solid foundation for the professional medical course, while at the same time they give a large measure of collegiate culture.

SPECIAL COURSE FOR NORMAL SCHOOL GRADUATES.

To afford graduates of the State Normal Schools facilities for extending their studies advantageously, and at the same time to attain a recognized standing leading to a degree, without loss of time or inconvenience arising from the want of adjustment of their previous studies to the standard college courses, special courses have been adopted by the University by which two additional years of successful study will enable graduates from the advanced Normal courses to graduate from the University with a degree.

ELEMENTARY CREEK CLASS.

For the accommodation of those who are unable to secure a preparation in Greek elsewhere, a course in elementary Greek is provided for those who are otherwise prepared for admission to the University (see requiremeuts for admission following) enabling them to take the Ancient Classical Course. Five years are usually required for the completion of the full course.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSE.

Required Studies.—Mathematics, draughting, theoretical mechanics, applied mechanics, practical mechanics, topographical engineering, constructive engineering, sanitary engineering, hydraulic engineering, astronomy, mineralogy, metallurgy, petrography, geodesy, physics, chemistry, German or French, rhetoric.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING COURSE.

Required Studies—Mathematics, draughting, theoretical mechanics, applied mechanics, practical mechanics, machine construction, mineralogy, metallurgy, petrography, physics, chemistry, German or French, rhetoric.

MINING AND METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING COURSES.

Required Studies—Mathematics, draughting, theoretical mechanics, applied mechanics, practical mechanics, topographical engineering, constructive engineering, mine engineering, astronomy, mineralogy, metallurgy, microscopic petrography, geology, assaying, concentration of ores, botany, zoology, mineralogy (Long Course), physics, chemistry, German or French, rhetoric.

AGRICULTURAL COURSES.

Long Course—Required Studies—Vegetable morphology, animal morphology, vegetable physiology, vertebrate anatomy, embryology, botany, forestry, horticulture, human physiology, agriculture, agricultural chemistry, agricultural physics, veterinary science, entomology, practical mechanics, chemistry, physics, geology, political economy, constitutional law, mathematics, surveying, rhetoric, English, French or German. Special investigations in agricultural chemistry, agricultural physics, horticulture and botany.

Short Course—Sixty lectures upon agriculture, sixty lectures upon agricultural chemistry, sixty lectures on agricultural physics, twenty-four lectures on agricultural botany, thirty-six lectures upon veterinary science, twenty lectures on the surface features, climate, meteorology of Wisconsin and the United States, practical mechanics, 120 hours' shop work; laboratory work in agricultural physics, chemistry and botany.

COURSE IN PHARMACY.

Required Studies—Practical pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemistry, inorganic, organic, qualitative and quantitative chemistry, pharmaceutical laboratory work, materia medica. Special work in advanced chemistry, botany and pharmacy; Thesis work.

LAW COURSE.

Required Studies—Equity, constitutional law, admiralty, estoppel, municipal corporations, commercial corporations, contracts, common carriers, negligence, torts, damages, sales, tax and tax-titles, juries, pleadings and practice, evidence, justice court procedure, criminal law, wills, domestic relations, personal property, real estate.

METHODS OF ADMISSION.

I. By examinations at the University.

II. By special local examinations under the supervision of an authorized agent of the University.

III. By presentation of a proper certificate from an accredited school.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

All courses of the University are open to women on precisely the same terms as men.

1. *General examination for all candidates for the Freshman Class;* Orthography, grammar, sentential analysis, arithmetic, algebra through quadratics, plane geometry, civil and physical geography, U. S. history.

(2). *For the Ancient Classical Course*, the above (1), and ancient and English history; Latin grammar and composition, Cæsar (four books), Cicero (six orations), Virgil (six books), Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Greek grammar and composition, Xenophon's Anabasis (three books), Homer's Iliad (two books).

(3). *For the Modern Classical Course*, all the above (1) and (2) except Greek, instead of which German grammar and twenty lessons in any Standard German reader, and solid geometry are required.

(4). *For the English Course*, the general examination required of all (1), and English literature, ancient and English history, botany, physiology, natural philosophy and solid geometry.

(5). *For the General Science, Special Science* (pre-medical), *Long Agricultural* and all *Engineering Courses*, the general examination required of all (1), and German grammar, twenty lessons in the German reader, botany, physiology, natural philosophy and solid geometry.

(6). *For the Civic-Historic Course*, the same as for the English or classical courses.

(7). *For the Elementary Greek Class* (Greek not required), Latin grammar and composition, Cæsar (four books), Cicero (two orations), Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline, ancient and English history, and the general examination required of all (1).

(8). *For Special Students*, the English branches required for the General Science Course including the general examination (1).

(9). *For Law and Pharmacy*, evidence of sufficient education to profitably pursue the courses.

Persons desiring specific details will find the President, Secretary and Registrar ready to give any required information, either of whom may be addressed by title simply.

BUILDINGS.

The University buildings are eleven in number: University Hall, devoted to the literary, mathematical, historical, philosophical, and civic departments; North Hall, devoted to German and Scandinavian; Agricultural Hall, occupied by the Experiment Station and the agricultural department; Science Hall, devoted to physics, zoology, botany, mineralogy, geology and the engineering departments; the Chemical Laboratory, devoted to chemistry, metallurgy and assaying; the Machine Shop, devoted to mechanical practice and the necessary mechanical work of the University; Library Hall, embracing the library and the general assembly hall; Ladies' Hall, occupied by the musical and ladies' literary rooms, besides ladies' boarding rooms; two Observatories, devoted to astronomy; the Gymnasium, occupied also as an armory and drill hall. The Machine Shops, the Chemical Laboratory and Science Hall are new buildings of the most approved construction and appointments. The latter is pronounced the best building of its kind in this country.

LABORATORIES.

The University is unusually well furnished with laboratories whose equipment is of the highest order. They are twenty in number, devoted to the following purposes: agricultural chemistry, agricultural physics, assaying, bacteriology, elementary botany, advanced botany, organic chemistry, qualitative chemistry, quantitative chemistry, engineering, geology, histology, mineralogy, petrography, pharmacy, photography, physics (embracing several sub-laboratories), psychology, elementary zoology, advanced zoology.

THE MILWAUKEE LITHO. & ENGR. CO.

WASHBURN OBSERVATORY.

"ANNAPOLIS OBSERVATORY."

LIBRARIES.

The University has a general library containing about 17,000 volumes, and is developing a series of special libraries devoted to the technical work of the several departments, among which the law library, the Woodman Astronomical Library and the agricultural library are the more considerable. Smaller libraries are being formed relating to pharmacy, engineering, zoology, botany, geology, mineralogy, physics, German, chemistry and other subjects.

Besides these, which belong to the University, there are accessible to students the State Historical Library, 130,000 volumes, including pamphlets; the State Law Library, 20,000 volumes, and the City Library, 9,000 volumes, altogether, constituting library facilities surpassed at only a few places in this country.

GENERAL POLICY.

It is the general policy of the Institution to foster the higher educational interests of the state, broadly and generously interpreted. It is its aim to make ample provision for the demands of advanced scholarship in as many of the lines of intellectual development as its means will permit. By prescribing the larger portion of the studies of the regular courses in the earlier years, and by leaving the larger number in the later portion of the course to the selection of the student, it endeavors to give a judicious measure of direction together with sufficient room for choice to permit individual adaptation and special development.

The University endeavors to avoid all that is sectarian or partisan, without withdrawing its sympathy and influence from whatever contributes to good citizenship and high character.

Subjects which constitute party questions will be avoided in the courses of study. The subject of tariff having come to be a definite party issue will be omitted from instruction, in all partisan phases of the subject.

The University recognizes no distinction of race, color or sex. All who conform to its intellectual and moral requirements are equally entitled to its privileges.

METHODS OF WORK.

The methods of work embrace nearly or quite all of those that have proved efficient in the experience of similar institutions. Recitations, emancipated from servile text-book work, still hold a large place. Lectures, especially in the departments admitting of experimental and objective illustration, also occupy a large place. Freedom of discussion and questioning by the student accompany both methods. The laboratory system in all the departments in which it is practicable is fully employed. The German *seminar* system is being introduced.

DEPARTMENTS OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION.

Knowledge being the foundation of all true education, the University of Wisconsin recognizes the search for new knowledge and the crucial testing of the old to be an important function of a University. Two departments of the University are devoted almost exclusively to original research, the Washburn Observatory and the Agricultural Experiment Station. A limited but increasing amount of original investigation is being done in other departments in immediate connection with instructional work.

AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTES.

Through special legislative provision, a carefully conducted system of Farmers' Institutes is maintained under the auspices of the University. It is placed in the immediate charge of a Superintendent, who carefully elaborates and judiciously controls the organization and execution of all the institutes. He is aided by special conductors who assist in perfecting the details and carrying the whole into effect.

The director of the Experiment Station renders as much assistance as is consistent with his other duties, directing his efforts chiefly to the discussion of the practical problems affected by the experimental work of the Station, and the educational work of the University. Experts from different states and from Canada are engaged to present special important themes. State and local talent is freely used, and not the least of the educational benefits is the development of latent ability in writing, speaking and experimenting which has followed as an incidental result.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE LECTURESHIP.

An admirable system of Teachers' Institutes is maintained in Wisconsin under the supervision of the Regents of the State Normal Schools. By a special act of the Legislature of 1883 the Professor of Pedagogy of the University was appointed lecturer to these institutes,

and a special appropriation made to meet the necessary expenses. Through this provision about forty lectures are given annually at as many different institutes held in various portions of the state. These lectures are directed in part toward the promotion of advanced professional work, and in part toward fostering higher and broader educational views among the people.

CALENDAR FOR ACADEMIC YEAR, 1888-89.

Fall Term began Wednesday, September 5.
Fall Term closed Wednesday, December 19—15 weeks.
Winter Term began Wednesday, January 2.
Winter Term closes Wednesday, March 27—12 weeks.
Spring Term begins Wednesday, April 3.
Examination of candidates for admission, June 13 and 14.
Commencement, Wednesday, June 19, 9 A. M.
Examination of candidates for admission, September 3 and 4.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The following are the acts of the legislature providing for the establishing of Farmers' Institutes, in connection with the State University:

[No. 52, A.] [Published February 21, 1885.]

CHAPTER 9.

AN ACT to provide for holding Agricultural Institutes.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Board of Regents of the State University is hereby authorized to hold institutes for the instruction of citizens of this state in the various branches of agriculture. Such institutes shall be held at such times in the months of November, December, January, February, March and April in each year, and at such places as said Board may direct. The said Board shall make such rules and regulations as it may deem proper for organizing and conducting such institutes, and may employ an agent or agents to perform such work in connection therewith as they deem best. The course of instruction at such institutes shall be so arranged as to present to those in attendance the results of the most recent investigations in theoretical and practical agriculture.

SECTION 2. For the purposes mentioned in the preceding section, the said Board may use such sum as it may deem proper, not exceeding the sum of five thousand dollars in any one year, from the general fund, and such amount is hereby annually appropriated for that purpose.

SECTION 3. This act shall be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved February 19, 1885.

[No. 1, A.] [Published March 21, 1887.]

CHAPTER 62.

AN ACT relating to Agricultural Institutes, and amendatory of chapter 9, laws of 1885.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1, chapter 9, laws of 1885, is hereby amended, by omitting from said section the words, "in the months of November, December, January, February, March and April in each year," where they occur in the fifth, sixth and seventh lines thereof, so that said section, when so amended, shall read as follows: Section 1. The Board of Regents, of the State University, is hereby authorized to hold institutes for the instruction of citizens of this state in the various branches of agriculture. Such institutes shall be held at such times, and at such places as the board may direct. The said board shall make such rules and regulations as it may deem proper for organizing and conducting such institutes, and may employ an agent or agents to perform such work in connection therewith, as they deem best. The course of instruction at such institutes, shall be so arranged as to present to those in attendence, the results of the most recent investigations in theoretical and practical agriculture.

SECTION 2. Section 2, chapter 9, laws of 1885, is hereby amended, by striking out the words, "five thousand dollars, where they occur in the fourth line of said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "twelve thousand dollars," so that said section, when so amended, shall read as follows: Section 2. For the purposes mentioned in the preceding

section, the said Board may use such sum as it may deem proper, not exceeding the sum of twelve thousand dollars in any one year, from the general fund, and such amount is hereby annually appropriated for that purpose.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 16, 1887.

The following were the Institutes held during the winter of 1888–89, under the superintendency of W. H. Morrison:

Places.	Counties.	Dates.
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	November 13, 14
Friendship	Adams	November 20, 21
Amherst	Portage	November 23, 24
Mondovi	Buffalo	November 27, 28
Bloomington	Grant	November 27, 28
Mt. Sterling	Crawford	November 30, 1
Platteville	Grant	December 4, 5
Dodgeville	Iowa	December 6, 7
Darlington	La Fayette	December 11, 12
Brodhead	Green	December 13, 14
Plainfield	Waushara	December 18, 19
Westfield	Marquette	December 20, 21
Berlin	Green Lake	December 26, 27
Hortonville	Outagamie	December 28, 29
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	January 9, 10
Egleton	Chippewa	January 11, 12
Baldwin	St. Croix	January 11, 12
Osceola Mills	Polk	January 14, 15
River Falls	Pierce	January 15, 16
Menomonie	Dunn	January 17, 18
Durand	Pepin	January 17, 18
Arcadia	Trempealeau	January 22, 23
Viroqua	Vernon	January 22, 23
Fountain City	Buffalo	January 24, 25
Sparta	Monroe	January 24, 25
West Salem	La Crosse	January 29, 30
Reedsburg	Sauk	January 31, 1
Oregon	Dane	February 5, 6
Delavan	Walworth	February 5, 6
Janesville	Rock	February 7, 8
Union Grove	Racine	February 7, 8
Port Washington	Ozaukee	February 11, 12
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	February 13, 14
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	February 15, 16
Black River Falls	Jackson	February 18, 19
Mauston	Juneau	February 20, 21
Waupaca	Waupaca	February 26, 27
West Bend	Washington	February 26, 27
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	February 28, 1
Kenosha	Kenosha	February 28, 1
Portage	Columbia	March 5, 6
Beaver Dam	Dodge	March 7, 8
Phillips	Price	March 11, 12
Medford	Taylor	March 12, 13
Wausau	Marathon	March 12, 13
Colby	Clark	March 14, 15
Grand Rapids	Wood	March 14, 15
Green Bay	Brown	March 19, 20
Richland Center	Richland	March 19, 20
Chilton	Calumet	March 21, 22
Lake Mills	Jefferson	March 21, 22
Waukesha	Waukesha	March 26, 28

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

EX-OFFICIO.

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR.
THE HONORABLE, THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

APPOINTED.

Term ending February, 1890.

J. H. EVANS, Platteville. WM. E. ANDERSON, Milwaukee.
C. A. HUTCHINS, Fond du Lac.

Term ending February, 1891.

S. M. HAY, Oshkosh. EMIL WALLBER, Milwaukee.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Stevens Point.

Term ending February, 1892.

W. H. CHANDLER, Madison. E. M. JOHNSON, Whitewater.
CHARLES V. GUY, River Falls.

OFFICERS.

J. H. EVANS,
PRESIDENT.
S. M. HAY,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
W. H. CHANDLER,
SECRETARY.
STATE TREASURER.
EX-OFFICIO TLEASURER.

Committees.

Executive—Regents Evans, Chandler, Johnson.
Finance—Regents Hay, Phillips, Wallber.
Teachers—Regents Chandler, Thayer, Wallber.
Institutes—Regents Thayer, Chandler, Hoard.
Examination of Graduating Classes—Regents Hutchins, Chandler, Thayer.
Course of Study and Text-Books—Regents Thayer, Hutchins, Guy.
Inspection of Schools and Grounds—Regents Phillips, Guy, Evans, Johnson.

Boards of Visitors to Normal Schools, 1888-89.

Platteville—Rev. S. D. Pulford, Lancaster; Supt. E. C. Wiswall, Prairie du Sac; Wm. Hooper, Esq., Darlington.

Whitewater—Rev. Judson Titsworth, Milwaukee; Supt. John T. Flavin, Watertown; Prof. George S. Parker, Janesville.

Oshkosh—Hon. Michael Kirwan, Manitowoc; Supt. A. W. Millard, Markesan; Rev. Mary J. De Long, Menasha.

River Falls—Rev. J. L. Dudley, Eau Claire; Hon. J. C. Bartholf, Milton; Supt. W. L. Cummings, Trempealeau.

Milwaukee—Prof. J. C. Freeman, Madison; Supt. Chas. L. Harper, Lancaster; Supt. I. N. Mitchell, Fond du Lac.

HISTORY OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The Constitution of the State, adopted 1848, provides, "that the revenue of the School Fund shall be exclusively applied to the following objects:

"1st. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor"

"2d. That the residue of the income of the School Fund shall be appropriated to the support of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor."

No effort was made to take advantage of this provision of the Constitution for the endowment of normal schools until 1857, when an act was passed providing "that the income of twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds arising from the sale of swamp and overflowed lands should be appropriated to normal institutions and academies, under the supervision and direction of a Board of Regents of Normal Schools," who were to be appointed in pursuance of the provisions of that act. Under this law, the income placed at the disposal of the regents was distributed for several years to such colleges, academies and high schools as maintained a normal class, and in proportion to the number of pupils in the class who passed satisfactory examinations conducted by an agent of the Board.

In 1865, the Legislature divided the swamp lands and Swamp Land Fund into two equal parts, one for drainage purposes, the other to constitute a Normal School Fund. The income of the latter was to be applied to establishing, supporting and maintaining normal schools, under the direction and management of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, with a proviso that one-fourth of such income should be transferred to the Common School Fund, until the annual income of that fund should reach $200,000. During the same year, proposals were invited for extending aid in the establishment of a normal school, and propositions were received from various places.

In 1866, the Board of Regents was incorporated by the Legislature. In February, Platteville was conditionally selected as the site for a school, and as it had become apparent that a productive fund of about $600,000, with a net income of over $30,000, was already in hand, with a prospect of a steady increase as fast as lands were sold, the Board, after a careful investigation and consideration of different methods, decided upon the policy of establishing several schools, and of locating them in different parts of the State.

At a meeting held on the 2d day of May, in the same year, the Board designated Whitewater as the site of a school for the southeastern section of the State, where a building was subsequently erected, and on the 16th permanently located a school at Platteville, the academy building at that place having been donated for that purpose.

The school at Platteville was opened October 9, 1866, under Prof. Charles H. Allen, previously agent of the Board, and professor in charge of the normal department of the State University. Prof. Allen resigned at the close of four years' service, and the school was placed in charge of E. A. Charleton, from Lockport, N. Y. After a service of more than eight years, President Charleton also resigned, his resignation taking effect at the close of 1878, and D. McGregor, long connected with the school as a professor, took his place.

The school at Whitewater was opened on the twenty-first of April, 1868, under Oliver Arey, A. M., formerly connected with the normal schools at Albany and Brockport, N. Y., and the building was on the same day dedicated to its uses with appropriate ceremonies. On the resignation of President Arey, in 1877, Wm. F. Phelps, A. M., an educator of large experience and of wide reputation, was chosen by the Board to take charge of the school. He was succeeded at the end of two years, by J. W. Stearns, A. M., who resigned in January, 1885, to take the professorship of theory and art of teaching in the University of Wisconsin. Prof. T. B. Pray acted as president for the remainder of the school year, when Prof. Albert Salisbury assumed the presidency, having been elected at the meeting of the Board of Regents held in February, 1885. President Salisbury formerly taught in the school, but for two years had been engaged in supervisory educational work in the south.

A building was completed during the year 1870, for a third Normal school at Oshkosh, but owing to a lack of funds, it was not opened for the admission of pupils during the year. The opening and the ceremony of dedicating the building took place September 19, 1871. The president of the school is George S. Albee, A. M., previously superintendent and principal of public schools at Racine.

A fourth Normal School was opened in September, 1875, at River Falls, Pierce county, under the charge of Warren D. Parker, A. M., formerly superintendent and principal of public schools in Janesville. It supplied a want long felt in the northwest part of the state.

September 14, 1885, a fifth Normal School was opened in the city of Milwaukee, Prof. J. J. Mapel, formerly principal of the Milwaukee high school, was elected president. This school was located and established pursuant to action of the Legislature, directing the Board of Regents to establish and open the school when the city of Milwaukee should have furnished a site and building satisfactory to the Board of Regents, costing not less than $50,000, if the income at the disposal of the Board was sufficient to maintain the same. Upon the completion of the building, and the conveyance of the same to the state, the

Legislature made an appropriation of $10,000 to aid in the immediate opening and maintenance of the school.

The law under which these schools are organized provides that "The exclusive purpose of each normal school shall be the instruction and training of persons both male and female in the theory and art of teaching, and in all the various branches that pertain to a good common school education, and in all subjects needful to qualify for teaching in the public schools; also to give instructian in the fundamennal laws of the United States and of this State, and in what regards the rights and duties of citizens.

REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Tuition is free to all students who are admitted to these normal schools under the following regulations of the Board of Regents.

1. Each assembly district in the State shall be entitled to eight representatives in the normal schools, and in case vacancies exist in the representation to which any assembly district is entitled, such vacancies may be filled by the president and secretary of the Board of Regents.

2. Candidates for admission shall be nominated by the superintendent of the county (or if the county superintendent has not jurisdiction, then the nomination shall be made by the city superintendent), in which such candidate may reside, and shall be at least sixteen years of age, of sound bodily health, and good moral character. Each person so nominated shall receive a certificate setting forth the name, age, health and character, and a duplicate of such certificate shall be immediately sent by mail, by the superintendent to the secretary of the board.

3. Upon the presentation of such certificate to the president of a normal school, the candidate shall be examined under the direction of said president in the branches required by law for a third grade certificate, except history, theory and practice of teaching, and if found qualified to enter the normal school in respect to learning, he may be admitted after furnishing such evidence as the president may require of good health and good moral character, and after subscribing to the following declaration:

I, —— ——, do hereby declare that my purpose in entering this State Normal School is to fit myself for the profession of teaching, and that it is my intention to engage in teaching in the schools of the State.

4. No person shall be entitled to a diploma who has not been a member of the school in which such diploma is granted, at least one year, nor who is less than nineteen years of age; a certificate of attendance may be granted by the president of a normal school to any person who shall have been a member of such school for one term, provided, that in his judgment, such certificate is deserved.

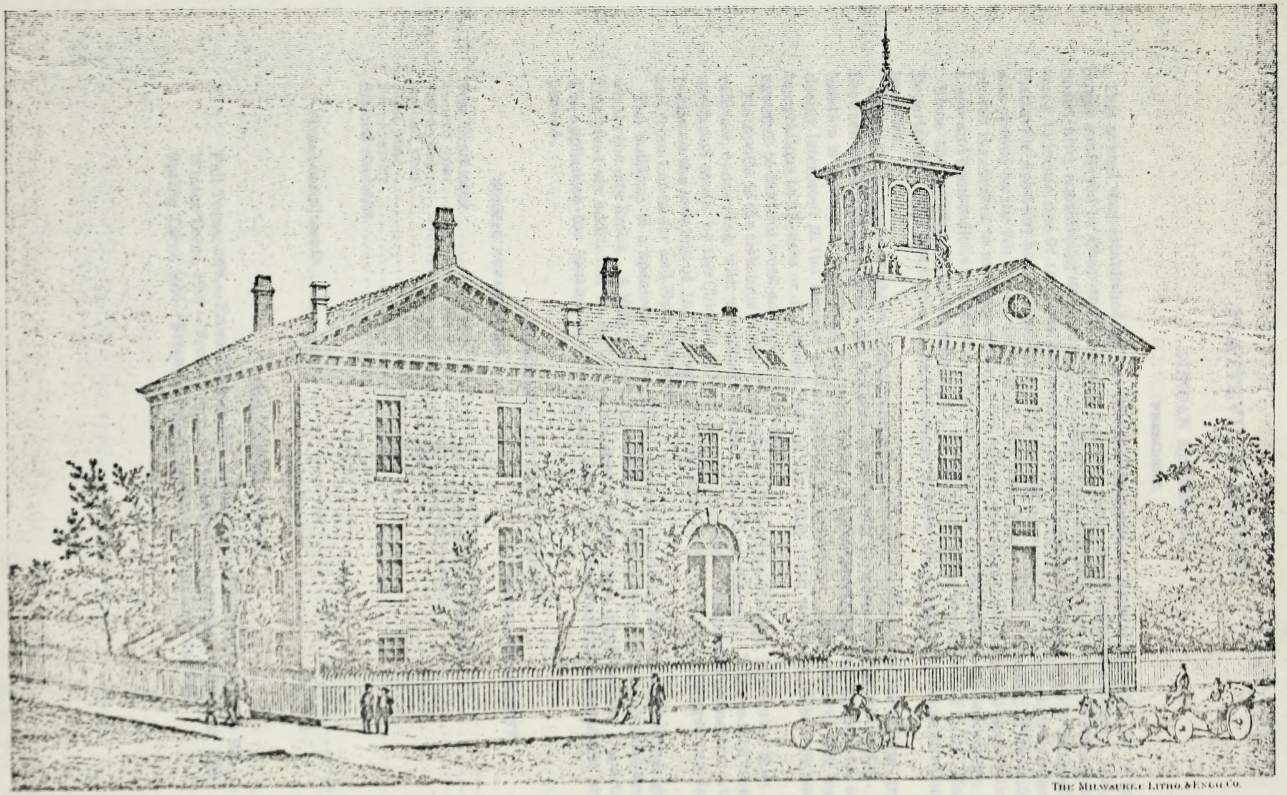
As an addition to the work of the normal schools, the Board of Regents are authorized to expend a sum not exceeding $5,000 annually, to sustain teacher's institutes, and may employ an agent for that purpose. Institutes are regarded as important auxiliaries and feeders to the normal schools. At present one professor from each normal school is employed in conducting institutes every spring and fall.

The productive Normal School Fund now amounts to $1,458,693.58, and yielded an income of $111,140.81 in 1888. It will be increased by the further sale of swamp lands, and will prove ample for the objects for which it is set apart. The fund for the support of normal schools is further increased by amount received for tuition in model schools and preparatory departments, and for book rents ($13,000.55 in 1888), and by annual appropriation ($10,000) to aid in maintaining the school in city of Milwaukee.

ENROLLMENT.

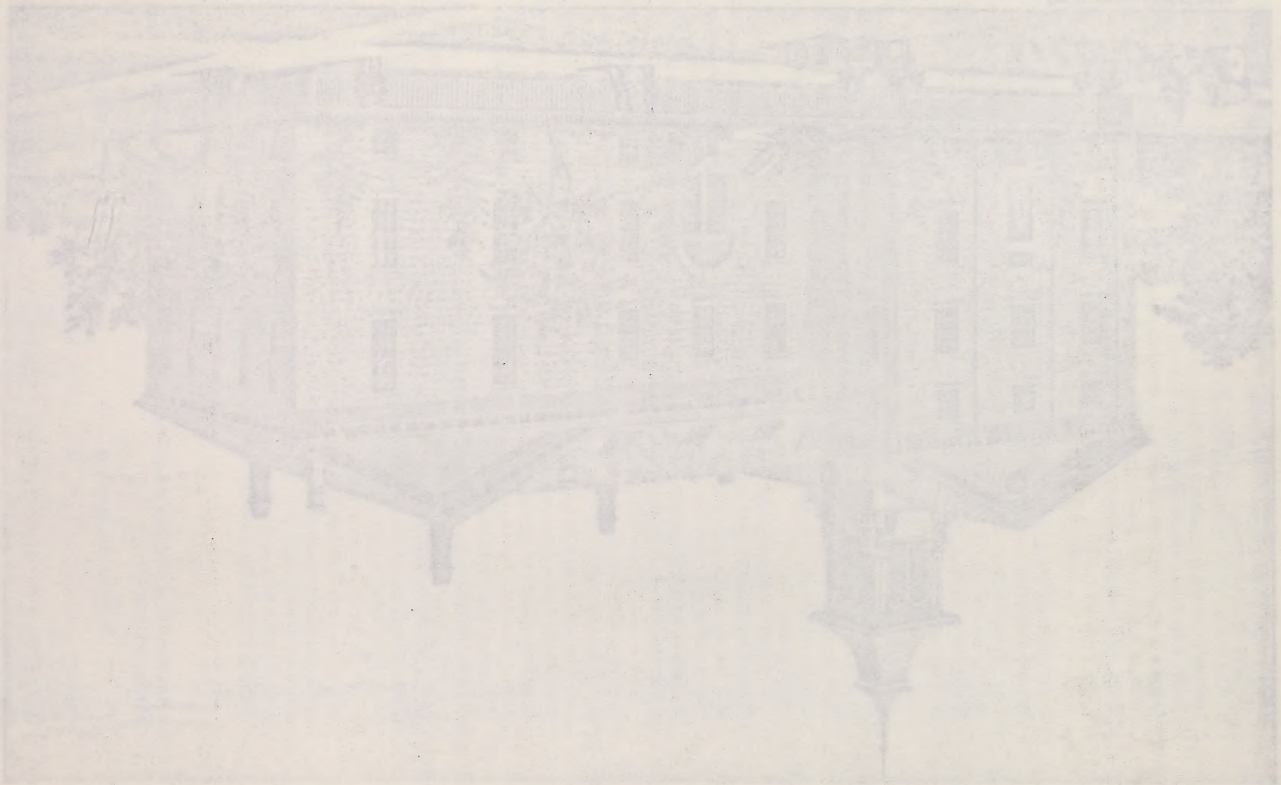
The number of pupils in attendance during the past year at all of the normal schools in the State is as follows:

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT.	
Oshkosh	471	Oshkosh	189
River Falls	167	River Falls	155
Platteville	303	Platteville	137
Whitewater	333	Whitewater	111
Milwaukee	215	Milwaukee	...
Total in all departments			2,081



THE MILWAUKEE LITHO. & ENGR. CO.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, PLATTEVILLE.



PLATTEVILLE SCHOOL.

DUNCAN McGREGOR,

PRESIDENT.

This school was established by the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, by virtue of power conferred by Chapter 216, General Laws of 1866. On the 28th of February, 1866, the Board, after considering the several proposals for the establishment of the Normal Schools voted to locate one of them at Platteville. Accordingly the building and grounds of the Platteville Academy having been donated to the State and accepted by the Board, the school was opened on the 9th day of October, in the same year. As the capacity of the building proved insufficient to meet the wants of the school, the Board proceeded to the erection of a new and commodious structure, which was dedicated on the 9th day of September, 1868.

Since the opening of the school about 1,800 students have been enrolled in the Normal Department. The Graduates in the full course number 169, a large proportion of whom are teachers.

Platteville is a city of about 3,000 inhabitants, pleasantly situated on the rolling ground between the Platte and Sinsinawa Mounds, in the midst of a fine agricultural region. The location is eminently healthful, the community is an enterprising and moral one, and is deeply interested in the success and prosperity of the school. Students will find but few temptations to idleness or dissipation, but on the other hand will meet with every encouragement to faithful work and upright conduct.

Platteville is the terminus of the Platteville branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, connecting with the Illinois Central railroad at Warren. It is reached from the north and south by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. It has also connection with all points on the new line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. Stages run daily to and from Lancaster and East Dubuque.

The building is a spacious stone edifice, centrally located, and on the highest ground within the city limits. A very important addition to the building has lately been erected. This gives six additional recitation rooms, and a room for a Kindergarten Department. The appliances for heating and ventilation have also been recently re-arranged and improved.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT.	
Post Graduates	4	Grammar Grade	63
Fourth year	16	Intermediate Grade	29
Third year	32	Primary Grade	45
Second year	63		137
First year	151		
Preparatory	30		
Special students	7		
	303		
Total enrollment			440

CALENDAR, 1888-89.

Fall Term, 1888—From Wednesday, August 29, to Friday, November 30.
Winter Term, 1888—From Tuesday, December 4, to Friday, March 22, 1889.
Spring Term, 1889—From Tuesday, April 2, to Thursday, June 20.

WHITEWATER SCHOOL.

ALBERT SALISBURY,

PRESIDENT.

This institution is located at Whitewater, on the Prairie du Chien division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, fifty miles southwest of Milwaukee, and forty-five southeast of Madison, the capital of Wisconsin. Whitewater is but thirteen miles from the junction of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway with the Prairie du Chien division. It is easy of access, and is one of the most pleasant and healthful towns in the Northwest.

The school edifice is of cream-colored brick and of a pleasing style of architecture. The main building is 108 by 67 feet, with an extension, or wing, 80 by 46 feet. The entire structure is three stories high above the basement, and is heated with eleven hot air furnaces, with liberal provision for ventilation.

The grounds embrace an area of ten acres in an elevated position, overlooking the surrounding country for many miles. They have been handsomely laid out with walks and lawns, and are ornamented with trees, shrubbery and flowers.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT.	
Senior year	12	Grammar	27
Junior year	2	Intermediate	38
Elementary	26	Primary	46
Second year	64		111
First year	169		
Special	13		
Preparatory	47		
	333		
Total enrollment			444

CALENDAR FOR 1888-89.

The school year is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, and new classes are formed at the commencement and middle of each term.

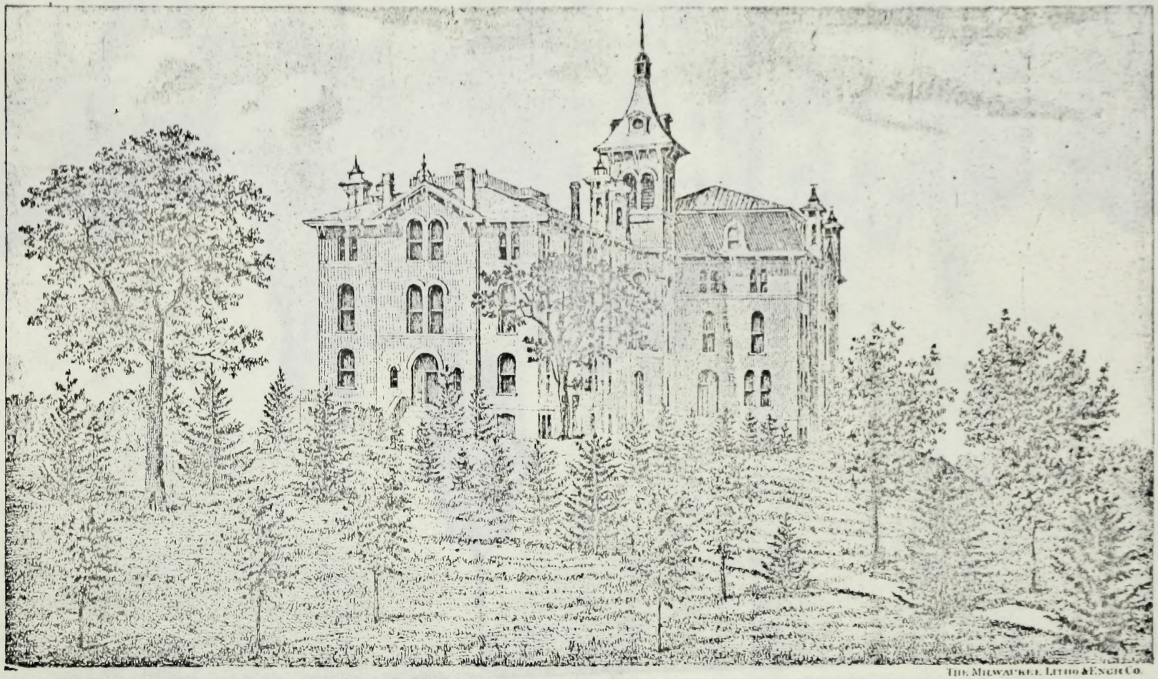
First Term — Examination for admission begins Tuesday, August 28, 1888. Term begins Wednesday, August 29. Second half term begins Monday, November 5. Holiday recess begins Saturday, December 22. Session resumed Wednesday, January 2, 1889. First term ends Friday, January 18.

Second Term — Examination for admission begins Monday, January 21, 1889. Term begins Tuesday, January 22. Spring recess begins Saturday, March 30. Session begins Tuesday, April 9. Commencement Day, Wednesday June 19.

MODEL DEPARTMENT.

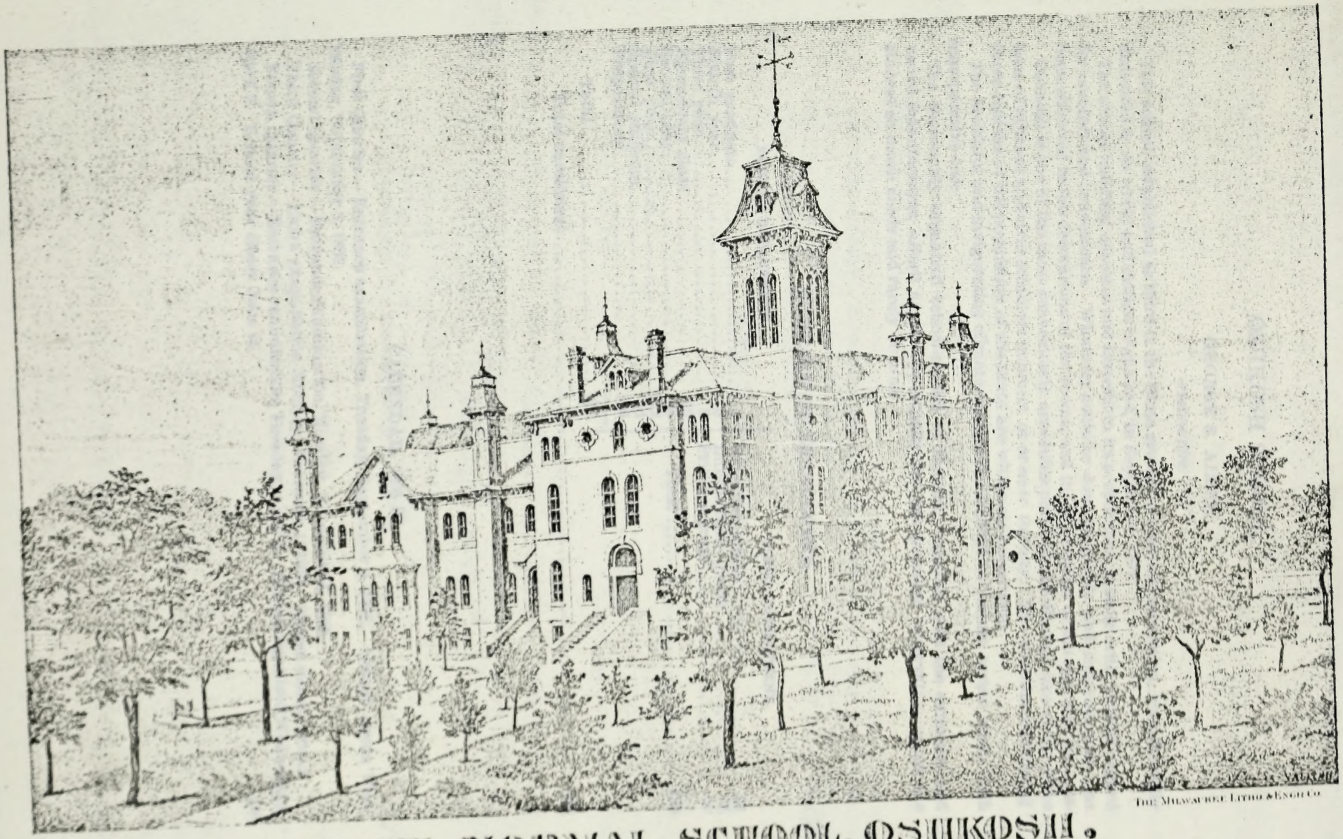
First term begins Wednesday, August 29, 1888. Second term begins Tuesday, January 22, 1889.

First term of 1888-89 — Examination for admission begins Tuesday, August 28, 1888. Term begins Wednesday, August 29, 1888.



THE MILWAUKEE LITHO & ENGR CO.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, WHITEWATER, WIS.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, OSHKOSH.

OSHKOSH SCHOOL.

GEORGE S. ALBEE,
PRESIDENT.

This school, established as third in the State system of Normal Instruction, was formally dedicated to its work, and classes organized, in September, 1871.

The school building, spacious and tasteful in its proportions, is built with careful regard for comfort and convenience. Whatever could be done to gratify and cultivate taste has been observed in the decorations of the rooms, and the adornment of the spacious grounds.

Oshkosh is one of the most conveniently accessible points in the State, since many of the lines of railroad and river steamers intersect at or near the city. The counties containing three-fourths of the population of the State are within six hours' ride.

The healthful and invigorating climate enables the student to endure severe study with comparative ease.

The thoroughly organized school system of the city, together with the extensive and varied manufactures, afford ample opportunity for the practical observation which the student so much needs and rarely obtains.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT.	
Post graduate	1	Grammar grade	84
Fourth year	8	Intermediate grade	55
Third year	8	Primary grade	50
Elementary class	19		
Second year	95	Total	189
First year	222		
Special students	10		
Preparatory	108		
Total	471		
Total enrollment			660

CALENDAR, 1888-89.

First Quarter — Entrance examination, Tuesday, September 4, 1888. School opens Wednesday, September 5, 1888.

Second Quarter — Entrance examination, Monday, November 5, 1888.

Third Quarter — Extra examination Monday, February 1, 1889. School closes April 2.

Fourth Quarter — Entrance examination, Tuesday, April 6. School organized Wednesday, April 7. School year closes June 25.

RIVER FALLS SCHOOL.

W. D. PARKER,
PRESIDENT.

This school was established in 1875 at River Falls, Pierce county, on a branch of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, twelve miles southeast of Hudson. By railway there is daily communication with Ellsworth, the county seat of Pierce county, and by state tri-weekly with Prescott, at the junction of the St. Croix with the Mississippi river. The valley of the St. Croix is noted for its fertility of soil, picturesque scenery and salubrity of climate. River Falls is situated upon the Kinnickinnick river, at a point where successive and large falls occur in the stream as it passes between high banks, affording extensive natural water power, rapidly being utilized for manufacturing purposes. The natural features, combined with the intelligence, thrift and character of the population, make it an unusually desirable location for a school of this kind.

The school building is large, admirably designed for the purpose of a Normal school, with the reputation of having the most perfect heating and ventilating apparatus of any school building in the State.

The school is organized with normal and preparatory departments, and a model department of three grades. Extensive illustrative apparatus, literary societies, and text, reference and miscellaneous book libraries, together with professional instruction, and practice teaching under careful supervision, combine to confer rare facilities for successfully prosecuting the work of a training school for teachers.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT, 1888-89.

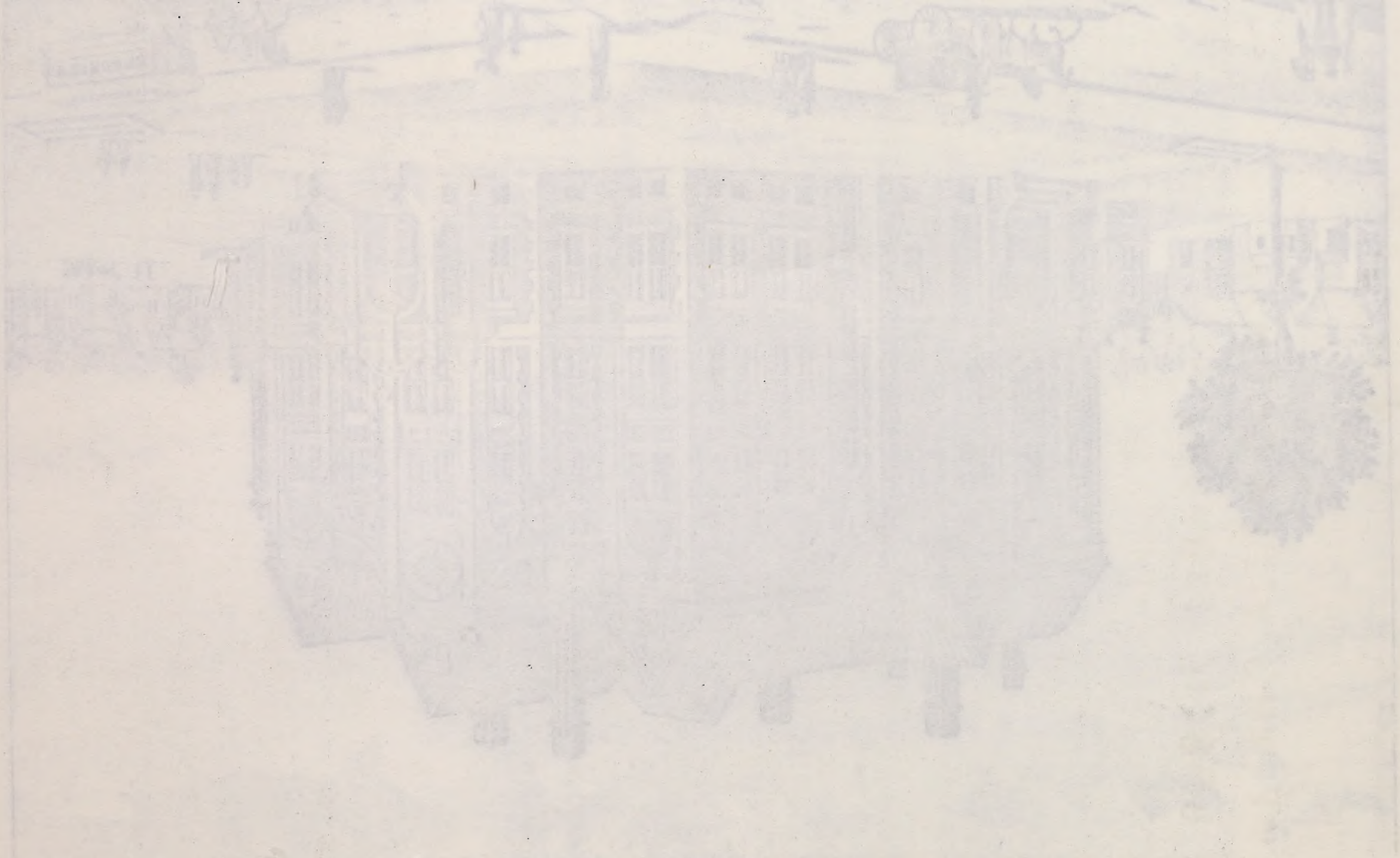
Normal	167
Preparatory	46
Grammar	28
Intermediate	31
Primary	50
Total enrollment	322

CALENDAR, 1888-89.

First term, 1888, from August 20 to December 21.
Second term, 1889, from January 7 to March 22.
Third term, 1889, from April 1 to June 14.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ST. PETER, MINN.

Ратуша Коломацького, нині Київ культ.



MILWAUKEE SCHOOL.

J. J. MAPEL,
PRESIDENT.

The Wisconsin State Normal School located in Milwaukee was authorized by an act of the legislature passed in 1880. The grounds and building, provided by the city of Milwaukee at an expense of fifty-three thousand dollars, were presented to the state in May, 1885, and were accepted by the Board of Regents June 4th of the same year. The school was formally opened the 14th day of September following. The attendance during the year reached forty-six in the normal and one hundred and twelve in the model school. By action of the Board of Regents, the course of study was fixed for two years, corresponding with the last two years of the full course in other Normal schools, except that the professional work must equal that provided in the four years at other Normal schools. The terms of admission prescribed are:

a. By certificate of having completed the first three years of one of the existing courses of study in the high school at Milwaukee, excepting trigonometry; *b*, by elementary certificate from any Normal school in Wisconsin; *c*, by diploma from such free high schools in Wisconsin as have adopted the four years' English and scientific course of study prescribed by the State Superintendent for such schools; *d*, by examination in the branches in the last mentioned course, except that English history be substituted for Theory and Art of Teaching.

Credit is given for the work done in colleges or State University, provided on examination the applicant is found qualified to undertake the strictly professional work of the school. The character of the work done is such as to offer special aid to teachers who desire to review the common branches, or to study the theories and the philosophy of education.

There is no preparatory department connected with the school, nor can persons here obtain what is called the *elementary* training of other Normal schools. In establishing this school it was thought such training could be obtained in the high schools of the state; and, in cutting off the elementary course now existing in the other normal schools, it was the intention to encourage the high schools to prepare for the Normal schools and at the same time to emphasize the importance of sound academic training before beginning professional work.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

Normal	53
Grammar	66
Intermediate	45
Primary	51
Total enrollment	215

CALENDAR, 1888-89.

FIRST SEMESTER.—Entrance examination, Tuesday, September 4, 1888. School organized Wednesday, September 5. Holiday vacation begins Friday, December 21. Session resumed Wednesday, January 2, 1889.

SECOND SEMESTER.—Opens Monday, January 28, 1889. Vacation one week at Easter. Closes with graduating exercises June 18.

MODEL DEPARTMENT.

FIRST TERM.—Begins Tuesday, September 4, 1888.
SECOND TERM.—Begins Monday, January 28, 1889.

CHARITABLE, REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

Term expires April 1, 1894.

GEO. S. GRAVES. ..... Fairchild

Term expires April 1, 1890.

HIRAM H. GILES ..... Madison

Term expires April 1, 1890.

ELIZABETH B. FAIRBANKS..... Milwaukee

Term expires April 1, 1892.

WILLIAM W. REED..... ..... Jefferson

Term expires April 1, 1893.

ANDREW E. ELMORE..... ..... Ft. Howard

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

ANDREW E. ELMORE,
PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM W. REED,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

ALBERT O. WRIGHT,
SECRETARY.

JAMES FIELDING,
MESSENGER.

The State Board of Charities and Reform have general supervision of the subjects of insanity, pauperism, crime, and the defective classes. All the charitable, penal and reformatory institutions in Wisconsin whether state, county, municipal or private, and all other methods used to distribute charity are under the general supervision of this board. The general powers of the board over these institutions may be expressed in these words: inspection, recommendation, report. For these purposes they have full power, but changes recommended by them can only be made by the officer or board in charge of the several institutions, or by the legislature.

In the case of the chronic insane, however, the State Board of Charities and Reform possess two additional powers, which give them almost complete control of this subject. One is their power of authorizing county asylums for the chronic insane, and certifying or refusing to certify to the annual bills from counties for their care of chronic insane, according as they have been properly cared for or not. The other is the power of transferring insane, who are improperly treated in any institution to one where they will be well treated. These powers have not been allowed to become a dead letter. There are now

seventeen county asylums for the chronic insane, with a capacity of 1,465, including one just opened.

The State Board of Charities and Reform also have power to condemn jails in certain cases; and all plans for jails, poorhouses and county asylums must be submitted to them.

The board are required by law to visit each of the seventeen county asylums for the chronic insane at least once in every three months, and in many cases do visit them much oftener. They visit each of the seven state institutions, and three semi-state institutions as often as possible; usually several times each year, and each of the forty-eight poorhouses and sixty-seven jails at least once a year. They also visit once a year the forty-six private benevolent institutions. They also visit each year as many as possible of the police stations and lockups in the state, of which there are over one hundred and fifty

NUMBER OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE.

September 30, in each of the following years.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
In State Hospital	487	463	469	537	508	531	507	478
In Northern Hospital	512	564	596	614	622	669	652	609
In Milwaukee Asylum	255	285	320	288	287	324	334	338
In other county asylums	.....	197	498	608	780	928	1,193	1,389
Total in hospitals and asylums	1,254	1,509	1,883	2,047	2,197	2,452	2,686	2,814
In poorhouses	385	288	127	97	122	104	34	30
In jails	60	52	25	26	18	16	7	6
Boarded out	74	44	40	68	33	38	28	24
Total not in appropriate institutions	519	384	192	191	173	154	69	60
Total under public care	1,773	1,893	2,075	2,238	2,370	2,610	2,755	2,874

AMOUNTS RECEIVED BY COUNTIES FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE.

Counties.	For year ending Sept. 30, '82.	For year ending Sept. 30, '83.	For year ending Sept. 30, '84.	For year ending Sept. 30, '85.	For year ending Sept. 30, '86.	Total.
Brown	$1,242 42	$1,992 21	$2,992 50	$4,418 83	$5,807 61	$16,423 57
Columbia	.....	1,650 85	3,580 06	3,952 24	3,920 15	13,103 30
Dane	.....	2,953 50	8,762 10	11,548 98	11,437 67	34,702 25
Dodge	.....	1,780 71	6,822 27	8,929 55	10,122 03	27,654 56
Fond du Lac	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,482 62	2,482 62
Grant	.....	1,885 76	4,678 48	7,302 60	8,928 65	22,795 49
Green	.....	1,522 50	2,791 93	2,989 29	3,132 71	10,436 43
Jefferson	2,113 70	3,017 14	3,960 21	5,271 15	7,578 42	21,940 62
Manitowoc	.....	.....	.....	2,697 00	7,143 35	9,840 35
Rock	2,076 43	3,723 89	6,056 40	6,503 61	6,825 54	25,185 87
Sheboygan	923 14	3,289 50	3,845 78	4,851 22	6,474 59	19,375 23
Walworth	2,276 36	2,723 79	2,970 42	2,954 57	5,378 72	16,303 86
Winnebago	1,798 29	2,265 21	3,133 55	3,678 32	6,302 26	17,177 63
Totals	$10,430 34	$26,706 06	$49,593 70	$65,197 36	$85,594 32	$237,481 78

AMOUNTS RECEIVED BY COUNTIES FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE.—Concluded.

Counties.	Total from Sept. 30, '82, to Sept. 30, '86.	For year ending Sept. 30, '87.	For year ending Sept. 30, '88.	Total.
Brown	$16,423 57	$8,268 02	$9,347 94	$34,039 53
Columbia	13,103 30	4,239 29	4,638 38	22,070 97
Dane	34,762 25	10,637 19	9,446 98	54,846 42
Dodge	27,654 56	10,290 30	10,089 48	48,034 34
Fond du Lac	2,482 62	14,827 54	10,255 48	17,565 64
Grant	22,795 49	10,943 35	12,306 08	46,044 92
Green	10,436 43	3,473 07	3,466 42	17,375 92
Iowa		4,758 48	12,043 53	16,802 01
Jefferson	21,940 62	8,503 94	8,965 89	39,410 45
La Crosse			7,782 94	7,782 94
Manitowoc	9,840 35	10,015 12	10,751 74	30,607 21
Rock	25,185 87	7,277 86	7,213 78	39,677 51
Sauk		3,310 03	5,026 25	8,336 28
Sheboygan	19,375 23	6,530 02	7,408 37	33,303 62
Walworth	16,303 86	7,412 16	7,223 81	30,939 83
Winnebago	17,177 63	6,597 31	6,691 57	30,466 51
Total	$237,481 78	$107,163 68	$132,658 64	$477,304 10

STATE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER ITS CHARGE.

State Hospital for the Insane.....Mendota
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....Winnebago
State Public School.....Sparta
School for the Deaf.....Delavan
School for the Blind.....Janesville
Industrial School for Boys.....Waukesha
State Prison.....Waupun

MEMBERS.

Term Expires May 31, 1889.

CHARLES D. PARKER.....River Falls

Term Expires May 31, 1890.

NICHOLAS SMITH.....Janesville

Term Expires May 31, 1891.

LEWIS A. PROCTOR.....Milwaukee

Term Expires May 31, 1892.

CHARLES LULING.....Manitowoc

Term Expires May 31, 1893.

WILLIAM T. PARRY.....Portage

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

CHARLES LULING,
PRESIDENT.

NICHOLAS SMITH,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

DAVID S. COMLY,
SECRETARY.

GUY C. PIERCE,
MESSENGER.

The State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions was established by Chapter 298, of the Laws of 1881, superseding the several local boards of trustees by which these institutions had been governed since their organization. The Board consists of five members, who are appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of the Senate, for a term of five years. They are required to devote their entire time to their official duties, and receive each a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and are repaid their actual disbursements made in the discharge of their duties. They also employ a secretary, at a salary not exceeding two thousand dollars por annum. All their salaries and expenses are paid from the appropriations made by the Legislature for the support of the institutions, and are added to and reported as a part of the current expense of their maintenance. The law establishing the Board provides:

Section 7. Said board shall act as commissioners of lunacy, wtih power to investigate and examine into, with or without expert assistance, the question of the insanity and condition of any person committed or confined in any lunatic hospital or asylum, public or private, or restrained of his liberty by reason of alleged insanity, at any place within this State, and shall take the proper and legal steps for the discharge of any person so committed or restrained, if, in its opinion, such person is not insane, or can be cared for after such discharge without danger to others, and with benefit to such person.

Section 8. Said board shall have power to fully investigate all complaints against any of the institutions above named, or against the official conduct or management thereof; to send for books and papers; summon, compel the attendance of, and swear witnesses; and conduct at any time, thorough investigation into the affairs of any such institution, in such manner as it shall seem best. Any letter, communication or complaint addressed to such Board or any member thereof, by any inmate, employe, or subordinate officer in any of said institutions, shall be forthwith forwarded as addressed, without interference.

therewith, or the breaking of the seal, or the reading thereof by any officer or employe of such institution.

Section 9. The duties of such board shall be: 1. To maintain and govern the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, the Northern Hospital for the Insane, the Wisconsin State Prison, the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind, and the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb; and such other charitable, reformatory and penal institutions as may hereafter be established or maintained by the state. 2. To carefully supervise and direct the management and affairs of said institutions, and faithfully and diligently promote the objects for which the same have been established. 3. To preserve and care for the buildings, grounds and all property connected with said institutions. 4. To take and hold in trust for the said several institutions any land conveyed or devised, or money or property given or bequeathed, to be applied for any purpose connected therewith, and faithfully to apply the same as directed by the donor, and faithfully to apply all funds, effects and property which may be received for the use of such institutions. 5. To make, on or before October 1, in each year, full and complete inventories and appraisals of all the property of each of said institutions, which inventories and appraisals shall be recorded and shall be so classified as to separately show the amount, kind and value of all real and personal property belonging to such institutions. 6. To make such by-law, rules and regulations, not incompatible with law, as it shall deem convenient or necessary for the government of the said institutions and for its own government, and cause the same to be printed. 7. To visit and carefully inspect each of said institutions as often as once in each month, either by the full board or by some member thereof, and ascertain whether all officers, teachers, servants and employes in such institutions are competent and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and all inmates thereof properly cared for and governed, and all accounts, account books and vouchers properly kept, and all the business affairs thereof properly conducted.

8. To fix the number of subordinate officers, teachers, servants and employes in each of said institutions, and prescribe the duties and compensation of each, and to employ the same upon the nomination of the respective superintendents and wardens.

9. To promptly remove or discharge any officer, teacher, servant or employe in any of said institutions who shall be guilty of any malfeasance or misbehavior in office, or of neglect or improper discharge of duty. 10. To annually appoint for the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane and for the Northern Hospital for the Insane, for each, a superintendent, one assistant physician, a matron, a steward, and a treasurer; and for the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Industrial School for Boys, for each, a superintendent, a steward, a treasurer, and all necessary teachers; for the State Prison, a warden, a steward and a treasurer, who shall be the officers of said institutions respectively, and whose duties shall be fixed by said board, except as herein otherwise provided. 11. To maintain and govern the school, prescribe the course of study, and provide the necessary apparatus and means of instruction for the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and for the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. 12. To prescribe and collect such charges as it may think just, for tuition and maintenance of pupils, not entitled to the same free of charge, in the Institution for the Education of the Blind and in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. 13. To fix the period of the academic year, not less than forty weeks, and prescribe the school terms in the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. 14. To confer, in its discretion, upon meritorious pupils, such academic and literary degrees as are usually conferred by similar institutions, and grant diplomas accordingly, in the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Section 10. Said board may employ a secretary, who shall be a competent and experienced book-keeper, and such assistant book-keeper or clerk as may be necessary. The secretary shall keep the books, records and accounts of the board, under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe. He shall keep a clear, distinct and separate book account with all the several departments of the several institutions, including all items purchased or sold on account thereof, and the products thereof, with an estimate of the value of all such products, in such manner as to always show the relative cost and expenditure on account of each such department, and the income thereof; and in case the income or profits of any one department shall be made to contribute to the income or support of any other department of any such institution, the same shall be made to appear upon the books of such board.

The following tables show the average population, the total and per capita cost for current expenses and the movements of population at the several institutions for the biennial period ending September 30, 1888:

AVERAGE POPULATION AND COST.

INSTITUTIONS.	Total Cost.		Average Population.		Yearly cost per capita.		Weekly cost per capita.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
State Hospital for the Insane	$95,213 15	$93,154 83	516	479	$184 52	$194 48	$3 55	$3 74
Northern Hospital for the Insane	112,076 02	125,219 62	650	634	172 42	197 51	3 32	3 80
School for the Deaf	35,515 30	37,609 29	198	206	179 37	182 57	3 46	3 51
School for the Blind	19,630 52	20,365 41	73	84	268 91	242 45	5 14	4 66
Industrial School for Boys	45,583 12	49,104 25	334	359	136 48	136 78	2 02	2 63
State Prison	59,325 53	61,073 87	448	441	132 42	138 49	2 55	2 66
State Public School	11,278 18	20,128 48	67	116	168 33	173 52	3 24	3 34
Total for all institutions	$378,621 82	$406,655 75	2,286	2,319	$165 63	$175 36	$3 19	$3 37

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	State Hospital.		Northern Hospital.		School for the Deaf.		School for the Blind.		Industrial School for Boys.		State Prison.		State Public School.	
	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888
No. present or enrolled October 1, 1886–87	531	507	669	652	190	202	73	85	325	340	450	428	....	112
Admitted during the year	252	285	337	360	54	57	20	16	136	143	184	211	137	164
Total	783	792	1006	1012	244	259	93	101	461	483	634	639	137	276
Indentured and on trial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32	85
Returned to counties	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Died	29	37	48	53	1	2	....	2	3	1	1	2	2	2
Escaped	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	....	5	2	....
Discharged, recovered	70	87	73	105	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged, improved	64	62	163	115	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged, unimproved	113	128	70	124	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged, not insane	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Graduated	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dismissed	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred to hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
Released conditionally	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	94	81	....	....	....	....
Sentence expired or reduced	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	11	204	191	....	....
Absent or dropped from roll	....	....	....	....	41	53	8	10	....	....	....	....	....	....
Honorably discharged	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred to State Public School	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....
Transferred to Industrial School	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3
No. present or enrolled September 30	507	478	652	610	202	192	85	83	340	376	428	438	67	184
Average for the year	516	479	650	634	198	206	73	84	334	359	448	441	67	116

It appears from these tables that 4,594 different persons were cared for in the several state institutions, for a longer or shorter term during the past two years, and that the cost for each averaged less than $200, that the daily average number of inmates was 2,304, and the average annual cost for each was $170.49, the total cost for the two years being $785,277.57.

Two thousand four hundred and thirty-four persons were treated in the Hospitals for the Insane, of whom 335 fully recovered, and 404 were discharged much improved. In the four schools instruction has been furnished to 1,315 youths, many of whom from physical or other disability, could not be elsewhere taught, and the prison has afforded protection to society by restraining 845 prisoners.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

OFFICERS.

S. B. BUCKMASTER, M. D.,
SUPERINTENDENT.

C. E. ARMSTRONG, M. D., E. P. TAYLOR, M. D.,
ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

S. J. M. PUTNAM,
STEWARD.

LUDVIG EILERTSEN,
ASSISTANT STEWARD.

MISS ELIZABETH WHITEHEAD,
MATRON.

M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

The Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, located at Mendota, near Madison, was opened for patients in July, 1860. Two years later, one longitudinal and one tranverse wing on the west side were completed, since which time other additions have been made. The entire length of the hospital building is 569 feet, the center building being 65x120 feet. The first longitudinal wing on each side of the center is 132 feet, and the last on each extremity is 119 feet. The traverse wings are 87 feet long. This commodious building is surrounded by ornamental grounds, woods and farming lands, to the extent of 497 acres, and is well adapted for the care of the unfortunates needing its protection. The hospital will now accommodate comfortably 520 patients.

J. Edwards Lee, M. D., was the first medical superintendent, having been elected by the first board of trustees on the 22d of June, 1859, and the furniture and furnishing of the center building and first wing, and arrangements for the reception of patients, were conducted under his supervision.

The second board of trustees, organized April 10, 1860, and on the 22d of May following, appointed John P. Clement, M. D., to supersede Dr. Lee as superintendent, and in June, 1860, Mrs. Mary C. Halliday was appointed matron. The first patient was admitted July 14, 1860.

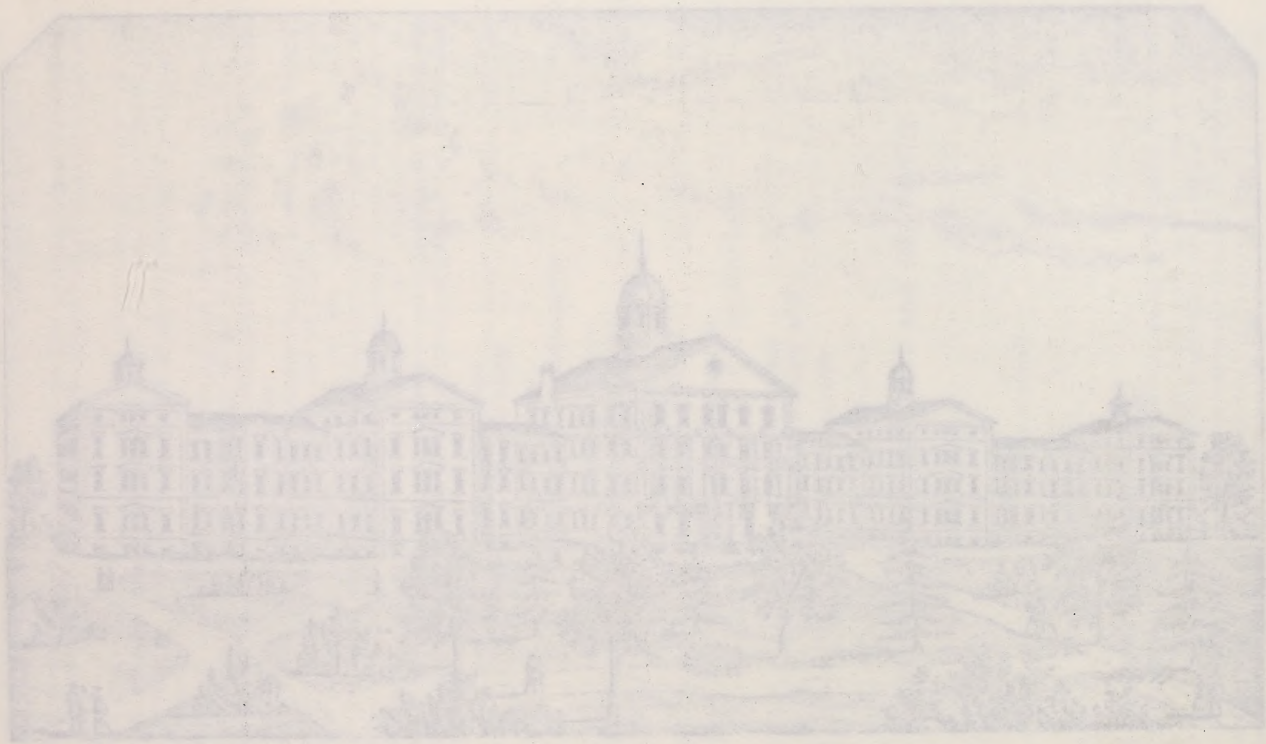
Dr. Clement resigned January 1, 1864, and from that time until April 20, the hospital was in charge of John W. Sawyer, M. D., assistant physician, when A. H. Van Norstrand, M. D., was elected superintendent.

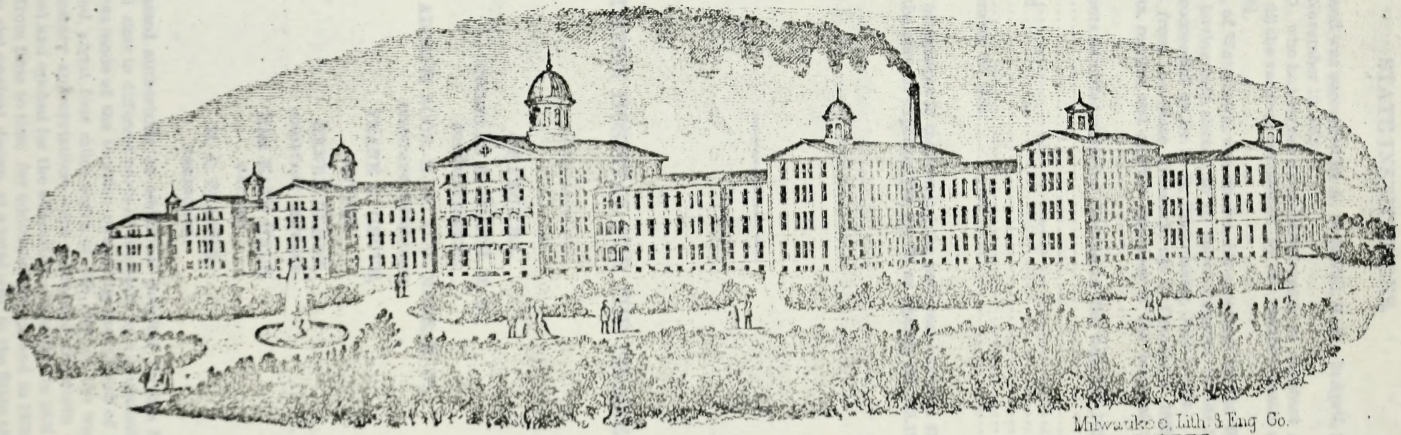
Dr Van Norstrand resigned June 6, 1868, and was succeeded by A. S. McDill, M. D.

Dr. McDill resigned in October, 1872, and on the 20th of April, 1873, Mark Ranney, M. D., was appointed superintendent, and entered upon his duties July 23.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MENDOTA.

(NEAR MADISON.)





Milwaukee Lith & Eng Co.

NORTHERN WISCONSIN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

NEAR OSHKOSH.

Dr. Ranney resigned and was succeeded by A. S. McDill, M. D., in April, 1875. Dr. McDill was removed by death November 12, 1875.

D. F. Boughton, M. D., who had served a number of years as assistant physician in the hospital, was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by Dr. McDill's death, and he held that position until July 1, 1881.

Dr. R. M. Wigginton, of Watertown, was chosen his successor by the Board of Supervision, July 1, 1881, and having been elected to be superintendent of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, was succeeded by Dr. S. B. Buckmaster, July 1, 1884.

There has been paid from the State Treasury, up to October 1, 1888, for real estate buildings, improvements, repairs, and current expenses of the hospital, in all the sum of $2,898,568.02.

Whole number of patients admitted since the opening of the hospital July 14, 1860		4,001
Discharged recovered	1,377	
Discharged improved	1,110	
Discharged unimproved	1,272	
Discharged not insane	4	
Died	660	
Under treatment September 30, 1888	478	
		4,901

The average number of patients in the hospital the past year has been 479, as against 516 the previous year, and the current expenses $93,154.83, as against $95,213.15.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

OFFICERS.

CHARLES E. BOOTH, M. D.,
SUPERINTENDENT.

ADOLPH ROOS, M. D., C. W. MORE, M. D.,
ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

FRANK E. GROVE,
STEWARD.

HENRY DEHDE,
ASSISTANT STEWARD.

Miss KATE HALE,
MATRON.

M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

In 1870 a law was passed authorizing an additional hospital for the insane. After an examination of several sites in different parts of the State by a commission appointed for that purpose, choice was made of the location offered by the citizens of Oshkosh, consisting of 337 acres of land, about four miles north of the city, on the west shore of Lake Winnebago. The necessary appropriations were made, and the north wing and central building were completed and opened for the admission of patients in 1873. Further appropriations were made from time to time for additional wings, and in 1875 the hospital was completed according to the original design, at a total cost to the State of six hundred and

twenty-five thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars. Since that time some additional land has been purchased, the original buildings modified, and others erected. This hospital will now, without crowding suitably accommodate 650 patients.

In December, 1873, Dr. Walter Kempster, of Utica, New York, was elected superintendent and continued to act as such by successive re-elections, until the close of the term ending July 1, 1884, when he was succeeded by Dr. R. M. Wiggington, who had had several years experience as assistant and superintendent at the State Hospital for the Insane, near Madison. Upon the close of the official year, July 1, 1887, Dr. Walter Kempster was again elected superintendent, but, after serving three months, he resigned the position, and Dr. Charles E. Booth, of Elroy, Wis., was elected his successor.

There has been paid from the State treasury up to October 1, 1888, for real estate, buildings, improvements, repairs and current expenses of the hospital, in all the sum of $2,308,365.35.

Whole number of patients admitted since the opening of the hospital, April 21, 1873		3,843
Discharged recovered	870	
Discharged improved	1,070	
Discharged unimproved	636	
Discharged not insane	12	
Died	645	
Under treatment September 30, 1888	610	
		3,843

The average number of patients in the hospital the past year has been 634 as against 650 the previous year. and the current expenses $125,219.62 as against $112,076.02.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

OFFICERS.

JOHN W. SWILER, A. M.,
SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.

EDGAR D. FISKE,
ASSISTANT STEWARD.

Miss SARAH D. GIBSON,
MATRON.

S. B. O'NEAL,
BOY'S SUPERVISOR.

Mrs. ELLEN L. McLEAN,
GIRL'S SUPERVISOR AND ASSISTANT MATRON.

Miss EMILY EDDY, Miss ALLIE I. HOBART, Miss ELSIE M. STEINKE,
TEACHERS OF ARTICULATION.

Miss EVA L. CUTLER,
TEACHER OF PAINTING, DRAWING AND PENMANSHIP.

W. A. COCHRANE, W. F. GRAY, Miss ELIZABETH BRIGHT,
B. F. BENSTED, WARREN ROBINSON, Mrs. ELEANOR McCOY,
JAMES J. MURPHY, Mrs. MARY H. FISKE, Miss ANNE M. GRAY,
Miss IVA C. PEARCE,
TEACHERS LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

JOHN BEAMSLEY,
FOREMAN SHOE SHOP.

DANIEL E. LEE,
FOREMAN OF CABINET SHOP.

CHARLES E. BADGER,
FOREMAN OF PRINTING OFFICE.

GEORGE BAKER,
FOREMAN OF BAKERY.

M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

This institution is located at Delavan, Walworth county, on the Southwestern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, sixty miles from Milwaukee. The land first occupied, comprising 11 46-100 acres, was donated by Hon. F. K. Phœnix, one of the first trustees, but the original boundaries have since been enlarged by the purchase of twenty-two acres. The main building was burned to the ground on the 16th of September, 1879, but during the year 1880 four new buildings were erected, and with the increased facilities provided, 250 children may be well cared for.

The new buildings are a school house, boys' dormitory, dining room and chapel, with a main or administration building. These buildings are plain, neat, substantial structures and well fitted for the uses intended.

The institution was originally a private school for the deaf, but was incorporated by act of the Legislature, April 19, 1852, and it is now maintained by the State of Wisconsin for the education of those children within her borders who, on account of deafness, are unable to receive instruction in the common schools. It has three departments:

First—The school, in which the pupils are taught writing, reading, composition, arithmetic, geography, history, natural science and drawing. Instruction in lip-reading and oral speech is given to semi-mutes and capable congenital mutes.

Second—The shops, where the pupils are taught printing, cabinet-making and shoemaking.

Third—The domestic department, in which they discharge various household duties, and learn baking and sewing.

The law provides that all deaf and dumb residents of this state, of proper age and suitable capacity to receive instruction, shall be received and taught free of charge. The regular course of instruction occupies about eight years. The latest and most popular text-books, globes, maps, charts, etc.,—so far as they are adapted to deaf-mute instruction,—are employed. Articulation and lip-reading are taught by ladies of skill and experience with very gratifying results.

The day is divided into hours for labor, study, and recreation, with the design of securing habits of industry and of promoting health as well as intellectual and moral development. No leave of absence is granted during the term, except in cases of sickness or extreme necessity.

Deaf mutes of Wisconsin, of proper age, are admitted to the privileges of the institution free of charge, being furnished tuition, books, board and washing. Friends are required to pay traveling and incidental expenses, and to provide clothing, a sufficient supply of which should be furnished at the beginning of the school year, or sent by express as needed.

Candidates for admission should not be under eight or more than twenty years of age, of sound moral principles and good physical health. Imbecile, idiotic or feeble-minded children are not received.

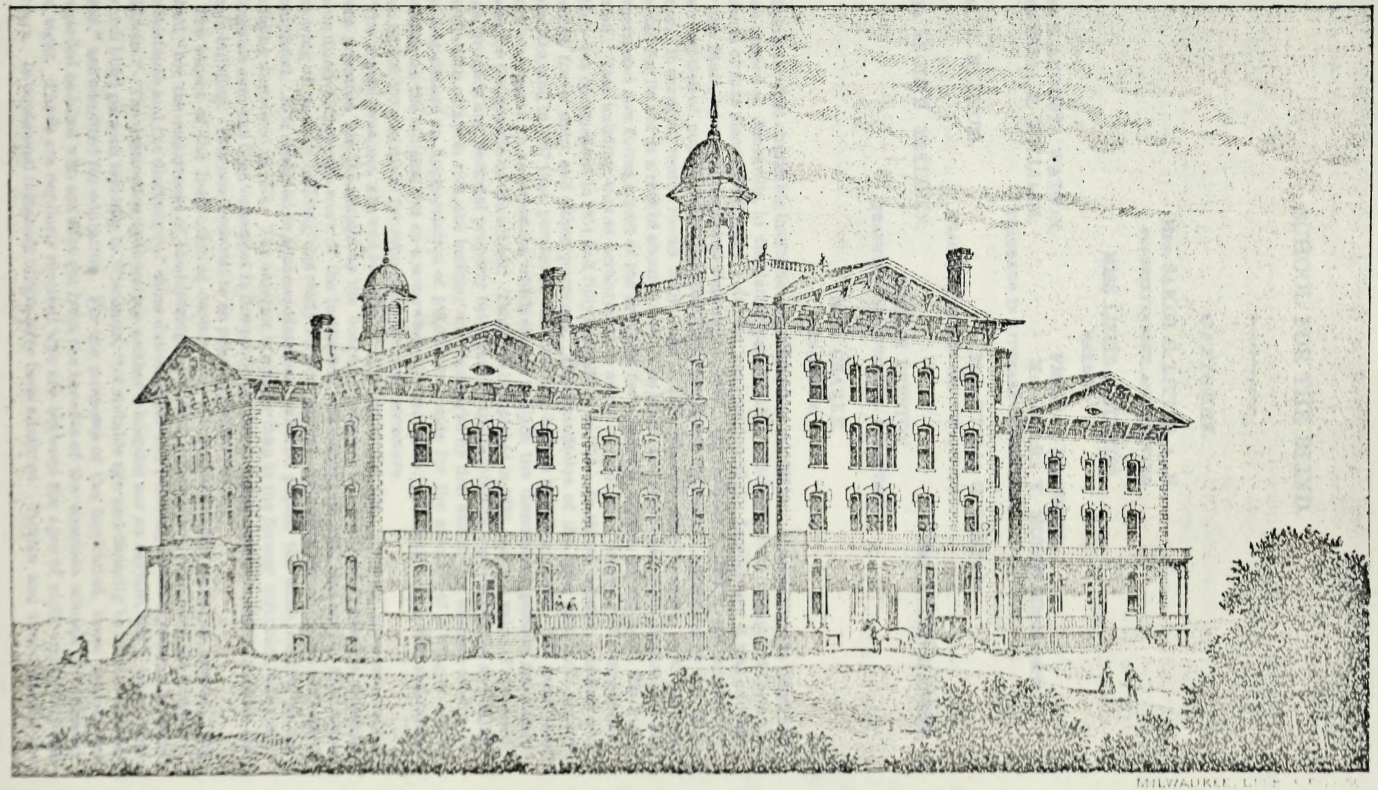
The annual session begins the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty weeks.

The Summer vacation extends from June to September. Pupils are sent home promptly at the close of the term, accompanied to prominent railroad points by messengers from the institution.

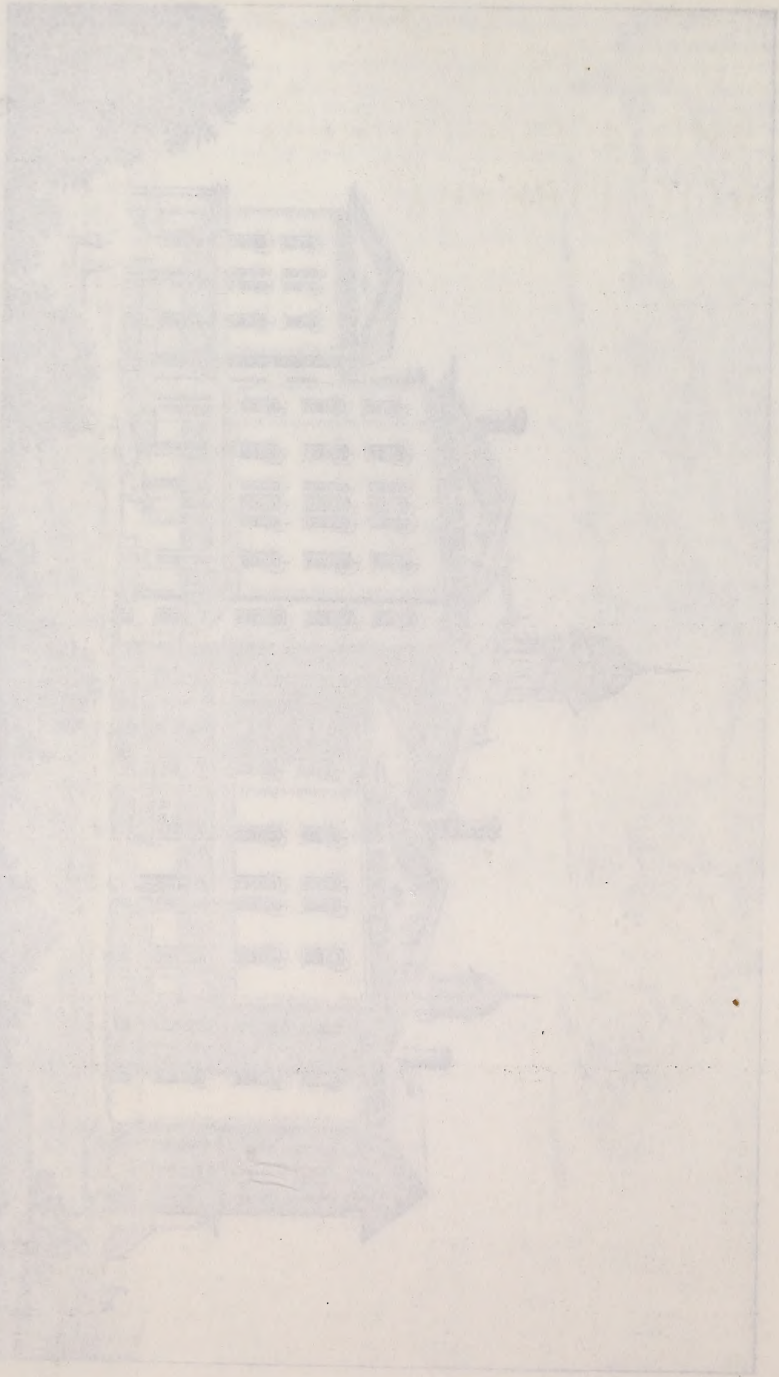
There has been paid from the State Treasury, up to October 1, 1888, for real estate, buildings, improvements, repaairs and current expenses of the school, in all the sum of $1,110,692.47.

The whole number of pupils under instruction from the opening of the school in 1852, is 893, of whom 192 were in attendance September 30, 1888.

The average number of pupils the past year was 206, as against 198 the previous year; and the current expenses $37,609.29, as against $35,515.20.



SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, JANESVILLE.



SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

OFFICERS.

MRS. SARAH C. LITTLE, A. M.,
SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.

MISS LIZZIE J. CURTISS.
MATRON.

MISS S. AUGUSTA WATSON, FRED. B. MAXWELL,
MISS EMMA M. WILLIAMS, MISS CLARA Y. MORSE (Kindergartner).
TEACHERS IN LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

MRS. J. H. JONES, MISS OTELIA G. RUSTAD,
TEACHERS IN MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

MISS ANGIE B. McKIBBEN, MRS. ELLEN HANSON,
JOSEPH PRESTON,
TEACHERS IN INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

This is the first charitable institution established by the State. A school for the blind had been opened at Janesville, in the latter part of 1849, which received its support from the citizens of that place and vicinity. At the next session of the Legislature it was adopted by the State, by an act approved February 9, 1850. On October 7, 1850, it was opened for the reception of pupils under the direction of the board of trustees appointed by the Governor. It occupied rented rooms until June 1, 1852, when it was removed to a building erected for its use at a cost of about $3,000. The lot of ten acres had been donated by the owners, and now forms a part of the grounds, forty acres in extent, belonging to the institution. This building was so arranged as to admit of becoming the wing of a larger one, which was commenced in 1854 and fully completed in 1859. In 1864–5, a brick building was erected for a shop and other purposes. The foundation of the wing first built proved defective, and in 1867 that portion of the building had to be taken down. The next year work was begun on an extension which should replace the demolished portion and afford room for the growth of the school. That was completed in 1870, and the value of the buildings, grounds and personal property belonging to the institution were estimated at $182,000. On the 13th of April, 1874, the building was destroyed by fire, and at the ensuing session of the Legislature an appropriation of $56,000 was made for the erection of a wing of a new building on the old site, but on a somewhat different plan; and in 1876 a further appropriation of $90,000 was made for rebuilding the main structure.

The school was not allowed to close on account of the fire. Suitable accommodations were procured for the pupils by the board of trustees in the city of Janesville, where at some disadvantage, the work of the Institution was carried on until January 1, 1876, when the wing of the new building was ready for occupancy. The main structure has since been completed. It is designed to accommodate one hundred pupils, the same number as the building destroyed in 1874. The exterior is plainer than in the former structure, but a considerable sum has been expended in fire-proofing and in laying solid foundations under the main building. It is now believed to be practically fire-proof.

The object of the Institution as declared by law is, "to qualify, as far as may be," the blind "for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, obtaining the means of subsistence and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens." The Institution is therefore neither a hospital nor an asylum, but a school, into which blind persons residing in Wisconsin, "of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction," are admitted for education. For the purposes of the Institution, those persons are regarded as blind who are shut out from the benefits of the common schools by deficiency of sight. Pupils are regularly received who are between the ages of eight and twenty-one years. In occasional instances others have been admitted. Tuition and board during the

school year are furnished by the state without charge, but parents and guardians are expected to provide clothing, traveling expenses, and a home during the summer vacation. The school year commences on the second Wednesday in September and continues forty weeks.

The operations of the school fall naturally into three departments. In one, instruction is given in the subjects usually taught in the common schools. Some use is made of books printed in raised letters; but instruction is mostly given orally. In another department musical training, vocal, instrumental and theoretical, is imparted to an extent sufficient to furnish to most an important source of enjoyment, and to some the means of support. These two departments were opened at the commencement of the school, and have been ever since maintained. A little later the third department was opened, in which, weaving, seating cane-bottomed chairs, sewing, knitting, and various kinds of fancy work are systematically taught. The "Kindergarten" was established in 1883 and proves a most valuable adjunct to all the departments.

The care exercised over the pupils of this Institution, looks closely to their physical and moral well-being, and the details of the discipline are only such as are consistent with and will further this purpose; while the instruction is systematic and thorough, as the character and scholarship of those who have completed the prescribed course of study abundantly attest.

There has been paid from the state treasury up to October 1, 1888, for real estate, building, improvements, repairs and current expenses of the school, in all the sum of $374,840.78.

The whole number of pupils under instruction from the opening of the school, October 7, 1850, is 419, of whom 85 were in attendance September 30, 1888.

The average number of pupils the past year was 84 as against 73 the previous year, and the current expenses $20,365.41, as against $19,630.52.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM H. SLEEP,
SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.

MARTIN MADSON,
ASSISTANT STEWARD.

M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

EPHRAIM DIXON,
PRINCIPAL TEACHER.

S. P. GILMORE,
LEON WARD,
J. E. SUTTON,
Miss GERTRUDE BUSH,
Miss HANNAH KINGS,
Mrs. A. E. McILROY.
TEACHERS LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

A. C. GOYETTE,
Foreman Shoe Shop.

JOSEPH HAM,
Foreman Bakery.

D. G. WOODWARD,
Foreman Tailor Shop.

EDWARD JAMES,
Foreman Carpenter Shop.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys is situated about three-fourths of a mile west of the railroad depots in the village of Waukesha, the county seat of Waukesha county.

It was organized as a house of refuge, and opened in 1860. The name was afterward changed to "State Reform School," and again to "Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys," its present title. The buildings are located on the southern bank of Fox river, in view of the trains as they pass to and from Milwaukee and Madison, presenting an attractive sight to the traveling public, and furnishing good evidence of the parental care of the State authorities for the juvenile wards within its borders.

The buildings include a main central edifice, three stories high, used for the residence of the superintendent's family, office, chapel, school rooms, reading room aud library, officers' kitchen, dining and lodging rooms, furnace room and cellar.

On the east of the main central building are three family buildings, three stories high, each with a dining hall, play room, bath room, dressing room, hospital room, officers' rooms, dormitory and store room,

On the west of the main central building are four family buildings like those on the east in all respects, with the exception of the building at the west end of this line, which is a wooden building with a stone basement.

In the rear of this line of buildings is the shop building, 38x258 feet, three stories high, which embraces boot factory, sock and knitting factory, tailor shop, carpenter shop, engine room, laundry and steam drying room, bath rooms, store, store rooms, bakery and celler; the correction house, 44x80 feet (intended for the most refractory boys), and a double family building 38x117 feet for the accommodation of two families of boys, 50 each.

There is on the farm, which consists of 377 acres of land, a comfortable house, a stone carriage and horse barn, two stories high, built in the most substantial manner, two convenient wooden barns, with sheds for cattle, wagons and farm machinery, and cellars for roots.

The total amount paid from the State Treasury up to October 1, 1888, for real estate, buildings, improvements, repairs aud current expenses, is $1,248,903.79.

The whole number of commitments since the opening of the school, August 3, 1860, is 2,659, of whom 376 were present September 30, 1888.

The average number of boys during the past year was 359, as against 334 the previous year, and the current expenses were $49,104.25 as against $45,583.12.

STATE PRISON.

OFFICERS.

GEORGE W. CARTER,
WARDEN AND STEWARD.

A. A. LOPER,
DEPUTY WARDEN.

JACOB FUSS,
CLERK.

REV. VICTOR KUTCHIN, M. D.,
CHAPLAIN AND PHYSICIAN.

REV. E. ALLEN,
CHAPLAIN, CATHOLIC.

Miss PHŒBE C. GRIDER,
MATRON.

M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

The State Prison was located in Waupun in July, 1851, by Messrs. John Bullen, John Taylor and A. W. Worth, who were appointed commissioners to determine such location under a law enacted that year. A contract was at once entered into for the construction of a temporary prison; in 1853 the contract was let for the mason work upon the south wing of the prison; and additions have been made from time to time since that date.

From March 28, 1853, to January 4, 1874, the office of State Prison Commissioner was an elective office, the Commissioner having full control of the management of the prison.

From January 4, 1874, to June 1, 1881, the management was in the hands of three directors appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. In place of a Commissioner, the directors appointed a Warden, who had charge and custody of the prison, to serve three years.

In June, 1881, the management of the prison was placed in the hands of the State Board of Supervision, who have continued the control and custody as established by the directors.

The warden, steward and treasurer are appointed by the State Board of Supervision anually. All other officers are appointed by the board from time to time, as vacancies occur upon the nomination of the warden.

The convict labor was leased to M. D. Wells & Co., of Chicago, for the manufucture of boots and shoes, for five years from January 1, 1878, and the contract was renewed with that firm for five years beginning with January 1, 1883, at the rate of fifty cents per day for ten hours. Upon the expiration of the contract at the close of the year 1887, the contractors, by consent of the Board of Supervision, continued to employ the prisoners for several months, when the contract was renewed for five years, without change of terms. Manufacture on the part of the state was therefore discontinued on January 1, 1878. The prisoners' earnnings for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, were $50,280.98, and for the last year $48,906.98.

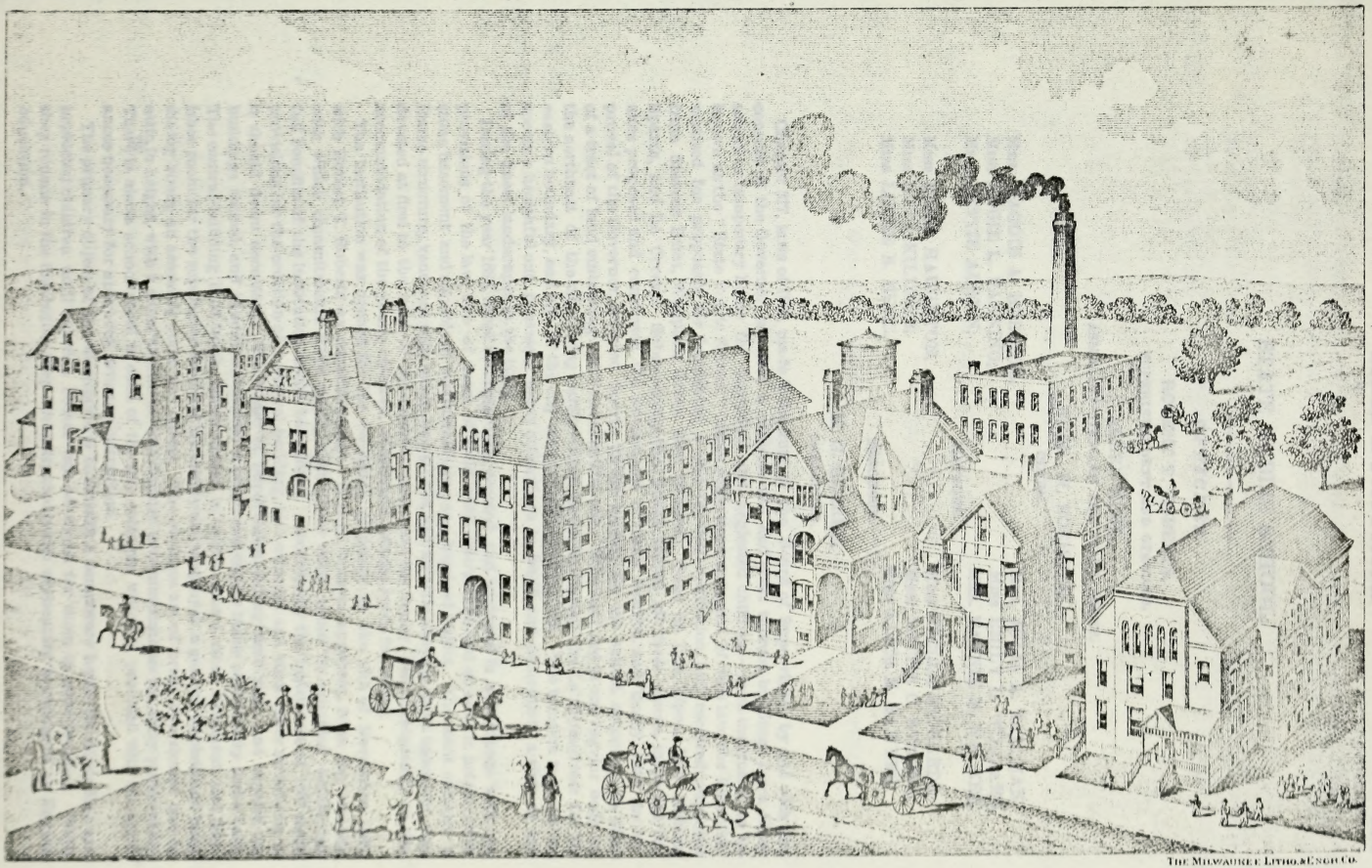
The grounds about the buildings embrace 24 acres, and a farm of 112 acres, about a mile distant was added in 1885. The buildings comprise the center, 85x90 feet, occupied for offices, warden's apartments, dining and lodging rooms for officers, kitchens, bakery, etc. The two wings, 50x200 feet each, containing 504 cells, the deputy warden's residence and female prison with 36 cells, a work-shop 54x375 feet, two stories high, bath house, blacksmith and carpenter shop, barn, etc.

The total amount paid from the state treasury for real estate, buildings, improvements, repairs and current expenses is $1,147,655.49.

The whole number of prisoners received since the opening of the prison is 4,471. The number in confinement September 30, 1888, was 438—424 males and 14 females. The average number of prisoners during the past year was 441, as against 448 the preceding year, and the current expenses were (inclusive of prisoners' earnings) $61,073.87, as against $59,325.53.

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON, WAUPUN.

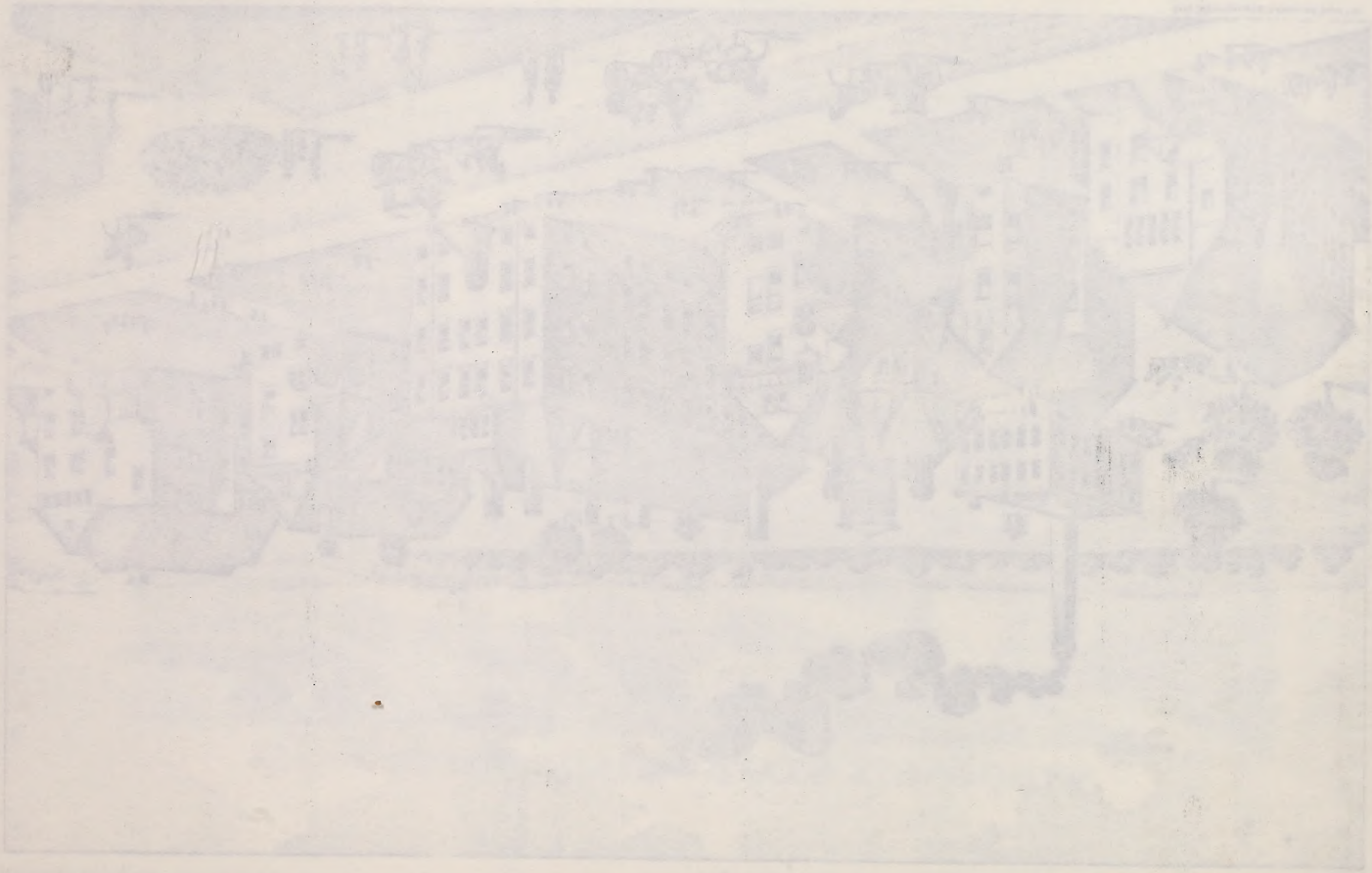
Wisconsin River, Wis.



THE MILWAUKEE LITHO. & ENGR'G CO.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN,

SPARTA.



STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

OFFICERS.

ROBERT T. ROBERTS,
SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.

ALLEN RUSK,
ASSISTANT STEWARD AND STATE AGENT.

FRED. W. BOEHMER,
CLERK.

MRS. MAGGIE A. ROBERTS,
MISS ANGIE L. FANNING,
MISS NETTIE AUSTIN,
MRS. JULIA A. TALLMAN,
MISS EMILY L. WILLIAMS,
MRS. FANNIE M. WALKER,
MATRONS.

MISS ELIZA HAUGHTON,
MISS ETTA KILLMER,
MISS LIBBIE B. HOEL,
MISS STELLA RICHARDS,
MRS. LOTTIE C. SYMONS,
MISS ALICE M. SAWYER,
TEACHERS.

M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

Chapter 377, laws of 1885, made it the duty of the Board of Supervision, by and with the consent of the Governor, to select a suitable site and erect thereon buildings for a State school or temporary home for dependent and neglected children — such institution to be known as the "State Public School." Soon after the enactment of this law, the Board advertised for proposals for furnishing a site for this institution, and received responses from Stevens Point, Waupaca, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Ripon, New Lisbon, Sparta, and La Crosse. Subsequently the Board visited all these places, inspected the sites proposed and canvassed the advantages of each locality, and, finally, with the approval of the Governor, selected Sparta as the locality for the school, accepting an offer of a tract of land embracing 164.8 acres as the site. This land lies in one regular body on the northeast of the city, being partly within its limits, having the La Crosse river for its eastern boundary, and one of the city streets as its western line. The location is in all respects a healthful one, possesses many attractions in itself, and commands a view of one of the finest landscapes in the state.

During the year 1886, three cottages were erected and equipped in accordance with the provisions of the law, two of them of solid brick, two stories and an attic in height, with stone basement and capable of accommodating one hundred pupils. The third cottage, a frame structure, veneered with brick, two stories and an attic above a stone basement, was devoted at first to the uses of the superintendent and his family, but subsequently to the accommodation of the young children, of whom it affords room for thirty.

The institution was opened for the reception of pupils on the 13th of November, 1886, with Robert T. Roberts as superintendent. It soon became apparent, from the rapidity with which commitments were made, that more room must be provided before the full benefits of the institution could be realized. Accordingly the legislature of 1887 made provisions for the erection of a central building, two cottages and such other structures as it should deem necessary. The Board of Supervision, during that year, had erected the buildings named, and in addition thereto a boiler and engine house and laundry and a barn. The central building is of brick, three stories in height upon a stone basement, and furnishes room for the superintendent and his family and employes, a general kitchen and large dining room, an assembly room and offices. The cottages are of brick, two stories and an attic in height, with a stone basement, and furnish accommodations for sixty pupils each. There is also a school room in each of the five cottages, which is provided with the appliances necessary for approved primary instruction.

The primary object of the institution is to furnish a temporary home for dependent and neglected children until suitable homes can be found for them in good families. While they remain in the institution they are instructed in the elementary branches of an English education.

From the establishment of the institution up to September 30th, 1888, there had been expended for site, permanent improvements and equipments the sum of $35,000, and for current expenses $47,369.28.

The whole number of puplis admitted up to September 30th, 1888, was 301; the average number in the school for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1887, was 67, and for the fiscal year ending with September last, the average number was 116. At the last named date 102 children had been placed in homes, of whom 83 were indentured and the remaining 19 were on trial.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

PRESIDENT,
MRS. M. E. B. LYNDE.

VICE PRESIDENTS,
MRS. A. J. AIKENS, MRS. C. J. RUSSELL,
MRS. WILLARD MERRILL.

TREASURER,
MRS. W. S. CANDEE.

SECRETARY,
MISS CHRISTINE DOIG.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT,
MISS H. C. HUNT.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT,
MISS S. E. PIERCE.

TEACHERS,
MRS. LAURA E. BROWN, MISS KATE JEARDEAU,
MISS EVA I. JEARDEAU.

KINDERGARTEN,
MISS MARTHA A. SPIKER. MISS L. M. HAK.

ACTING STEWARD,
J. R. LOVE.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls is located in Milwaukee, on Lake Avenue, in that part of the city known as North Point. It is capable of accommodating 160 inmates.

Its proper subjects are:

1. Viciously inclined girls under 15, and boys under 10 years of age.
2. The stubborn and unruly, who refuse to obey their proper guardians.
3. Truants, vagrants and beggars.
4. Those found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality.
5. Those under the above ages who have committed any offense punishable by fine or imprisonment in adult offenders.

Although the school was founded by private charity, and is under the control of a self-perpetuating board of managers, it is incorporated and employed by the State for the custody, guardianship, discipline and instruction of the aforenamed children. In default of responsible and efficient guardianship they are treated as minors and wards of the State, and by it they are committed to the guardianship of this board of ladies during minority.

The present statute provides that for each girl so committed, the county from which such commitment is made shall pay not more than two dollars and fifty cents per week.

It is designed to be in no sense a penal institution, but it is a reformatory for the older, a temporary place of detention and instruction for the younger. Its objects are detention and reformation.

The school was organized under the act of 1875, and has received from the Legislature, in 1878, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1885 and 1887, sums amounting to $60,000 for buildings, improvements, stock and furnishings. The city of Milwaukee has also given for its use a tract of over eight acres of land, the State holding the title to this property.

The buildings, as completed by the successive appropriations, afford in all the requisites for distinct family life, three separate dwellings, designated as the Main Home, the Children's Home and the Cottage, and include a kindergarten room, two infirmaries, a laundry and three large school-rooms. The Children's Home takes boys and girls under eleven years of age; the Main Home, the girls from eleven upwards, dividing them into four distinct classes, according to age and morals, with fair facilities for suitable separation and instruction; and the Cottage is an additional and entirely separate building for proper restraint and influence over the older and more depraved.

On leaving the school, children are either returned to former homes or relatives, or given by adoption or indenture to the care of well-recommended families. Boys are transferred to the State Industrial School for Boys, if unfit for homes in families, when of unsuitable age to remain longer in the school.

Number in school October 1, 1887		203
Number since received, including returns		106
Number under care during year		309
Dismissed during year		122
Remaining September 30, 1888		187
Transferred to State Public School, Sparta		25
Transferred to Industrial School, Waukesha		1
Died		1
Committed to school and supported by counties		70
Received and supported by private authority		9
Cash on hand October 1, 1887	$3,512 10	
Received during year	24,793 57	
Total funds		$28,305 67
Expended during the year	22,869 83	
On hand September 30, 1888	5,435 84	
		$28,305 67

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

MANAGERS:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; THE CHIEF JUSTICE; THE SECRETARY OF WAR—Ex-Officiis.

GENERAL WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, President, Hartford, Connecticut.
COLONEL LEONARD A. HARRIS, 1st Vice-President, Cincinnati, Ohio.
GENERAL JOHN A. MARTIN, 2d Vice-President, Atchison, Kansas.
GENERAL MARTIN T. McMAHON, Secretary, 93 Nassau Street, New York City.
GENERAL JOHN C. BLACK, Danville, Illinois.
GENERAL THOMAS W. HYDE, Bath, Maine.
GENERAL JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
CAPTAIN JOHN L. MITCHELL, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
GENERAL WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Camden, New Jersey.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

GENERAL JACOB SHARPE, Governor.
GENERAL T. C. MOORE, Secretary and Treasurer.
DOCTOR S. J. F. MILLER, Surgeon.

The building of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, located near Milwaukee, December 7, 1866, is called the Northwestern branch of that National Institution. The Central Home is located at Dayton, Ohio. Other branches are located at Augusta, Maine, Hampton, Virginia, and Leavenworth, Kansas. The whole are under the same board of managers.

THE NORTHWESTERN BRANCH

is beautifully situated, three miles from the city of Milwaukee. It is a capacious brick building, containing accommodations for 1,000 inmates. In addition to this building which contains the main halls, eating apartment, offices, dormitory and engine room, are shops, granaries, stables and other out-buildings. The Home farm contains 410 acres, of which over one-half is cultivated. The remainder is a wooded park, traversed by shaded walks and drives, beautifully undulating. The main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad runs through the farm, and the track of the northern division passes beside it.

WHO ARE ADMITTED AND HOW.

Soldiers who were disabled in the service of the United States in the war of the rebellion, the Mexican war, or the war of 1812, and have been honorably discharged, are entitled to admission to the Soldiers' Home.

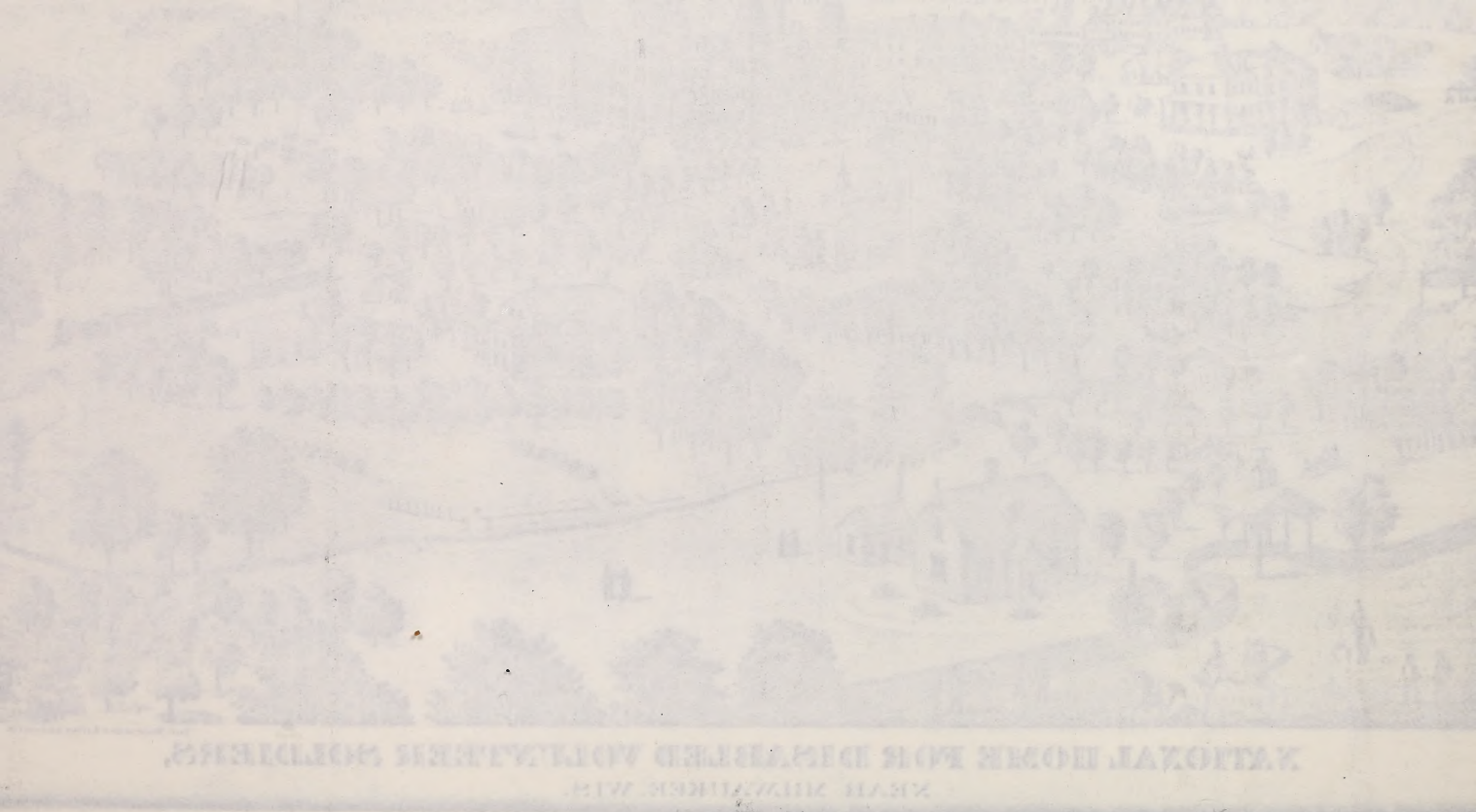
Admission is procured on a certificate, of which blank forms are furnished to every applicant, setting forth his enlistment, with date, rank, place of muster, and the company, regiment or other organization to which he belonged, and the date and cause of discharge; and whether he is receiving a pension. His identity is set forth in the same certificate, and a surgeon's statement of his disability and its nature.

These certificates in blank, with full directions for filling them out, may be procured by applying therefor, either in person, or by mail, to Gen. Jacob Sharpe, Milwaukee, the governor of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers.

Disabled soldiers, or their friends, county, city and town authorities, police officers, guardians of the poor and almshouses, trustees of benevolent institutions and public or private hospitals throughout the country, having knowledge of disabled soldiers, or such persons in their charge, are cordially invited to address the governor of the home, by whom the necessary blanks and instructions will be sent by return mail. On the application and certificate thus made out, an order for the admission of the disabled soldier is indorsed, and an order for free transportation by railroad to the home is furnished.

NATIONAL MONUMENT FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,

NEAR MILWAUKEE, WIS.



LABOR, INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT.

Such inmates as are able to do so, have the opportunity to practice various mechanical trades, or to work on the home farm, for which they are paid a compensation of from $5 to $15 a month, averaging, all around, about 40 cents per day. Skilled laborers earn more than these wages. The trades practiced are boot and shoe making, carpenter and joiner work, tinsmithing, plastering and stone masonry, gas-fitting, printing, book-binding and harness-making. Farming is largely carried on, and some of the finest products exhibited at the state fairs have been from the fields and gardens cultivated by the soldiers. All the labor of the institution, including care of the building, repairs which are found necessary, and farming operations is done by the inmates.

The institution has an excellent library of over 4,500 volumes contributed by friends of the soldiers in various parts of the country. The reading room contains newspapers and magazines, all of which are in constant use and requisition by the inmates.

This institution is not a public charity, and the disabled soldiers of the country should understand it. They do not place themselves in the list of paupers by becoming inmates of the home.

417-418

PART VII.

THE JUDICIARY.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
STATE GOVERNMENT.
MISCELLANEOUS STATE SOCIETIES, ETC.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chief Justice of the United States—MELVILLE W. FULLER, of Illinois, appointed 1888

	App.		App.
Associate Justice—Samuel F. Miller, Ia.	1862	*Associate Justice*—Stanley Matthews, O.	1881
Associate Justice—Stephen J. Field, Cal.	1863	*Associate Justice*—Horace Gray, Mass.	1881
Associate Justice—Jos. P. Bradley, N. J.	1870	*Associate Justice*—Sam. Blatchford, N. Y.	1882
Associate Justice—John M. Harlan, Ky.	1877	*Associate Justice*—L. Q. C. Lamar, Miss.	1888

Reporter of the Supreme Court—J. C. Bancroft Davis, N. Y.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—J. H. McKenney, D. C.

Marshal—T. M. Wright, Kentucky.

The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is $10,500; of the Associate Justices, $10,000 each; of the Reporter, $5,700; of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, $6,000, and of Marshal, $3,000.

CIRCUIT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Salaries of Circuit Judges, $6,000.)

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Gray, Boston, Mass. Districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island. *Circuit Judge*—LeB. B. Colt, Bristol, R. I., July 5, 1884.

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Blatchford, New York City. Districts of Vermont, Connecticut, New York. *Circuit Judge*—Wm. J. Wallace, Syracuse, N. Y., April 6, 1882.

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Bradley, Newark, N. J. Districts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware. *Circuit Judge*—Wm. McKennan, Washington, Pa., Dec. 22, 1878.

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, Washington, D. C. Districts of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina. *Circuit Judge*—Hugh L. Bond, Baltimore, Md., July 13, 1870.

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Mr. Justice Lamar Districts of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisana, Texas. *Circuit Judge*—Don A. Pardee, New Orleans, La., May 13, 1881.

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Matthews, Cincinnati, O. Districts of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee. *Circuit Judge*—H. E. Jackson, Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1877.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Harlan, Chicago, Ill. Districts of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin. *Circuit Judge*—Walter Q. Gresham, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 9, 1884.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Miller, Keokuk, Iowa. Districts of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado. *Circuit Judge*—David J. Brewer, Leavenworth, Kas., March 31, 1884.

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Field, San Francisco, Cal. Districts of California, Oregon, Nevada. *Circuit Judge*—Lorenzo Sawyer, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 10, 1870.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

(Judge's Salary, $4,500.)

Chief Justice—William A. Richardson, Massachusetts, 1873.

Judges—Chas C. Nott, New York	1865	Lawrence Weldon, Illinois	1883
Glenni W. Scofield, Pennsylvania	1881	John Davis, District Columbia	1885

Chief Clerk—Archibald Hopkins, Massachusetts, 1873.

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Districts.	Judges.	Residence.	Salaries
Alabama, N. D.	John Bruce	Montgomery	$3,500
Alabama, S. D.	H. T. Toulmin	Mobile	3,500
Arkansas, E. D.	H. C. Caldwell	Little Rock	3,500
Arkansas, W. D.	Isaac C Parker	Fort Smith	3,500
California, N. D.	O. Hoffman	San Francisco	5,000
California, S. D.	E. M. Ross	Los Angeles	3,500
Colorado	Moses Hallett	Denver	3,500
Connecticut	N. Shipman	Hartford	3,500
Delaware	L. E. Wales	Wilmington	3,500
Florida, N. D.	Thomas Settle	Jacksonville	3,500
Florida, S. D.	Jas. W. Locke	Key West	3,500
Georgia, N. D.	William T. Newman	Atlanta	3,500
Georgia, S. D.	Emory Speer	Savannah	3,500
Illinois, N. D.	H. W. Blodgett	Chicago	4,000
Illinois, S. D.	W. J. Allen	Springfield	3,500
Indiana	William A. Woods	Indianapolis	3,500
Iowa, N. D.	Oliver P. Shiras	Dubuque	3,500
Iowa, S. D.	James M. Love	Keokuk	3,500
Kansas	C. G. Foster	Topeka	3,500
Kentucky	John W. Barr	Louisville	3,500
Louisiana, E. D.	E. C. Billings	New Orleans	4,500
Louisiana, W. D.	Aleck Boarman	Shreveport	3,500
Maine	Nathan Webb	Portland	3,500
Maryland	Thos. J. Morris	Baltimore	4,000
Massachusetts	Thomas L. Nelson	Worcester	4,000
Michigan, E. D	H. B. Brown	Detroit	3,500
Michigan, W. D.	H. F. Severens	Grand Rapids	3,500
Minnesota	R. R. Nelson	St. Paul	3,500
Mississippi	Robert A. Hill	Oxford	3,500
Missouri, E. D.	Amos. M. Thayer	St. Louis	3,500
Missouri, W. D.	Arnold Krekel	Kansas City	3,500
Nebraska	E. S. Dundy	Falls City	3,500
Nevada	Geo. M. Sabin	Carson City	3,500
New Hampshire	Daniel Clark	Manchester	3,500
New Jersey	John T. Nixon	Trenton	4,000
New York, N. D.	Alfred C. Coxe	Utica	4,000
New York, S. D.	Addison Brown	New York City	4,000
New York, E. D.	C. L. Benedict	Brooklyn	4,000
North Carolina, E. D.	A. S. Seymour	New Berne	3,500
North Carolina, W. D.	Robert P. Dick	Greensboro	3,500
Ohio, N. D.	Martin Welker	Toledo	3,500
Ohio, S. D.	Geo. R. Sage	Cincinnati	4,000
Oregon	M. P. Deady	Portland	3,500
Pennsylvania, E. D.	William Butler	Philadelphia	4,000
Pennsylvania, W. D.	M. W. Acheson	Pittsburg	3,500
Rhode Island	G. M. Carpenter	Providence	3,500
South Carolina	C. S. Simonton	Charleston	3,500
Tennessee, E. and M. D.	David M. Key	Chattanooga	3,500
Tennessee, W. D.	E. S. Hammond	Memphis	3,500
Texas, E. D.	C. B. Sabin	Galveston	3,500
Texas, W. D.	E. B. Turner	Austin	3,500
Texas, N. D.	A. P. McCormick	Graham	3,500
Vermont	H. H. Wheeler	Jamaica	3,500
Virginia, E. D.	R. W. Hughes	Northfolk	3,500
Virginia, W. D.	John Paul	Harrisonburg	3,500
West Virginia	J. J. Jackson	Parkersburg	3,500
Wisconsin, E. D.	James G. Jenkins	Milwaukee	3,500
Wisconsin, W. D.	Romanzo Bunn	Madison	3,500

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS FOR WISCONSIN.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Judge—JAMES G. JENKINS, MILWAUKEE.
District Attorney—W. A. WALKER, MANITOWOC.
Marshal—F. H. WEST, MILWAUKEE.

Terms of Court.

AT MILWAUKEE—First Monday in January and October.
AT OSHKOSH—Second Tuesday in July.
SPECIAL TERM—First Monday in April, at Milwaukee.

Counties Comprising District.

Brown,	Green Lake,	Milwaukee,	Sheboygan,
Calumet,	Kenosha,	Oconto,	Walworth,
Dodge,	Kewaunee,	Oneida,	Washington,
Door,	Langlade,	Outagamie,	Waukesha,
Florence,	Manitowoc,	Ozaukee,	Waupaca,
Forest,	Marinette,	Racine,	Waushara,
Fond du Lac,	Marquette,	Shawano,	Winnebago.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Judge—ROMANZO BUNN, MADISON.
District Attorney—A. R. BUSHNELL, LANCASTER.
Assistant District Attorney—WM. H. ROGERS, MADISON.
Marshal—D. C. FULTON, HUDSON.
Deputy Marshal—T. SCOTT ANSLEY, MINERAL POINT.

Terms of Court.

AT MADISON—First Tuesday in December.
AT LA CROSSE—Third Tuesday in September.
AT EAU CLAIRE—First Tuesday in June.

Counties Comprising District.

Adams,	Dane,	La Crosse,	Richland,
Ashland,	Douglas,	La Fayette,	Rock,
Barron,	Dunn.	Lincoln,	St. Croix,
Bayfield,	Eau Claire,	Marathon,	Sauk,
Buffalo,	Grant,	Monroe,	Sawyer,
Burnett,	Green,	Pepin,	Taylor,
Chippewa,	Iowa,	Pierce,	Trempealeau,
Clark,	Jackson,	Polk,	Vernon,
Columbia,	Jefferson,	Portage,	Washburn,
Crawford,	Juneau,	Price,	Wood.

SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN.

NAME.	Title of Office.	Salary.	Term expires.
ORSAMUS COLE	Chief Justice	$5,000	Jan., 1892.
WILLIAM PENN LYON	Associate Justice	5,000	Jan., 1894.
HARLOW S. ORTON	Associate Justice	5,000	Jan., 1898.
DAVID TAYLOR	Associate Justice	5,000	Jan., 1896.
JOHN B. CASSODAY	Associate Justice	5,000	Jan., 1890.

CLARENCE KELLOGG.....Clerk.
JOHN R. BERRYMAN.....Librarian.
FREDERICK K. CONOVER.....Reporter.
A. J. VINJE.....Proof Reader to Reporter.

F. J. CRAM.....Secretary.
GEO. E. HOYT.....Secretary.
C. H. BEYLER.....Messenger and Crier.

Terms of Court at Madison.

JANUARY TERM—Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday in January.
AUGUST TERM—Second Tuesday in August.

WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURTS.

STATEMENT *showing the Names and Post-office Address of the Circuit Judges, and Times and Places for holding Circuit Courts in the several Counties in Wisconsin.*

Salary of Circuit Judges $3,600 per annum.

The judge of any circuit may, by an order entered and recorded in the clerk's office, appoint one extra jury term of court, to be holden in any county in his circuit, when he shall deem such term necessary to complete the jury trials in such county during any year, and may cause jurors to be drawn and summoned as for other terms. At such terms the same business may be transacted as at a regular term of such court. In case there is pending in any such county an action of *quo warranto* brought on the relation of the attorney-general or a private person, wherein the defendant is or shall be charged with usurping any county office, or unlawfully withholding the same from the person entitled thereto, and an issue is formed in such action, sixty days or more before the time for holding the next ensuing regular term of court for said county, the judge shall appoint an extra term, and cause jurors to be drawn and summoned in the manner aforesaid for the trial of such action and for the transaction of such other business as the order may direct. Such order shall so provide that said term shall commence within thirty days after the entry of the same. At any term where any action of *quo warranto* shall be for trial, it shall take precedence of all other actions.—*Chapter* 141, *Laws of* 1885.

FIRST CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—JOHN B. WINSLOW, RACINE.

Term expires the first Monday of January, 1890.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Walworth	2d Monday in February 2d Monday in June 2d Monday in September	Elkhorn	Ch. 32, L. 1879
Racine	2d Monday in March 3d Monday in June 2d Monday in October	Racine	Ch. 32, L. 1879
Kenosha	2d Monday in April 1st Monday in August 2d Monday in November	Kenosha	Ch. 32, L. 1879

No jury shall be summoned for either of the terms to be held in this circuit in the months of June or August. Each term in this circuit shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.—*Chapter* 32, *Laws of* 1879.

SECOND CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—D. H. JOHNSON, MILWAUKEE.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1894.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Milwaukee	2d Monday in January 1st Monday in May 4th Monday in June 1st Monday in October	Milwaukee	Sec. 2424, R. S.

No jury shall be summoned for either of the terms to be held in this circuit in the month of June. Every term in the circuit shall be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.—*Section* 2424, *Revised Statutes.*

THIRD CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—GEO. W. BURNELL, OSHKOSH.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1891.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Calumet.....	1st Monday after 1st Tuesday of April .. } 1st Monday in October ..... }	Chilton	Ch.134,L.1885
Green Lake..	3d Monday in January ..... } 1st Monday in June..... }	Dartford	Ch.140,L.1882
Winnebago..	1st Monday in May ..... } 1st Monday in December ..... }	Oshkosh.....	Ch.134,L.1885
	SPECIAL TERMS.		
	1st Tuesday in September and February ..... }	Oshkosh..	Ch.134,L.1885

Each of the general terms of the circuit court in each of the counties in the said third judicial circuit of Wisconsin, and the aforesaid special terms in the said county of Winnebago, shall also be and are hereby declared to be special terms of the circuit court in and for the whole of the third judicial circuit of the state of Wisconsin.—*Chapter* 134, *Laws* 1885.

FOURTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—NORMAN S. GILSON, FOND DU LAC.

Term expires first Monday in January, 1893.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Sheboygan ..	3rd Monday in April..... } 4th Monday in September ..... }	Sheboygan	Ch.63,L.1881
Manitowoc ..	Tuesday after 2d Monday in January ... } Tuesday after 1st Monday in June .. ... }	Manitowoc	Ch.63,L.1881
Kewaunee...	1st Monday in May..... } 3d Monday in October..... }	Kewaunee.....	Ch.63,L.1881
Fond du Lac.	Tuesday after 1st Monday in March . ... } Tuesday after 2d Monday in November. }	Fond du Lac	Ch.63,L.1881

Every general term in the counties of Fond du Lac, Sheboygan and Manitowoc, shall be a special term for the whole judicial circuit, at which any and all business may be done arising or pending in any county of said circuit, which might be done at a general term for the county in which said business arises, or is pending, except the trial of issues of fact by a jury. In the county of Fond du Lac, special terms for the whole circuit shall be held on Tuesday after the third Monday in February, and Tuesday after the first Monday in July, at which special terms and all business may be done arising or pending in any county of said circuit which might be done at a general term for the county in which such business arises or is pending not requiring the intervention of a jury.—*Chapter* 63, *Laws* 1881.

FIFTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—GEORGE CLEMENTSON, LANCASTER.

Term expires First Monday of January, 1895.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Grant	3d Tuesday in February 2d Tuesday in October	Lancaster	Ch. 402, L. 1887
Iowa	4th Tuesday in March Last Tuesday in September	Dodgeville	Ch. 402, L. 1887
La Fayette	3d Tuesday in June 1st Tuesday in December	Darlington	Ch. 402, L. 1887
Richland	2d Tuesday in April 2d Tuesday in September	Richland Center	Ch. 402, L. 1887
Crawford	4th Tuesday in May 2d Tuesday in November	Prairie du Chien	Ch. 402, L. 1887

Every term in each of said counties shall be a special term for the whole circuit.—*Sec.* 1, *Chap.* 402, *Laws* 1887.

SIXTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—ALFRED W. NEWMAN, TREMPEALEAU.

Term expires First Monday of January, 1895.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Clark	1st Monday in March 1st Monday in September	Neillsville	Ch. 35, L. 1881
Jackson	3d Monday in March 3d Monday in September	Black River Falls	Ch. 35, L. 1881
La Crosse	2d Monday in May 2d Monday in November	La Crosse	Ch. 35, L. 1881
Monroe	1st Monday in April 1st Monday in October	Sparta	Ch. 35, L. 1881
Trempealeau	2d Monday in June 2d Monday in December	Whitehall	Ch. 35, L. 1881
Vernon	4th Monday in April 3d Monday in October	Viroqua	Ch. 35, L. 1881

Every general term in the counties of La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson, Trempealeau and Vernon, shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit. At any special term of said court herein provided for, any and all business may be done arising in any county of the circuit, which might be done at any general term, except the trial of issues of fact by a jury in cases other than those arising in actions of *quo warranto* and *mandamus* and excepting also, the trial of issues of fact in actions made local by law, and arising in some county other than the one in which such special term shall be held.—See *Section* 3, *Chapter* 35, *Laws* 1881, and *Section* 1, *Chapter* 6, *Laws* 1887.

SEVENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—CHARLES M. WEBB, GRAND RAPIDS.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1891.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Lincoln.....	1st Monday in May ..... / Last Monday in October	Merrill.....	Ch. 488, L. 1887
Marathon	3d Monday in March..... / 2d Monday in November	Wausau	Ch. 488, L. 1887
Portage	3d Monday in February..... / 2d Monday in October.....	Stevens Point....	Ch. 488, L. 1887
Waupaca.....	3d Monday in January..... / 2d Monday in June.....	Waupaca.....	Ch. 488, L. 1887
Waushara.....	3d Tuesday in April..... / Last Tuesday in September.....	Wautoma	Ch. 488, L. 1887
Wood	4th Monday in May ..... / 1st Monday in December	Grand Rapids....	Ch. 488, L. 1887

Every general term in the Seventh Judicial Circuit shall also be a special term for the whole circuit—*Chapter* 3, *Laws of* 1885.

EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—EGBERT B. BUNDY, MENOMONIE.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1891.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Buffalo	4th Monday of February ..... / 4th Monday of October.....	Alma.....	Ch. 135, L. 1885
Dunn	2d Monday of March..... / 2d Monday of September.....	Menomonie.....	Ch. 135, L. 1885
Eau Claire	4th Monday of March..... / 4th Monday of September	Eau Claire.....	Ch. 135, L. 1885
Pepin.....	3d Monday of April.. ..... / 3d Monday of October.....	Durand.....	Ch. 135, L. 1885
Pierce	2d Monday of June..... / 2d Monday of December.....	Ellsworth	Ch. 135, L. 1885
St. Croix.....	2d Monday of May .. .. / 2d Monday of November.....	Hudson.....	Ch. 135, L. 1885

I hereby appoint special terms of said court to be held in each year at the times and places hereinafter named, viz.: At Eau Claire, Eau Claire county, on the first Monday of January; at Hudson, St. Croix county, on the third Monday of February; at Menomonie, Dunn county, on the first Monday of July; at River Falls, Pierce county, on the first Monday of September—*Order of Judge Bundy, issued in compliance with the provisions of Chapter* 25, *Laws* 1879.

Every general term of the eighth judicial circuit shall be a special term for the whole circuit. At any special term of said court herein provided for, any and all business may be done arising in any county of the circuit which might be done at any general term, except the trial of issues of fact by a jury in cases other than those arising in actions of *quo warranto* and *mandamus*, and excepting also the trial of issues of fact in actions made local by law arising in some county other than the one in which such special terms shall be held.—*Chapter* 292, *Laws* 1881.

NINTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—ALVA STEWART, MADISON.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1891.

COUNTIES.	TERMS	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Adams	3d Tuesday in January 2d Tuesday in June	Friendship	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Columbia	2d Tuesday in May 2d Tuesday in December	Portage	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Dane	Monday after first Tuesday in April. 2d Tuesday in July 2d Monday in November	Madison	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Juneau	2d Monday in March 3d Monday in October	Mauston	Ch. 206, L. 1879
Sauk	3d Monday in March 3d Monday in September	Baraboo	Ch. 125, L. 1882
Marquette	Tuesday after 1st Monday in January Tuesday after 3d Monday in June	Montello	Ch. 238, L. 1881

Every term in the counties of Dane and Columbia shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit. No jury shall be summoned for the term in July for Dane county.—*Section 2424, Revised Statutes.*

TENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—GEORGE H. MEYERS, APPLETON.

Term Expires first Monday of January, 1891.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Florence	1st Tuesday in March 3d Tuesday in September	Florence	Ch. 288, L. 1883
Forest	1st Tuesday in April 1st Tuesday in October	Crandon	Ch. 436, L. 1885
Langlade	3d Tuesday in March 1st Tuesday in September	Antigo	Ch. 134, L. 1885
Outagamie	1st Monday in February (Special) 2d Monday in October 3d Monday in April	Appleton	Ch. 288, L. 1883
Shawano	4th Monday in June 2d Monday in November	Shawano	Ch. 134, L. 1885

Each of the general terms of the circuit court of the counties of Outagamie, Langlade and Shawano, and the special term in the county of Outagamie shall also be and are hereby declared to be special terms of the circuit court, in and for the whole of the tenth judicial circuit of Wisconsin.—Ch. 134, L. 1885.

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE R. D. MARSHALL, CHIPPEWA FALLS.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1895.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Barron	3d Tuesday in April 3d Tuesday in September	Barron	Ch. 511, L. 1887
Burnett	3d Tuesday in March 2d Tuesday in September	Grantsburg	Ch. 511, L. 1887
Chippewa	1st Tuesday in May 1st Tuesday in October	Chippewa Falls	Ch. 511, L. 1887
Douglas	2d Tuesday in February 3d Tussday in August	Superior	Ch. 511, L. 1887
Polk	1st Tuesday in April 1st Tuesday in November	Osceola Mills	Ch. 511, L. 1887
Washburn	1st Tuesday in March 1st Tuesday in September	Shell Lake	Ch. 511, L. 1887

TWELFTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—JOHN R. BENNETT, JANESVILLE.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1895.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Rock	4th Monday in January 4th Monday in April Wednesday after the first Monday in November	Janesville	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Green	1st Tuesday in March 3d Tuesday in June 1st Tuesday in October	Monroe	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Jefferson	1st Monday in February 2d Tuesday in June 1st Monday in September	Jefferson	Sec. 2424, R. S.

No jury shall be summoned for either of the terms in this circuit appointed to be held in the months of January and June. Every term of this circuit shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.—*Section* 2424, *Revised Statutes*.

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE A. SCOTT SLOAN, BEAVER DAM.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1894.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Dodge	4th Tuesday in September 2d Tuesday in February	Juneau	Ch. 55, L. 1882.
Ozaukee	1st Tuesday in September 1st Tuesday in March	Port Washington	Ch. 55, L. 1882.
Washington	3d Tuesday in October 3d Tuesday in March	West Bend	Ch. 55, L. 1882.
Waukesha	1st Tuesday in December 4th Tuesday in May 4th Tuesday in August (Special) 1st Tuesday in February (Special)	Waukesha	Ch. 55, L. 1882.

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, JR., GREEN BAY.

Term expires first Monday in January, 1890.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Brown	2d Monday in January, (Special) 1st Monday of April 2d Monday of November	Green Bay	Ch. 169, L. 1885
Door	1st Tuesday in February Tuesday after first Monday in Sept.	Sturgeon Bay	Ch. 169, L. 1885
Marinette	1st Monday of June 4th Monday of October	Marinette	Ch. 169, L. 1885
Oconto	3d Monday of May 1st Monday of October	Oconto	Ch. 169, L. 1885

Every term in the counties of Brown, Oconto and Marinette, shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.—*Chapter* 169, *Laws of* 1885.

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—J. K. PARISH, MEDFORD.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1894.

COUNTIES	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Ashland	1st Tuesday in June 1st Tuesday in December	Ashland	Ch. 488, L. 1887
Bayfield	1st Tuesday in April 1st Tuesday in October	Bayfield	Ch. 488, L. 1887
Oneida	4th Tuesday in April 4th Tuesday in October	Rhinelander	Ch. 488, L. 1887
Price	1st Tuesday in May 1st Tuesday in November	Phillips	Ch. 488, L. 1887
Sawyer	3d Tuesday in April 3d Tuesday in October	Hayward	Ch. 488, L. 1887
Taylor	3d Tuesday in May 3d Tuesday in November	Medford	Ch. 488, L. 1887

Each and every general term of court in each of said counties shall be special terms for the whole Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, and any and all business arising or pending in said circuit or any of the counties thereof, may be done at such special terms which might be done at any general term thereof, except the trial of the issues of fact by jury.—*Section 2, chapter 488, Laws of 1887.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

To March 4, 1889.

PRESIDENT.

	Salary.
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York	$50,000
Private Secretary — Daniel S. Lamont, New York	$3,250
United States District Marshal, A. A. Wilson (D. C.)	6,000

VICE-PRESIDENT.

	Salary.
•—— ——	$8,000

THE CABINET.

	Salary.
Secretary of State — Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware	$8,000
Secretary of Treasury — Chas. S. Fairchild, of New York	8,000
Secretary of War — William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts	8,000
Secretary of Navy — William C. Whitney, of New York	8,000
Secretary of Interior — William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin	8,000
Postmaster-General — Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan	8,000
Attorney-General — Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas	8,000

THE DEPARTMENTS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
Assistant Secretary — G. L. Rives, New York	$4,500
Second Assistant Secretary — A. A. Adee, D. C.	3,500
Third Assistant Secretary — J. B. Moore, Delaware	3,500
Chief Clerk — J. F. Lee	2,700
Examiner of Claims — Francis Wharton, Pennsylvania	3,500
Chief Bureau Statistics — W. C. Ford, New York	2,100
Chief Diplomatic Bureau — H. S. Everett	2,100
Chief Consular Bureau — F. O. St. Clair, Md.	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Archives and Indexes — John H. Haswell	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Accounts — Francis J. Kieckhoefer	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Rolls and Library — Theodore F. Dwight	2,100
Passport Clerk — N. Benedict	1,800

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

	Salary
Assistant Secretary — I. H. Maynard, New York	$4,500
Assistant Secretary — Hugh S. Thompson, South Carolina	4,500
Comptroller of Currency — W. L. Trenholm, South Carolina	5,000
Chief Clerk — E. B. Youmans, New York	2,700
Director of Mint — J. P. Kimball, Pennsylvania	4,500
Chief Bureau of Statistics — W. F. Switzler	3,000
Chief Bureau of Engraving and Printing — E. O. Graves, New York	4,500
Supervising Architect — W. A. Freret, Louisiana	4,500
Superintendent of Coast Survey — F. M. Thorn	6,000
Treasurer of United States — James W. Hyatt, Connecticut	6,000
Assistant Treasurer — J. W. Whelpley, New York	3,600
Register — W. S. Rosecrans, California	4,000
Solicitor — Alexander McCue, New York	4,500
Superintendent Life Saving Service — S. I. Kimball	4,000
First Comptroller — M. J. Durham, Kentucky	5,000
Second Comptroller — S. Butler, Massachusetts	5,000
First Auditor — J. Q. Chenoweth, Texas	3,600
Second Auditor — W. A. Day, Illinois	3,600
Third Auditor — J. S. Williams, Indiana	3,600
Fourth Auditor — C. M. Shelley, Alabama	3,600

• Office vacant by death of Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.

	Salary.
Fifth Auditor—A. Eickhoff, New York	$3,600
Sixth Auditor—Daniel McConville, Ohio	3,600
Commissioner of Customs—J. S. McCalmont, Pennsylvania	4,000
Commissioner of Internal Revenue—J. S. Miller, West Virginia	6,000
Commissioner of Navigation—Chas. B. Morton, Maine	4,000
Commissioner of Light House Board—V. Adm. S. C. Rowan	
Chief of Appointment Division—Perry C. Smith, New Jersey	2,750
Chief of Warrant Division—W. F. Maclennan, New York	2,750
Chief of Public Moneys Division—Eugene B. Daskam	2,500
Chief of Customs Division—John G. Macgregor	2,700
Chief of Revenue Marine Division—Peter Bonnett	2,500
Chief of Stationery, Printing, and Blanks Division—A. L. Sturtevant	2,500
Chief of Loans and Currency Division—Robert L. Miller	2,500
Chief of Miscellaneous Division—David K. Okie	2,500
Supervising Special Agent—J. A. Jewell	$8 per day
Government Actuary—E. B. Elliot	2,250

WAR DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
Chief Clerk—John Tweedale, Pennsylvania	$2,500
Adjutant General—Brigadier General R. C. Drum	5,500
Inspector General—Brigadier General A. Baird	5,500
Quartermaster General—Brigadier General S. B. Holabird	5,500
Commissary General—Brigadier General Robert Macfreely	5,500
Surgeon General—Brigadier General John Moore	4,500
Paymaster General—Brigadier General W. B. Rochester	5,500
Chief of Engineers—Brigadier General J. C. Duane	5,500
Chief of Ordnance—Brigadier General S. V. Benet	5,500
Judge Advocate General—Colonel G. N. Lieber	5,500
Chief Signal Officer—Brigadier General A. W. Greeley	5,500

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
Chief Clerk—John W. Hogg	$2,500
Chief Bureau Yards Docks—Captain D. B. Harmony	5,000
Chief Bureau Equipment—Commander W. S. Schley	5,000
Chief Bureau Navigation—Captain J. G. Walker	5,000
Chief Bureau Ordinance—Commander M. Sicard	5,000
Chief Bureau Construction—T. D. Wilson	5,000
Chief Bureau Steam Engineering—C. H. Loring	5,000
Chief Bureau Provisions and Clothing—J. Fulton	5,000
Chief Bureau Medicine—Surgeon General F. M. Gunnell	3,500
Superintendent Nautical Almanac—S. Newcomb, Massachusetts	3,500
Colonel Commanding Marines—C. G. McCawley, Louisiana	4,500
Judge Advocate General—Colonel W. B. Remey	4,500
Hydrographer—Commander J. R. Bartlett	3,000
Superintendent Naval Observatory—Captain R. L. Phythian	5,000

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
Assistant Secretary—H. L. Muldrow, Mississippi	$4,000
Assistant Secretary—David L. Hawkins	4,000
Chief Clerk—Sidney A. Jonas	2,750
Commissioner Patents—Benton J. Hall, Iowa	5,000
Commissioner Pensions—John C. Black, Illinois	5,000
Commissioner Land Office—S. M. Stockslager, Indiana	4,000
Commissioner Indian Affairs—J. H. Oberly, Illinois	4,000
Commissioner Railroads—J. E. Johnston, Virginia	4,500
Commissioner Education—N. R. H. Dawson	3,000
Commissioner Labor—C. D. Wright, Massachusetts	3,000
Director Geological Survey—John W. Powell, Illinois	6,000
Chief Census Division—James H. Wardle	2,000

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
Chief Clerk—Joseph Roy, Wisconsin	2,500
Assistant Attorney General—Edwin E. Bryant, Wisconsin	4,000
Law Clerk—Joseph W. Nichol, Indiana	2,500
Appointment Clerk—E. C. McClure, South Carolina	1,800
Chief Post-office Inspector—W. A. West, Mississippi	3,000
Chief Clerk Division Depredations—J. Maynard	2,000
Topographer—David Enright, Michigan	2,500
First Assistant—Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois	4,000
Chief Clerk—W. Duff, Haynie, Illinois	2,000
Superintendent Free Delivery—J. F. Bates, Iowa	2,100
Second Assistant—A. Leo Knott, Maryland	4,000
Third Assistant—H. R. Harris, Georgia	4,000
General Superintendent Railway Mail Service—W. L. Bancroft, Michigan	3,500
Superintendent Foreign Mails—Nicholas M. Bell, Missouri	3,000
Superintendent Money-Order System—Charles F. Macdonald, Massachusetts	3,500
Superintendent Dead Letter Office—John B. Baird, Georgia	2,500

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

	Salary.
Solicitor General—George A. Jenks	$7,000
Assistant Attorney General—William A. Maury	5,000
Assistant Attorney General (Department Interior)—Zach Montgomery	5,000
Assistant Attorney General—Robert A. Howard	5,000
Assistant Attorney General (Post-office Department)—Edward E. Bryant	4,000
Solicitor Internal Revenue (Treasury Department)—Charles Chesley	4,500
Solicitor Treasury—Alexander McCue	4,500
Examiner of Claims (State Department)—Francis Wharton	5,000
Law Clerk and Examiner of Titles—A. J. Bentley	2,750
General Agent—Frank Strong	$10 per diem.

FOREIGN LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Country.	Name.	Rank.
HAYTI	Mr. Stephen Preston	E. E. and M. P.
	Mr. Charles A. Preston	Secretary of Legation.
PORTUGAL	Baron de Almeirim	Consul, etc.
ITALY	Baron de Fava	E. E. and M. P.
	Le Comte Albert de Foresta	Secy. of Legation and Charge d'Affaires *ad interim*.
BELGIUM	Mr. de Bounder de Melsbroeck	E. E. and M. P.
	Count Gaston d'Arschot	Secretary of Legation.
GREAT BRITAIN	The Honorable Michael Herbert	E. E. and M. P.
	Hon. Henry Edwards	Secretary of Legation.
CHINA	Mr. Ching Yen Hoon	E. E. and M. P.
	Mr. Shu Cheon Pon	First Secretary of Legation.
	Mr. D. W. Bartlett	Secretary of Legation.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	Chevalier Schmit von Tavera	E. E. and M. P.
	Count Lippe-Weissenfeld	Counselor of Legation.
	Baron Paumgatten	Chancellor of Legation.
MEXICO	Senor Don Matias Romero	E. E. and M. P.
	Senor Don Cayetano Romero	First Secretary of Legation.
RUSSIA	Mr. Charles de Sturve	E. E. and M. P.
FRANCE	Mr. Theodore Roustan	E. E. and M. P.
	Mr. le Comte Maurice Sala	First Secretary.
CHILI	Senor Don Emilio C. Veras	E. E. and M. P.
SWITZERLAND	Col. Emile Frey	E. E. and M. P.
	Major Karl Closs	Secretary of Legation.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	Senor Don V. G. Quesada	E. E. and M. P.
	Senor Don Severo Ygarzabal	Secretary of Legation.
HAWAII	Mr. H. A. P. Carter	E. E. and M. P.
GUATAMALA AND HONDURAS	Senor Don Francisco Lainfiesta	E. E. and M. P.
TURKEY	Mayroyeni Bay	E. E. and M. P.
SPAIN	Senor Don Emilo de Murnaga	E. E. and M. P.
PERU	Senor Don J. Federico Elmore	E. E. and M. P.
COSTA RICA AND SALVADOR	Senor Don Oswaldo Ygarza	Secretary of Legation.
	Senor Pedro Perez Zeledon	E. E. and M. P.
	Senor Don Federico Volio	Secretary of Legation.
NETHERLANDS	Mr. G. de Weckherlin	E. E. and M. P.
ECUADOR	Senor Don Antonio Flores	E. E. and M. P.
GERMANY	Count von Arco Valley	E. E. and M. P.
	Baron von Zeutnitz	Secretary of Legation.
U. S. OF COLUMBIA	Senor Don Ricardo Decerra	E. E. and M. P.
JAPAN	Mr. F. Mutis Duran	Secretary of Legation.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY	Mr. Jusanmi Riubsch Kuki	E. E. and M. P.
	Mr. L. de Reuterskiold	E. E. and M. P.
	Mr. Siguard Ibsen	Secretary of Legation.
DENMARK	Mr. P. L. E. de Lovenorn	M. R. and C. G.
URUGUAY	Senor Don Enrique M. Estrazulus	
	Senor Don Carlos Farini	Charge d'Affaires *ad interim*.
BRAZIL	Senor Jose Ferrieda da Costa	Secretary of Legation.
VENEZUELA	Senor Jose Antoino Olavarri	Charge d'Affaires.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Begins March 4, 1889; ends March 4, 1891.

LEVI P. MORTON, President. ..... Secretary.

SENATORS.	Home Post-office.	Term ends.
ALABAMA.		
James L. Pugh, D.....	Eufaula.....	1891
John T. Morgan, D.....	Selma.....	1895
ARKANSAS.		
James K. Jones, D.....	Washington ..	1891
James H. Berry, D.....	Bentonville...	1895
CALIFORNIA.		
Leland Sandford, R.....	San Francisco	1891
George Hearst, D	San Francisco	1893
COLORADO.		
Henry M. Teller, R.....	Central City..	1891
Edward O. Wolcott, R...	Denver	1895
CONNECTICUT.		
Orville H. Platt, R.....	Meriden	1891
Joseph R. Hawley, R...	Hartford	1893
DELAWARE.		
George Gray, D.....	Wilmington ..	1893
Anthony Higgins, R....	Wilmington ..	1895
FLORIDA.		
Wilkinson Call, D.....	Jacksonville..	1891
Samuel Pasco, D.....	Monticello....	1893
GEORGIA.		
Joseph E. Brown, D.....	Atlanta.....	1891
Alfred H. Colquitt, D....	Atlanta.....	1895
ILLINOIS.		
Charles B. Farwell, R...	Chicago	1891
Shelby M. Cullom, R....	Springfield ...	1895
INDIANA.		
Daniel W. Voorhees, D..	Terre Haute..	1891
David Turpie, D.....	Indianapolis .	1893
IOWA.		
William B. Allison, R...	Dubuque.....	1891
James F. Wilson, R.....	Fairfield.....	1895
KANSAS.		
John J. Ingalls, R.....	Atchison.....	1891
Preston B. Plumb, R....	Emporia.....	1895
KENTUCKY.		
Joseph C.S. Blackburn, D	Versailles.....	1891
James B. Beck, D.....	Lexington	1895
LOUISIANA.		
James B. Eustis, D.....	New Orleans..	1891
Randall L. Gibson, D....	New Orleans..	1895
MAINE.		
Eugene Hale, R.....	Ellsworth.....	1893
William P. Frye, R.....	Lewiston	1895
MARYLAND.		
Ephraim K. Wilson, D..	Snow Hill.....	1891
Arthur P. Gorman, D...	Laurel.....	1893
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Henry L. Dawes, R.....	Pittsfield.....	1893
George F. Hoar, R.....	Worcester	1895
MICHIGAN.		
Francis B. Stockbridge, R	Kalamazoo ...	1893
James McMillan, R.....	Detroit	1895
MINNESOTA.		
Cushman K. Davis, R...	St. Paul.....	1893
W. D. Washburn, R....	Minneapolis ..	1895
MISSISSIPPI.		
James Z. George, D....	Carrollton	1893
Edward C. Walthall, D.	Grenada.....	1895
MISSOURI.		
George G. Vest, D.....	Sedalia	1891
Francis M. Cockrell, D.	Warrensburg.	1893
NEBRASKA.		
Algernon S. Paddock, R.	Beatrice	1893
Charles F. Manderson, R	Omaha	1895
NEVADA.		
John P. Jones, R.....	Gold Hill.....	1891
William M. Stewart, R.	Carson City...	1893
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Henry W. Blair, R.....	Plymouth.....	1891
Wm. E. Chandler, R...	Concord	1895
NEW JERSEY.		
Rufus Blodgett, D.	Long Branch.	1893
John R. McPherson, D..	Trenton	1895
NEW YORK.		
William M. Evarts, R..	New York....	1891
Frank Hiscock, R.....	Syracuse	1893
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Zebulon B. Vance, D...	Charlotte.....	1891
Matt W. Ransom, D....	Weldon.....	1895
OHIO.		
Henry B. Payne, D.....	Cleveland.....	1891
John Sherman, R.....	Mansfield.....	1893
OREGON.		
John H. Mitchell, R....	Portland	1891
Joseph N. Dolph, R....	Portland.....	1895
PENNSYLVANIA.		
J. Donald Cameron, R..	Harrisburg ...	1891
Matthew S. Quay, R....	Beaver.....	1893
RHODE ISLAND.		
Nelson W. Aldrich, R..	Providence ...	1893
Jonathan Chace, R.....	Valley Falls ..	1895
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
Wade Hampton, D.	Columbia.....	1891
Matthew C. Butler, D...	Edgefield	1895
TENNESSEE.		
William B. Bate, D.....	Nashville	1893
Isham G. Harris, D.....	Memphis.....	1895
TEXAS.		
John H. Reagan, D	Palestine	1893
Richard Coke, D.....	Waco..... ...	1895
VERMONT.		
Justin S. Morrill, R.....	Strafford	1891
George F. Edmunds, R.	Burlington....	1893
VIRGINIA.		
John Warwick Daniel, D	Lynchburg ...	1893
John S. Barbour, D	Alexandria ...	1895
WEST VIRGINIA.		
Charles J. Faulkner, D.	Martinsburgh.	1893
John E. Kenna, D.....	.....	1895
WISCONSIN.		
John C. Spooner, R.....	Hudson.....	1891
Philetus Sawyer, R.....	Oshkosh.....	1893

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	39
Democrats.....	37

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

List of the representatives, and delegates who will compose the Fifty-first congress. Out of 325 members (163 being a majority), 166 are republicans and 159 are democrats; 204 are members of the 50th congress, 15 were members of the 49th congress, and 106 are new representatives. In the 50th congress there were 152 republicans, 169 democrats, two labor representatives, and two independents. To the list of congressmen is appended the list of delegates from the territories, six republicans and two democrats. They take no part in the voting in the house.

SUMMARY.

States.	Rep.	Dem.	States.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	.....	8	Missouri	4	10
Arkansas	.....	5	Nebraska	3	.....
California	4	2	Nevada	1	.....
Colorado	1	.....	New Hampshire	2	.....
Connecticut	3	1	New Jersey	4	3
Delaware	.....	1	New York	19	15
Florida	.....	2	North Carolina	3	6
Georgia	.....	10	Ohio	16	5
Illinois	13	7	Oregon	1	.....
Indiana	3	10	Pennsylvania	21	7
Iowa	10	1	Rhode Island	2	.....
Kansas	7	.....	South Carolina	.....	7
Kentucky	2	9	Tennessee	3	7
Louisiana	1	5	Texas	.....	11
Maine	4	.....	Vermont	2	.....
Maryland	2	4	Virginia	2	8
Massachusetts	10	2	West Virginia	2	2
Michigan	9	2	Wisconsin	7	2
Minnesota	5	.....			
Mississippi	.....	7	Total	166	159

Following is the list in detail:

ALABAMA.

Dist.	
1	Richard H. Clark, D.
2	Hilary A. Herbert, D.
3	William C. Oats, D.
4	Lewis W. Turbin, D.
5	James E. Cobb, D.
6	John H. Bankhead, D.
7	William H. Forney, D.
8	Joseph Wheeler, D.

ARKANSAS.

1	William H. Cate, D.
2	C. R. Breckinridge, D.
3	Thomas C. MacRae, D.
4	John H. Rogers, D.
5	Samuel W. Peel, D.

CALIFORNIA.

1	John J. De Haven, R.
2	Marion Biggs, D.
3	Joseph McKenna, R.
4	Wm. W. Morrow, R.
5	Thomas J. Clunie, D.
6	William Vandevere, R.

COLORADO.

1	Hosea Townsend, R.

CONNECTICUT.

1	W. E. Simonds, R.
2	W. F. Wilcox, D.
3	Charles A. Russell, R.
4	Frederick Miles, R.

DELAWARE.

Dist.	
1	John B. Penington, D.

FLORIDA.

1	R. H. M. Davidson, D.
2	Robert W. Bullock, D.

GEORGIA.

1	Rufus E. Lester, D.
2	Henry G. Turner, D.
3	Charles F. Crisp, D.
4	Thomas W. Grimes, D.
5	John D. Stewart, D.
6	James H. Blount, D.
7	Judson C. Clements, D.
8	Henry H. Carlton, D.
9	Allen D. Candler, D.
10	George F. Barnes, D.

ILLINOIS.

1	Abner Taylor, R.
2	Frank Lawler, D.
3	William E. Mason, R.
4	George E. Adams, R.
5	Albert J. Hopkins, R.
6	Robert R. Hitt, R.
7	Thos. J. Henderson, R.
8	Charles A. Hill, R.
9	Lewis E. Payson, R.
10	Phillip S. Post, R.
11	William H. Gest, R.
12	Scott Wike, D.
13	Wm. M. Springer, D.
14	J. H. Russell, R.

ILLINOIS — CON.

Dist.	
15	Joseph G. Cannon, R.
16	George W. Fithian, D.
17	Edward Lane, D.
18	William S. Forman, D.
19	R. W. Townshend, D.
20	George W. Smith, R.

INDIANA.

1	William F. Parrott, D.
2	John H. O'Neall, D.
3	Jason B. Brown, D.
4	William S. Holman, D.
5	George W. Cooper, D.
6	Thomas M. Browne, R.
7	William D. Bynum, D.
8	E. V. Brookshire, D.
9	Joseph B. Cheadle, R.
10	William D. Owen, R.
11	A. N. Martin, D.
12	C. A. O. McClellan, D.
13	B. F. Shively, D.

IOWA.

1	John H. Gear, R.
2	Walter I. Hayes, D.
3	D. B. Henderson, R.
4	John H. Sweeney, R.
5	Daniel Kerr, R.
6	John F. Lacy, R.
7	Edwin H. Conger, R.
8	James P. Flick, R.
9	Joseph R. Reed, R.
10	John P. Dolliver, R.
11	Isaac S. Struble, R.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

KANSAS.

Dist.	
1	Edmund N. Morrill, R.
2	Edward H. Funston, R.
3	Bishop W. Perkins, R.
4	Thomas Ryan, R.
5	John A. Anderson, R.
6	Erastus J. Turner, R.
7	Samuel R. Peters, R.

KENTUCKY.

1	William J. Stone, D.
2	William T. Ellis, D.
3	H. Goodnight, D.
4	J. B. Montgomery, D.
5	Asher G. Caruth, D.
6	John G. Carlisle, D.
7	W. P. C. Breckin'ge, D.
8	James B. McCreary, D.
9	Thomas H. Paynter, D.
10	John H. Wilson, R.
11	H. Frank Finley, R.

LOUISIANA.

1	T. S. Wilkinson, D.
2	H. D. Coleman, R.
3	Edward J. Gay, D.
4	N. C. Blanchard, D.
5	Charles Boatner, D.
6	Sam M. Robertson, D.

MAINE.

1	Thomas B. Reed, R.
2	Nelson Dingley, Jr., R.
3	Seth L. Milliken, R.
4	Charles A. Boutelle, R.

MARYLAND.

1	Charles H. Gibson, D.
2	Herman Stump, D.
3	H. Welles Rusk, D.
4	H. Stockbridge, Jr., R.
5	Barnes Compton, D.
6	Louis E. McComas, R.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1	Charles S. Randall, R.
2	Elijah A. Morse, R.
3	John F. Andrew, D.
4	Joseph H. O'Neill, D.
5	Nathaniel P. Banks, R.
6	Henry Cabot Lodge, R.
7	William Cogswell, R.
8	Fred T. Greenhalge, R.
9	John W. Candler, R.
10	Joseph H. Walker, R.
11	Rodney Wallace, R.
12	Francis W. Rockwell, R.

MICHIGAN.

1	J. Logan Chipman, D.
2	Edward P. Allen, R.
3	James O'Donnell, R.
4	Julius C. Burrows, R.
5	Charles E. Belknap, R.
6	Mark S. Brewer, R.
7	Justin R. Whiting, D.
8	Archibald T. Bliss, R.
9	Byron M. Cutcheon, R.
10	Frank W. Wheeler, R.
11	S. M. Stephenson, R.

MINNESOTA.

1	Mark H. Dunnell, R.
2	John Lind, R.

MINNESOTA—con.

Dist.	
3	Darius S. Hall, R.
4	S. P. Snyder, R.
5	S. G. Comstock, R.

MISSISSIPPI.

1	John M. Allen, D.
2	James B. Morgan, D.
3	Thos. C. Catchings, D.
4	Clark Lewis, D
5	C. L. Anderson, D.
6	Thos. R. Stockdale, D.
7	Charles E. Hooker, D.

MISSOURI.

1	William H. Hatch, D.
2	C. H. Mansur, D.
3	A. M. Dockery, D.
4	James N. Burnes, D.
5	John C. Tarsney, D.
6	John T. Heard, D.
7	R. H. Norton, D.
8	F. G. Neidringhaus, R.
9	Nathan Frank, R.
10	William M. Kinsey, R.
11	Richard P. Bland, D.
12	William J. Stone, D.
13	William H. Wade, R.
14	James P. Walker, D.

NEBRASKA.

1	W. J. Connell, R.
2	James Laird, R.
3	G. W. E. Dorsey, R.

NEVADA.

1	Horace F. Bartine, R.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1	Alonzo Nute, R.
2	Orren C. Morre, R.

NEW JERSEY.

1	C. A. Bergen, R.
2	James Buchanan, R.
3	J. A. Geissenhainer, D.
4	Samuel Fowler, D.
5	C. D. Beckwith, R.
6	Herman Lehlbach, R.
7	William McAdoo, D.

NEW YORK.

1	James W. Covert, D.
2	Felix Campbell, D.
3	William C. Wallace, R.
4	John M. Clancy, D.
5	Thomas F. Magner, D.
6	Frank T. Fitzgerald, D.
7	Edward J. Dunphy, D.
8	John H. McCarthy, D.
9	Samuel S. Cox, D.
10	Francis D. Spinola, D.
11	John Quinn, D.
12	Roswell P. Flower, D.
13	Ashbel P. Fitch, D.
14	W. G. Stahlnacker, D.
15	Moses D. Stivers, R.
16	John H. Ketcham, R.
17	Charles M. Knapp, R.
18	J. A. Quackenbush, R.
19	Charles Tracey, D.
20	John Sanford, R.
21	John H. Moffit, R.
22	Frederick Lansing, R.
23	James S. Sherman, R.

NEW YORK—con.

Dist.	
24	David Wilbur, R.
25	James J. Belden, R.
26	Milton Delano, R.
27	N. W. Nutting, R.
28	Thomas S. Flood, R.
29	John Raines, R.
30	Charles S. Baker, R.
31	John G. Sawyer, R.
32	John M. Farquhar, R.
33	John M. Wildey, D.
34	William G. Laidlaw, R.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1	Thomas G. Skinner, D.
2	Henry P. Cheatham, R.
3	C. W. McClammy, D.
4	Benjamin H. Bunn, D.
5	John M. Brower, R.
6	Alfred Rowland, D.
7	John S. Henderson, D.
8	W. H. H. Cowles, D.
9	Hamilton G. Ewart, R.

OHIO.

1	Benj. Butterworth, R.
2	John A. Caldwell, R.
3	E. S. Williams, R.
4	Samuel S. Yoder, D.
5	George E. Seney, D.
6	M. M. Boothman, R.
7	Henry L. Morey, R.
8	Robert P. Kennedy, R.
9	William C. Cooper, R.
10	William E. Haynes, D.
11	A. C. Thompson, R.
12	Jacob J. Pugsley, R.
13	Jos. H. Outhwaite, D.
14	Chas. P. Wickham, R.
15	C. H. Grosvenor, R.
16	James W. Owens, D.
17	Joseph D. Taylor, R.
18	Wm. McKinley, Jr., R.
19	Ezra B. Taylor, R.
20	Martin L. Smyser, R.
21	Theo. E. Burton, R.

OREGON.

1	Binger Herman, R.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1	Henry H. Bingham, R.
2	Charles O'Neill, R.
3	Samuel J. Randall, D.
4	William D. Kelley, R.
5	Alfred C. Harmer, R.
6	Smed'ly Darlington, R.
7	R. M. Yardley, R.
8	William Mutchler, D.
9	David B. Brunner, D.
10	Merriott Brosius, R
11	Joseph A. Scranton, R.
12	E. S. Osborne, R.
13	James B. Reilly, D.
14	John W. Rife, R.
15	Myron B. Wright, R.
16	H. C. McCormick, R.
17	Chas. R. Buckalew, D.
18	Louis E. Atkinson, R.
19	Levi Maish, D.
20	Edward Schull, R.
21	Samuel A. Craig, R.
22	John Dalzell, R.
23	Thomas M. Bayne, R.
24	J. Warren Ray, R.
25	Chas. C. Townsend, R.
26	W. C. Culbertson, R.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—con.

Dist.	
27	Lewis F. Watson, R,
28	James A. Kerr, D.

RHODE ISLAND.

1	H. J. Spooner, R.
2	Warren O. Arnold, R.

SOUTH CAROLINA

1	Samuel Dibble, D.
2	George D. Tillman, D.
3	James S. Cothran, D.
4	William H. Perry, D.
5	John J. Hemphill, D.
6	George W. Dargan, D.
7	William Elliott, D.

TENNESSEE.

1	Alfred A. Taylor, R.
2	Leonidas C. Houk, R.
3	H. Clay Evans, R.
4	Benton McMillan, D.
5	J. D. Richardson, D.
6	J. E. Washington, D,
7	W. C. Whithorne, D.
8	Benjamin A. Enloe, D.

TENSNESSEE—con.

Dist.	
9	Rice A. Pierce, D.
10	James Phelan, D.

TEXAS.

1	Charles Stewart, D.
2	William H. Martin, D.
2	C. B. Kilgore, D.
4	David B. Culbertson, D.
5	Silas Hare, D.
6	Joseph Abbott, D.
7	William H. Crain, D.
8	L. W. Moore, D.
9	Roger Q. Mills, D.
10	Joseph D. Sayers, D.
11	S. W. T. Lanham, D.

VERMONT.

1	John W. Stewart, R.
2	William W. Grout, R.

VIRGINIA.

1	T. H. Browne, R.
2	George E. Bowden, R.
3	George D. Wise, D.

VIRGINIA—con.

Dist.	
4	Edmund C. Venable, D.
5	Posey G. Lester, D.
6	Paul C. Edmunds, D.
7	Charles T. O'Ferrall, D.
8	William H. F. Lee, D.
9	John A. Buchanan, D.
10	Harry St. G. Tucker, D.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1	John O. Pendleton, D.
2	William L. Wilson, D.
3	John H. McGinnis, R.
4	C. B. Smith, R.

WISCONSIN.

1	Lucien B. Caswell, R.
2	Charles Barwig, D.
3	R. M. LaFollette, R
4	I. W. Van Schaick, R.
5	George H. Brickner, D.
6	Charles B. Clark, R.
7	Ormsby B. Thomas, R.
8	Nils P. Haugen, R.
9	Myron H. McCord, R.

DELEGATES FROM THE TERRITORIES.

Arizona—Marcus A. Smith, D.
Dakota—George A. Matthews, R.
Idaho—Frederick T. Du Bois, R.
Montana—Thomas H. Carter, R.
New Mexico—Antonio Joseph, D.
Utah—John T. Cain, Mormon, D.
Washington—John B. Allen, R.
Wyoming—Joseph M. Carey, D.

SALARIES OF MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF CONGRESS.

UNITED STATES SENATE.—Two Senators from each state $5,000 each, with mileage (20 cents per mile), stationery ($125), franking privilege and expenses on committees and special deputations; Secretary, $4,896; Chief Clerk, $3,000; 5 Principal Clerks, $2,592 each; Librarian, $2,592; Librarian, $2,220; Assistant Librarian, $1,800; Chaplain, $900; Sergeant-at-Arms, $4,350; 25 Assistant Doorkeepers, from $1,440 to $2,592; Postmaster, $2,100; Assistant Postmaster, $2,088; Clerks to 25 Committees, $6 per day; Reporter of Debates and Assistants a total of $25,000; and many other employes at salaries ranging from $2.50 per day to $2,500 per year.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Speaker, $8,000; Representatives and Delegates, $5,000, with mileage (20 cents per mile), and stationery ($125) and franking privilege; Clerk, $4,500; 5 other Chief Clerks, $3,000 each; Sergeant-at-arms, $4,000; Chaplain, $900; 7 Stenographers and Official Reporters to Committees, $5,000 each; Clerks to 35 Committees, $6 per day; Architect of Capitol, $4,500; Public Printer, $3,600; numerous other employes at salaries ranging from $2.50 per day to $2,500 per year.

UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

(Those appointed by President Cleveland since March 4, 1885, are in Roman. Prior appointees in *Italic.*)

Explanation — E. E. and M. P., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; M. R., Minister Resident; M. R. and C. G., Minister Resident and Consul General

Argentine Republic....	B. W. Hanna, M. R. & C. G.	Buenos Ayres.	Indiana.....	$7,500
Austria-Hungary	Alex R. Lawton.....	Vienna	New York..	12,000
Belgium.....	J. G. Parkhurst, M. R	Brussels	Michigan ...	7,500
Bolivia	S. S. Carlisle, M. R. & C. G	La Paz	Louisiana ..	5,000
Brazil	T. J. Jarvis, E. E. & M. P ..	Rio de Janeiro	N. Carolina	12,000
Central America	*Henry C. Hall*, E. E. & M. P.	Guatemala ...	New York..	10,000
Chili	W. R. Roberts, E. E. & M. P.	Santiago	New York..	10,000
China	C. Denby, E. E. & M. P	Pekin	Indiana.....	12,000
Columbia	Dabney H. Maury.....	Bogota	Virginia .. .	7,500
Corea	H. A. Dinsmore, M. R. & C. G	Seoul	Arkansas ..	5,000
Denmark.....	R. B. Anderson, M. R. & C. G	Copenhagen ..	Wisconsin ..	5,000
France	R. M. McLane, E. E. & M. P.	Paris	Maryland...	17,500
Germany	G. H. Pendleton, E. E. & M. P	Berlin	Ohio.....	17,500
Great Britain	E. J. Phelps, E. E. & M. P..	London.....	Vermont ...	17,500
Greece	Walker Fearn, M. R. & C. G	Athens	Louisiana.	6,500
Hawaii.....	G. W. Merrill, M. R	Honolulu	Nevada	7,500
Hayti	J. E. W. Thompson, M. R. & C. G.....	Port au Prince	New York..	5,000
Italy	J. B. Stallo, E. E. & M. P.	Rome.....	Ohio.....	12,000
Japan.	R. B. Hubbard, E. E. & M. P	Tokio.	Texas	12,000
Liberia.....	E. L. Smith, M. R. & C. G..	Monrovia.....	N. Carolina.	5,000
Mexico	E. S. Bragg, E. E. & M. P ...	Mexico	Wisconsin ..	12,000
Netherlands.....	R. B. Roosevelt, M. R.....	The Hague ...	New York..	7,500
Paragua and Uruguay.	J. E. Bacon, Ch. de Affairs.	Montevideo ..	S. Carolina.	5,000
Persia.....	E. S. Pratt, M. R. & C. G..	Teheran	Alabama ...	5,000
Peru	C. W. Buck, E. E. & M. P.	Lima	Kentucky ..	10,000
Portugal	E. P. C. Lewis, M. R. & C. G.	Lisbon.....	New Jersey	5,000
Russia.....	Lambert Tree, E. E. & M. P.....	St. Petersburg	Illinois.....	17,500
Siam	J. T. Childs. M. R. & C. G .	Bankok.....	Kansas	5,000
Spain.....	J. L. M. Curry, E. E. & M. P	Madrid	Virginia	12,000
Sweden and Norway ...	Rufus Magee, M. R	Stockholm ...	Indiana.....	7,500
Switzerland.	B. Winchester, M. R. & C. G	Berne	Kentucky ..	5,000
Turkey.....	Oscar Strauss, M. R. & C. G	Consta'tinople	New York..	10,000
Venezuela.....	C. L. Scott, M. R. & C. G...	Caracas	Alabama. ..	7,500

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.

Countries.		
Austria .....James Fenner Lee, Md.		$1,800
Brazil .....Saml. T. Williams, Md.		1,800
Chili.....Christi'n M. Siebert, N Y		2,000
China.....W. W. Rockhill, Md....		2,625
France .....Henri Vignaud, N. Y...		2,625
France .....Aug. Jay (2d sec.) N. Y		2,000
Germany.....Chapman Coleman, Ky.		2,000

Countries.		
Great Britain..Henry White, Md.....		$2,625
Italy .....C. A. Dougherty, Pa.		1,800
Japan..... F. S. Mansfield.....		2,500
Mexico .....Thos. B. Connery, N. Y		1,800
Russia .....George W. Wurtz, Pa.		2,625
Spain .....Edw H. Strobel, N. Y.		1,800
Turkey .....Pendleton King.....		1,800

CONSULS-GENERAL AND CONSULS, AGENTS, AND CONSULAR AGENTS.

Place.	Name.	States.	Salary.	Fees, 1887.
Buenos Ayres	*Edward L. Baker*	Illinois	$2,500	$2,081
AUSTRIA—				
Brunn	*Gustavus Schoeller*, A			1,819
Prague	Charles Jonas	Wisconsin	3,000	12,039
Trieste	Henry W. Gilbert	New York	2,000	2,356
Vienna	Edmund Jussen	New York	3,000	
BARBARY STATES—				
Tangier	W. R. Lewis	Pennsylvania	2,000	32
BELGIUM—				
Antwerp	*John H. Stuart*	Pennsylvania	2,000	2,728
Brussels	Wm. Slade	Ohio	2,500	3,210
Charleroi	Charles Vander Elst, A			2,435
Ghent	F. L. W. Butterfield	Illinois	1,000	1,581
Verviers and Liege	W. S. Preston	New York	1,500	2,039
BOLIVIA—				
La Paz	S. S. Carlisle	Louisiana	5,000	
BRAZIL—				
Baria	D. N. Burk	New York	1,500	313
Para	*Robert T. Clayton*	Georgia	1,500	
Pernambuco	Henry C. Borstel	Maine	2,000	
Rio Grande de Sul	L. G. Bennington	West Virginia	1,000	391
Rio de Janerio	H. Clay Armstrong	Alabama	6,000	
Santos	C. R. McCall	Alabama	1,500	2,054
CHILI—				
Talcahuano	J. F. Van Ingen	Massachusetts	1,000	
Valparaiso	J. M. Romeyn	Indiana	3,000	
CHINA—				
Amoy	W. S. Crowell	Ohio	3,500	1,597
Canton	*Charles Seymour*	Wisconsin	3,500	2,913
Chin King	A. C. Jones	Minnesota	3,500	292
Foo Chow	*J. C. A. Wingate*	New Hampshire	3,500	797
Hang Kow	R. E. Withers	Virginia	5,000	7,228
Ningpo	T. F. Pettrus	Mississippi	3,000	
Shanghai	John D. Kennedy	South Carolina	5,500	685
Tien Tsin	E. J. Smithers	Delaware	3,500	425
COLUMBIA, U. S. OF—				
Barranquilla	A. J. Jones	Illinois	2,000	4,585
Bogota	John G. Walker	Texas	2,000	
Carthagena	W. B. McMaster	New York	Fees	2,050
Colon, Aspin	Victor Vivquain	Nebraska	3,000	
Panama	*Thomas Adamson*, C. G	Pennsylvania	4,000	685
COSTA RICA—				
Port Limon	A. K. Brown			
San Jose	J. R. Wingfield	Virginia	2,000	397
DENMARK—				
St. Thomas, W. I	M. A. Turner	Arkansas	2,500	436
ECUADOR—				
Guayaquil	Owen McGar	Colorado	3,000	1,612
FRANCE AND DOMINIONS—				
Algiers, Af	C. T. Grellet	California	1,000	55
Bordeaux	*G. W. Roosevelt*	Pennsylvania	2,500	9,781
Calais	*J. P. Vendroux*, A		1,000	953
Gaboon, Af	W. C. Gault		1,000	
Guadaloup, W. I	H. Thionville	Maine	1,500	189
Havre	F. F. Dufais	New York	3,000	3,343
Limoges	A. Jonhannand			

CONSULS-GENERAL AND CONSULS, AGENTS AND CONSULAR AGENTS — Continued.

PLACE.	Name.	State.	Salary.	Fees, 1887.
FRANCE AND DOMINIONS.— Continued.				
Lyons	L. V. Moore	Iowa	$2,500	$14,642
Marseilles	*Frank H. Mason.*	Ohio	2,500	3,759
Martinique, W. I.	W. A. Garesche	Missouri	1,500	1,481
Nantes	H. A. Shackleford	Pennsylvania	1,000	292
Nice	Albert N. Hatheway	Connecticut	1,500	.....
Paris	J. L. Rathbone	California	6,000	59,407
Rheims	S. H. Keedy	Pennsylvania	2,000	199
Rouen	Chas. P. Williams	New York	Fees	1,247
St. Etienne	Oscar Malmroz	Minnesota	2,000	713
Tahiti, Society Islands	Jacob L. Doty	New York	1,000	720
FRIENDLY ISLANDS—				
Apia	H. M. Sewell	Maine	2,000	190
GERMANY—				
Aix la Chapelle	T. A. Spaulding	New York	1,500	186
Annaberg	Geo. B. Goodwin	Massachusetts	2,500	10,297
Barmen	Joseph Falkenback	Ohio	2,000	8,497
Berlin	Frederick Raine, C. G	Maryland	4,000	17,527
Breman	Albert Loening	New York	2,500	3,735
Breslau	*Henry Dithmar*	New York	1,500	2,591
Brunswick	L. A. Spaulding	New York	2,500	2,557
Chemnitz	H. F. Merritt	Illinois	2,000	18,860
Cologne	Wm. D. Wamer, C. A	South Carolina	2,000	4,540
Crefeld	*J. F. Potter*	Massachusetts	2,000	855
Dresden	*Joseph T. Mason*	Virginia	2,500	4,530
Dusseldorf	D. J. Partello	Dist. of Columbia	2,000	2,608
Elberfeld	C. Forster	Indiana	2,000	5,080
Frankfort	Jacob Mueller, C. G	Ohio	3,000	7,489
Furth	T. A. Roberson		1,000	335
Hamburg	Wm. W. Lang	Texas	2,500	11,106
Kehl	Edmund Johnson	New Jersey	1,500	2,548
Leipsic	S. R. Miller	Iowa	2,000	337
Mannheim	J. C. Monogran	Rhode Island	1,500	2,049
Mayence	*James H. Smith*	Dist. of Columbia	2,500	4,760
Munich	E. W. Mealey	Maryland	1,500	1,901
Nuremburg	Wm. J. Black	Delaware	2,000	6,828
Sonneberg	Edw. C. Wellep	Kansas	2,000	13,411
Stettin	Andrew F. Fay	Illinois	1,000	1,012
Stuttgart	Edw. P. Crane	New Jersey	1,500	3,257
GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS—				
Amherstburg, Can	*Josiah Turner*	Michigan	1,500	1,076
Antigua, W. I.	*C. E. Jackson*	Wisconsin	1,500	897
Auckland, N. Z	John T. Campbell	California	1,500	415
Barbadoes, W. I	Lewis G. Reed	New York	1,500	1,341
Belfast	George W. Savage	New Jersey	3,000	11,965
Belleville, Can.	John M. Strong	Pennsylvania	1,500	.....
Bermuda	*C. M. Allen*	New York	1,500	2,048
Birmingham	Joseph B. Hughes	Ohio	2,500	8,307
Bombay	*B. F. Farnham*	Massachusetts	1,000	672
Bradford	W. F. Grinnell	New York	3,000	19,626
Bristol	*L. A. Lathrop*	Dist. of Columbia	1,500	1,390
Brockville	John C. Bridges	New York	1,500	.....
Calcutta	B. F. Bonham, C. G	Oregon	5,000	5,863
Cape Town	G. F. Hollis	Massachusetts	1,500	300
Cardiff	*Evan R. Jones*	Wisconsin	2,000	350
Ceylon	*Wm. Morey*	Maine	1,500	680
Charlottetown	Newton J. George	Tennessee	1,500	790
Chatham, Can.	Jerome Eddy	Michigan	2,000	3,256
Clifton	A. A. Brown	New York	1,500	.....
Coaticook	F. W. Roberts	Maine	Fees	2,100
Cork	*John J. Piatt*	Ohio	2,000	488
Demerara	Wm. T. Walthall	Mississippi	3,000	1,808
Dublin	J. L. McCaskill	Mississippi	2,000	.....
Dundee	Arthur B. Wood	New York	2,500	7,445
Dumferline	L. J. Walker	Alabama	2,500	3,423
Ft. Erie	James Whelan	New York	1,500	1,274
Gaspe Basin	A. F. Dickson	Massachusetts	1,000	14
Gibraltar	H. J. Sprague	Massachusetts	1,500	440

CONSULS GENERAL AND CONSULS, AGENTS AND CONSULAR AGENTS — Continued.

Place.	Name.	State.	Salary.	Fees 1887.
GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS — Con.				
Glasgow	F. H. Underwood	Massachusetts	$3,500	$14,011
Goderich	*R. S. Chilton*, C. A.	Dist. of Columbia	1,500	402
Guelph	J. U. Childs	Maine	Fees	3,370
Halifax	M. H. Phelan	Missouri	3,500	.....
Hamilton, Can	Albert Roberts	Tennessee	2,000	.....
Hong Kong	R. E. Withers	Virginia	5,000	.....
Huddersfield	*C. W. Whitman*, A.	.....	1,000	5,690
Hull	L. Moore	New York	Fees	78
Kingston, Can	*M. H. Twitchell*	Louisiana	1,500	1,381
Kingston, Jam	W. G. Allen	South Carolina	2,000	.....
Leeds	F. H. Wigfall	Maryland	2,000	4,058
Leicester	*J. R. Haxby*, A.	.....	.....	1,537
Leith	W. Walling	Indiana	2,500	1,793
Levuka, Fiji Is	A. A. St. John	Pennsylvania	1,000	.....
Liverpool	C. T. Russell	Connecticut	6,000	.....
London, Eng	Thos. M. Woller	Connecticut	6,000	67,516
London, Can	W. D. H. Washington, C. A	West Virginia	1,500	2,121
Malta	*J. Worthington*	New York	1,500	77
Manchester	E. J. Hale	North Carolina	3,000	20,054
Melbourne	J. M. Morgan	South Carolina	4,500	.....
Montreal	W. A. Anderson	Wisconsin	4,000	4,722
Morrisburg	Sellar Teishman	New York	Fees	1,060
Nassau	T. J. McLain, Jr.	Ohio	2,000	962
Newcastle	Jasper Smith	Dist. of Columbia	1,500	1,818
Nottingham	G. S. Williams, C. A.	New York	2,500	8,907
Ottawa	T. W. Hotchkiss	New York	3,000	6,252
Paris, Can	W. R. Welsh	.....	.....	.....
Pictou	G. C. Tanner	.....	1,500	118
Port Hope	R. M. Conway	Virginia	1,500	2,624
Port Louis	*T. T. Prentiss*	Vermont	2,000	72
Port Rowan	R. H. Schooley	New York	Fees	1,419
Port Sarnia	J. S. Farrar	Michigan	1,500	1,015
Port Stanley, Falk. Is	*H. S. Lasar*	Missouri	1,500	.....
Port Stanley, Can	J. C. Quiggle	Pennsylvania	2,000	.....
Prescott	W. C. Hall	New York	1,500	766
Quebec	T. W. Downs	Connecticut	1,500	513
St. Helena	Fred Ellison	Indiana	1,500	6
St. Helens	C. E. Kincaid	.....	Fees	.....
St. Hyacinth	W. T. Mitchell	Michigan	Fees	1,848
St. John, N. B	James Murray	New York	2,000	5,113
St. Johns, Que	Alex. Bertrand	New York	1,500	897
St. Stephens	W. Y. Pach	Maine	1,500	527
Sheffield	B. Folsom	New York	2,500	5,990
Sherbrooke	D. M. White	New Hampshire	2,000	4,536
Sierra Leone	*J. A. Lewis*	Sierra Leone	1,000	114
Singapore	*A. G. Studer*	Iowa	3,000	1,896
Southampton	H. H. Pendleton	W. Virginia	1,500	201
Stanbridge	H. F. Brigham, C. A.	Vermont	Fees	1,489
Stratford	R. W. Dunlap	Tennessee	1,500	3,145
Sutton	M. B. March	.....	.....	564
Sydney	*G. W. Griffin*	Kentucky	2,000	.....
Three Rivers	J. M. Rosse	New York	1,500	2,319
Toronto	C. W. Wagner	Missouri	2,000	5,096
Trinidad	M. H. Sawyer	Connecticut	Fees	3,043
Tunstall	Jacob Schoonof	New York	2,500	10,412
Turks Island	Jos. L. Hance	New York	1,000	273
Victoria	*R. J. Stevens*	California	2,500	.....
Wallaceburg	I. G. Worden	Michigan	Fees	2,633
Windsor, Can	John Devlin	Michigan	1,500	2,723
Windsor, N. S	Edward Young	South Carolina	1,500	443
Winnipeg	*J. W. Taylor*	Minnesota	1,500	610
GREECE —				
Athens	Walker Fearn	Louisiana	6,500	.....
GUATEMALA —				
Guatemala	J. R. Hosmer	New York	2,000	207
HAWAII —				
Honolulu	John H. Putnam	Ohio	4,000	.....

CONSULS-GENERAL AND CONSULS, AGENTS AND CONSULAR AGENTS — Continued.

Place.	Name.	State.	Salary.	Fees 1887.
HAYTI—				
Cape Haytien	*S. Goutier*	Pennsylvania	$1,000	$925
Port au Prince	J. E. W. Thompson	New York	5,000	802
HONDURAS—				
Ruatan and Truxillo	*W. C. Burchard*	New York	1,000	.....
Tegucigalpa	*D. W. Herring*	Tennessee	2,000	17
ITALY—				
Carrara	J. H. Brown	.....	Fees	723
Catania	Vincent Lamantia	Illinois	Fees	1,984
Florence	Isaac R. Diller	Louisiana	1,500	2,836
Genoa	*James Fletcher*	Iowa	1,500	2,141
Leghorn	V. A. Sartori	Pennsylvania	1,500	2,722
Messina	Wallace Jones	Florida	1,500	3,418
Milan	H. C. Crouch	New York	1,500	1,459
Naples	E. Camphauser	Pennsylvania	1,500	1,821
Palermo	*Philip Carroll*	New York	2,000	.....
Rome	Wm. L. Alden, C. G.	New York	2,000	621
Venice	H. A. Johnson	South Carolina	1,000	.....
JAPAN—				
Kanagawa	C. R. Greathouse	California	4,000	10,403
Nagasaki	J. M. Birch	West Virginia	3,000	185
Osaka and Hiago	T. R. Jarnigan	North Carolina	3,000	3,911
MADAGASCAR—				
Tamatave	J. P. Campbell	California	2,000	45
MEXICO—				
Acapulco	Robert W Toughery	Texas	2,000	.....
Guaymas	*A. Willard*	California	1,000	459
Matamoras	*W. P. Sutton*, C. G.	Michigan	2,000	632
Merida	E. H. Thompson	Massachusetts	Fees	1,169
Mexico	E. C. More	Missouri	2,500	.....
Nuevo Laredo	B. Mackey	South Carolina	1,000	.....
Piedas Negras	W. G. Allen	South Carolina	1,000	.....
Santa Cruz Point	*C. Cloetta*, A.	.....	.....	870
Tampico	W. R. Greathouse	Louisiana	1,500	.....
Vera Cruz	J. D. Hoff	New Jersey	3,000	3,086
NETHERLANDS—				
Amsterdam	*D. Eckstein*	Ohio	1,500	4,438
Batavia	H. G. Wood	Rhode Island	1,000	.....
Curacoa	*L. B. Smith*	Maine	Fees	2,188
Rotterdam	R. Stockton	New Jersey	2,000	4,300
Schiedam	L. P. Hoener	.....	.....	1,737
NICARAGUA—				
San Juan del Norte	W. A. Brown	Maryland	2,000	630
PERU—				
Callao	*H. M. Brent*	Dist. of Columbia	3,500	183
PORTUGAL AND DOMINIONS—				
Fayal	*S. W. Dabney*	Massachusetts	1,500	143
Funchal	*T. C. Jones*	New York	1,500	163
Lisbon	*E. P. C. Lewis*, C. C. G.	New Jersey	5,000	1,187
Mozambique	A. E. B. Gorea	.....	1,000	.....
Santiago de Verde	*H. Pease*	Massachusetts	1,000	58
St. P. de Loanda	H. F. Downing	.....	1,000	.....
ROUMANIA, ETC.—				
Bucharest	W. Fern. M. R. and C. G.	Louisana	6,500	.....
RUSSIA—				
Odessa	T. E. Heenah	Minnesota	2,000	.....
St. Petersburg	Charleton H. Way	Georgia	3,000	.....
SIAM—				
Bangkok	*J. T. Childs*	Missouri	5,000	43

CONSULS-GENERAL AND CONSULS, AGENTS AND CONSULAR AGENTS.—Continued.

Place.	Name.	State.	Salary.	Fees 1887.
SPAIN—DOMINIONS—				
Baracoa de Cuba	Henry G. Pryor	Kentucky	Fees	$1,878
Barcelana	*F. H. Scench*	Indiana	$1,500	397
Cadiz	D. H. Ingram	Maine	1,500	626
Cardenas	J. M. Churchill, C. A.	Maine	Fees	
Clenfugos	H. A. Elminger	New York	2,500	1,398
Havana	*R. O. Williams*, C. G.	New York	6,000	
Malaga	*H. C. Marston*	Illinois	1,500	1,925
Manilla	Alex R. Webb	Missouri	1,500	
Matanzas	Frank H. Pierce	New Hampshire	3,000	
Mayagnez, P. R.	J. J. Swann	Texas	Fees	31
Ponce, P. R	J. F. Fiulay		Fees	
Sagua la Grande	Daniel M. Mullen	Massachusetts	Fees	
San Juan, P. R.	*E. Conry*	Pennsylvania	2,000	772
Santiago de Cuba	Otto E. Reimer	New York	2,500	
SWEDEN—NORWAY—				
Gothenburg	E. A. Man	Florida	Fees	1,735
Stockholm	N. A. Elfwing	Sweden	Fees	1,744
SWITZERLAND—				
Basle	*G. Gifford*	Maine	2,000	4,287
Berne	B. Winchester, M. R. C. G	Kentucky	5,000	886
Geneva	*L. T. Adams*	New York	1,500	889
Horgen	*W. T. Rice*	Massachusetts	2,000	2,455
St. Galle	Peter Staub	Tennessee	2,500	
Zurich	*G. L. Catlin*	New Jersey	2,000	2,719
TURKEY—DOMINIONS—				
Beirut	E. Bissinger	New York	2,000	267
Cairo	John Cardwell, C. G.	Texas	5,000	
Constantinople	P. L. Pringle	South Carolina	3,000	1,283
Jerusalem	Henry Gillman	Michigan	2,500	45
Smyrna	W. C. Emmett	New York	2,500	2,398
URUGUAY—				
Montevideo	Ed. J. Hill	North Carolina	2,000	1,119
VENEZUELA—				
Caracas	Chas. R. Rohl	Alabama	2,500	628
LaGuayra	*W. S. Bird*	Alabama	1,500	607
Maracaibo	*E. H. Plumacke*	Tennessee	2,000	
Puerto Cabello	Chas. de Blanc	Louisiana	1,500	1,075
ZANZIBAR—				
Zanzibar	S. A. Pratt	Massachusetts	1,000	308

INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICTS—WISCONSIN.

1st.—EDWARD C. WALL, Collector, Milwaukee.

Counties.			
Brown.	Kenosha.	Ozaukee.	Waushara.
Calumet.	Kewaunee.	Racine.	Winnebago.
Dodge.	Manitowoc.	Shawano.	Langlade, except 8 townships in western portion of said county.
Door.	Marinette.	Sheboygan.	
Florence.	Marquette.	Walworth.	
Fond du Lac.	Milwaukee.	Washington.	
Forest.	Oconto.	Waukesha.	
Green Lake.	Outagamie.	Waupaca.	

2d.—A. C. PARKINSON, Collector, Madison.

Counties.			
Adams.	Douglas.	Lincoln.	St. Croix.
Ashland.	Dunn.	Marathon.	Sauk.
Barron.	Eau Claire.	Monroe.	Sawyer.
Bayfield.	Grant.	Oneida.	Taylor.
Buffalo.	Green.	Pepin.	Trempealeau.
Burnett.	Iowa.	Pierce.	Vernon.
Chippewa.	Jackson.	Polk.	Washburn.
Clark.	Jefferson.	Portage.	Wood and western eight towns, Langlade county.
Columbia.	Juneau.	Price.	
Crawford.	La Crosse.	Richland.	
Dane.	La Fayette.	Rock.	

U. S. LAND OFFICES IN WISCONSIN

There are six government land offices in this state located at the following points: Ashland, Eau Claire, La Crosse, Menasha, St. Croix Falls, and Wausau, at each of which there is a register and a receiver.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS, 1889—1891.

States and Territories.	Capitals.	Governor.	Salaries	Term Yrs.	Term Expires.	Next Session Legislature.	Electoral Vote.	Rep. in Cong.	Time of Election.	Area. Sq. M.
Alabama	Montgomery	Thomas Seay, *D*	$3,000	2	Nov., 1890..	*Nov., 1890..	10	8	First Monday in August	50,722
Alaska Territory	Sitka	†A. P. Swineford, *D*	3,000	.....	May, 1890..	.....	.....	.....	.....	577,390
Arizona Territory	Tucson	†C. Myers Zulick, *D*	2,500	4	Oct., 1889..	*Jan., 1891..	.....	‡ 1	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	113,916
Arkansas	Little Rock	James P. Eagle, *D*	3,500	2	Jan., 1891..	*Jan., 1891..	7	5	First Monday in September	52,198
California	Sacramento	W. F. Bartlett, *D*	6,000	4	Jan., 1891..	*Jan., 1891..	8	6	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	188,981
Colorado	Denver	Job A. Cooper, *R*	3,000	2	Jan., 1891..	*Jan., 1891..	3	1	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	104,500
Connecticut	Hartford	M. Y. Bulkeley, *R*	2,000	2	Jan., 1891..	Jan., 1890..	6	4	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	4,750
Dakota Territory	Bismarck	†L. K. Church, *D*	2,500	4	May, 1892..	*Jan., 1891..	.....	‡ 1	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	152 000
Delaware	Dover	B. T. Biggs, *D*	2,000	4	Jan., 1891..	*Jan., 1891..	3	1	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	2,120
Dist. of Columbia	Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Florida	Tallahassee	Francis P. Flemming, *D*	3,500	4	Jan., 1893..	*Apl., 1891..	4	2	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	59,218
Georgia	Atlanta	John B. Gordon, *D*	3,000	2	Nov., 1890..	*Nov., 1891..	12	10	First Wednesday in October	58,000
Idaho Territory	Boise City	†E. A. Stevenson, *D*	2,500	4	Sept., 1889..	*Dec., 1892..	.....	‡ 1	First Wednesday in Nov	90,932
Illinois	Springfield	Joseph W. Fifer, *R*	6,000	4	Jan., 1893..	*Jan., 1891..	22	20	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	55,410
Indiana	Indianapolis	Alvin P. Hovey, *R*	5,000	4	Jan., 1893..	*Jan., 1891..	15	13	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	33,809
Iowa	Des Moines	Wm. Larrabee, *R*	4,000	2	Jan., 1890..	*Jan., 1890..	13	11	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	55,045
Indian Territory	Talequah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,991
Kansas	Topeka	L. U. Humphrey, *R*	3,000	2	Jan., 1891..	*Jan., 1891..	9	7	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	88,318
Kentucky	Frankfort	S. B. Buckner, *D*	5,000	4	Sept., 1891..	*Dec., 1889..	13	11	First Monday in August	37,680
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Francis T. Nichols, *D*	4,000	4	May, 1892..	*May, 1890..	8	6	First Monday in November	41,346
Maine	Augusta	E. C. Burleigh, *R*	2,000	2	Jan., 1891..	*Jan., 1891..	6	4	Second Monday in September	35,000
Maryland	Annapolis	E. E. Jackson, *D*	4,500	4	Jan., 1892..	*Jan., 1890..	8	6	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	11,124
Massachusetts	Boston	Oliver Ames, *R*	4,000	1	Jan., 1891..	Jan., 1890.	14	12	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	7,800
Michigan	Lansing	C. T. Luce, *R*	1,000	2	Jan., 1891..	*Jan., 1891..	13	11	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	56,451
Minnesota	St. Paul	W. R. Merriam, *R*	3,800	2	Jan., 1891..	*Jan., 1891..	7	5	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	83,531
Mississippi	Jackson	Robert Lowry, *D*	4,000	4	Jan., 1890..	*Jan., 1890..	9	7	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	47,156
Missouri	Jefferson City	David B. Francis, *D*	5,000	4	Jan., 1893..	*Jan., 1891..	16	14	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	65,350
Montana Ter	Helena	†Preston H. Leslie, *D*	2,600	4	July, 1889..	*Jan., 1891..	.....	‡ 1	First Monday in November	143,776
Nebraska	Lincoln	John M. Thayer, *R*	2,500	2	Jan., 1891..	*Jan., 1891..	5	3	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	75,955
Nevada	Carson City	C. E. Stevenson, *R*	6,000	4	Jan., 1891..	*Jan., 1891..	3	1	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	81,529
New Hampshire	Concord	D. H. Goodsell, *R*	1,000	2	June, 1889..	*June, 1889..	4	2	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	9,280
New Jersey	Trenton	R. S. Green, *D*	5,000	3	Jan., 1890..	Jan., 1890..	9	7	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	8,320
New Mexico Ter	Santa Fe	†E. G. Ross, *D*	2,600	4	May, 1893..	*Jan., 1890..	.....	‡ 1	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	121,201
New York	Albany	David B. Hill, *D*	10,000	3	Jan., 1892..	Jan., 1890..	36	34	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	47,000
North Carolina	Raleigh	Daniel G. Fowle, *D*	4,000	4	Jan., 1893..	*Jan., 1891..	11	9	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	50,704
Ohio	Columbus	Joseph B. Foraker, *R*	4,000	2	Jan., 1890..	*Jan., 1891..	23	21	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	39,964
Oregon	Salem	Sylvester Pennoyer, *D*	1,500	4	Jan., 1891..	*Jan., 1891..	3	1	First Monday in June	95,274

Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg	James A. Beaver, *R*.....	10,000	4	Jan., 1891..	*Jan., 1891..	30	28	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	46,669
Rhode Island.....	Newport and Prov..	Royal C. Taft, *R*	1,000	1	May, 1889..	Jan., 1890..	4	2	First Wednesday in April....	1,306
South Carolina....	Columbia	J. P. Richardson, *D*.....	3,500	2	Dec., 1890..	Nov., 1889..	9	7	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	34,000
Tennessee	Nashville	R. L. Taylor, *D*.....	4,000	2	Jan., 1890..	*Jan., 1891..	12	10	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	45,000
Texas	Austin	L. C. Ross, *D*.....	4,000	2	Jan., 1891	*Jan., 1891..	13	11	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	274,356
Utah Territory....	Salt Lake City.....	†Caleb W. West, *D*	2,600	4	Ap. 20,1890..	*Jan., 1890..	.....	‡ 1	First Monday in August.....	88,056
Vermont	Montpelier.....	W. P. Dillingham, R	1,000	2	Oct., 1890..	*Oct., 1890..	4	2	First Tuesday in September.	10,212
Virginia.....	Richmond	Fitzhugh Lee, *D*.....	5,000	4	Jan., 1890..	*Dec., 1891..	12	10	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	38,352
Washington Ter...	Olympia.....	†Eugene Semple, *D*.....	2,600	4	Mar., 1892..	*Oct., 1890..	.....	‡ 1	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	69,994
West Virginia.....	Charleston	Nathan Goff, *R*.....	2,700	4	Mar., 1889..	*Jan., 1891..	6	4	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	23,000
Wisconsin	Madison	W. D. Hoard, *R*	5,000	2	Jan., 1891..	*Jan., 1891..	11	9	Tues. after first Mon. in Nov	53,924
Wyoming Ter	Cheyenne.....	†Thos. Moonlight, *D*	2,600	4	Dec., 1889..	*Nov., 1889..	.....	†1	First Tuesday in September.	88,000

*Biennial Sessions. †Appointed by President. ‡Delegate.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary.	Residence.
Governor	William D. Hoard	$5,000	Ft. Atkinson.
Lieutenant-Governor	George W. Ryland	1,000	Lancaster.
Secretary of State	Ernst G. Timme	5,000	Kenosha.
State Treasurer	Henry B. Harshaw	5,000	Oshkosh.
Attorney-General	Charles E. Estabrook.	3,000	Manitowoc.
State Superintendent	Jesse B. Thayer	1,200	River Falls.
Railroad Commissioner	Atley Peterson	3,000	Soldiers' Grove.
Insurance Commissioner	Philip Cheek, Jr.	3,000	Baraboo.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNOR.

Names.	*Legal Residence.*	*Nativity.*
William D. Hoard	Fort Atkinson	New York.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

George W. Ryland	Lancaster	Maryland.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Henry Casson	Viroqua	Pennsylvania.

DOCUMENT CLERK.

Frank W. Hoard	Fort Atkinson	Wisconsin.

EXECUTIVE CLERK.

T. L. Hacker	Cottage Grove	Ohio.

JANITOR.

H. W. Lovejoy	Madison	New York.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Names.	*Legal Residence.*	*Nativity.*
Ernst G. Timme	Kenosha	Germany.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Mortimer T. Park	Elkhorn	Ohio.

CHIEF CLERK.

Thomas St. George	Racine	New York.

BOOK-KEEPER.

D. H. Tullis	Madison	Ohio.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary.	Residence.
Governor	William D. Bond	$5,000	Ft. Atkinson.
Lieutenant-Governor	George W. Ryland	1,000	Lancaster.
Secretary of State	Ezra G. Thorne	4,000	Kenosha.
State Treasurer	Henry R. Barnhow	4,000	Oshkosh.
Attorney-General	Charles E. Endicott	4,000	Sturgeon.
State Superintendent	Jesse B. Thayer	1,500	Silver Falls.
Railroad Commissioner	Athy Peterson	4,000	Stanley Grove.
Insurance Commissioner	Philip Check, Jr.	4,000	Barnboo.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Office.	Residence.
William D. Bond	Governor	Fort Atkinson.
George W. Ryland	Lieutenant-Governor	Lancaster.
Henry Chase	Secretary of State	Tompkins.
Frank W. Bond	Private Secretary	Watertown.
T. L. Hadley	Executive Clerk	Ohio.
H. W. Lovejoy	Messenger	New York.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Office.	Residence.
Elias G. Thorne	Secretary of State	Gentryville.
Newton T. Park	Assistant Secretary	Ohio.
Thomas St. George	Chief Clerk	New York.
D. E. Tubbs	Book Keeper	Ohio.

STATE DEPARTMENT — Continued.

Names.	*Legal Residence.*	*Nativity.*
	ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.	
A. E. McCurdy	Oshkosh	Wisconsin.
	ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.	
William N. Weiskopf	Kenosha	Wisconsin.
	PRINTING CLERK.	
Charles A. Leith	Trempealeau	England.
	PROOF-READER.	
Joseph S. Keyes	Madison	Wisconsin.
	FILING CLERK.	
W. W. Jones	Fox Lake	New York.
	RECORDING CLERK.	
F. M. Weil	Milwaukee	Wisconsin.
	COMPILING CLERK.	
Henry H. Timme	Kenosha	Wisconsin.
	REGISTRATION CLERK.	
Libbie C. Maas	Wheatland	Wisconsin.
	DOCUMENT CLERK.	
L. J. Erdall	Deerfield	Norway.
	DRAUGHTSMAN AND PLATTING CLERK.	
Edward Baumann	Madison	Germany.
	JANITOR AND MAILING CLERK.	
L. T. Mohrhusen	Manitowoc	Germany.
	MESSENGER.	
J. E. Burgess	Madison	New York.
	JANITOR.	
Mark Smith	Linden	Wisconsin.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Names.	*Legal Residence.*	*Nativity.*
	TREASURER.	
Henry B. Harshaw	Oshkosh	New York.
	ASSISTANT TREASURER.	
William D. Harshaw	Oshkosh	New York.
	BOOK-KEEPER.	
W. H. Patton	Oshkosh	New York.
	CORRESPONDING CLERK.	
N. Konrad, Jr.	Madison	Wisconsin.
	DEPOSIT CLEK.	
C. W. Barney	Mauston	New York.
	MAILING CLERK.	
E. L. Reese	Dodgeville	Wisconsin.
	MESSENGER.	
Ben Smith	Oshkosh	Great Britain.
	NIGHT WATCH.	
Henry Malone	Beaver Dam	Ireland.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Names.	*Legal Residence.*	*Nativity.*
Charles E. Estabrook	Manitowoc	Wisconsin.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Louis K. Luse	Stoughton	Wisconsin.

CLERK.

H. C. Gill	Madison	Wisconsin.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

Names.	*Legal Residence.*	*Nativity.*
Jesse B. Thayer	River Falls	Wisconsin.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

W. H. Chandler	Madison	Vermont.

CHIEF CLERK.

Alba L. Ruggles	Washburn	Michigan.

MESSENGER.

D. Kessler	Madison	Germany.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.

Names.	*Legal Residence.*	*Nativity.*
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.		
Atley Peterson	Soldier's Grove	Norway
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.		
James H. Foster	Koro	Massachusetts.
JANITOR.		
Joseph Smethurst	Crawford Co	Ohio.

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Names.	*Legal Residence.*	*Nativity.*
COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.		
Philip Cheek, Jr	Baraboo	England.
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.		
Arthur P. Cheek	Baraboo	Wisconsin.
MESSENGER AND JANITOR.		
W. H. Glenz	Madison	Germany.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Names.	*Legal Residence.*	*Nativity.*
CHIEF CLERK.		
John M. Ewing	Milwaukee	Ohio.
CLERKS.		
C. M. Foresman	Madison	Ohio.
Robt. Monteith	Milwaukee	Scotland.
George V. Borchsenius	Baldwin	Wisconsin.
B. F. Cram	Madison	New Hampshire.
B. J. Castle	Black River Falls	Ireland.
Carl Sorg	Milwaukee	Germany.
Walter Lasche	Milwaukee	Wisconsin.
P. P. Hektoen	Westby	Norway.
JANITOR.		
George Speckner	Madison	Germany.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Names.	*Legal Residence.*	*Nativity.*
ADJUTANT-GENERAL.		
Geo. W. Burchard	Ft. Atkinson	New York.
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.		
Frederick L. Phillips	Fox Lake	England.
MESSENGER AND JANITOR.		
N. B. Hood	Lone Rock	Pennsylvania.
TEMPORARY CLERKS.		
(Compiling War Records under Chapter 244, Laws 1885.)		
J. H. Whitney	Baraboo	Massachusetts.
L. B. Waddington	Darlington	New York.
L. J. Glass	Neillsville	Massachusetts.
C. D. Skinner	Milwaukee	Wisconsin.
Geo. B. Merrick	River Falls	Michigan.
D. B. Sommars	Viola	Ohio.
John Hancock	City Point	Pennsylvania.
T. J. Widvey	La Crosse	Norway.
H. S. Keene	Lancaster	Wisconsin.
Geo. Wilson	La Crosse	Germany.
G. H. McNeel	Fond du Lac	New York.
J. F. Spencer	Hudson	Ireland.
Anna M. Pickarts	Madison	Wisconsin.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Brig. Gen. Michael Griffin	Eau Claire	Quartermaster General.
Major John W. Curran	Sparta	Asst. Quartermaster General.
Peter Delmar	Madison	Janitor.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

COMMISSIONER.

Names.	*Legal Residence.*	*Nativity.*
Henry M. Stark	Milwaukee	New Jersey.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

Catt. J. Simpelaar	Milwaukee	Holland.

FACTORY INSPECTOR.

Henry Claymier	Milwaukee	Germany.

CLERK.

Ed. F. Appleby	Ripon	Wisconsin.

JANITOR.

F. A. Bird	Blooming Grove	Wisconsin.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Names.	*Legal Residence.*	*Nativity.*

SUPERINTENDENT.

H. C. Adams	Madison	New York.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

Wm. H. Joslin	Richland Center	Michigan.

MESSENGER AND CLERK.

F. H. Couse	Montello	Pennsylvania.

EMPLOYEES.

Names.	*Legal Residence.*	*Occupation*
Edwin Culver	Madison	Chief engineer.
Frank Smith	Brodhead	Assistant engineer.
D. H. Wright	Madison	State carpenter.
Charles Gussman	Waunakee	Assistant carpenter.
Anton Olson	Madison	Fireman.
Edwin Hickman	Milwaukee	Fireman.
James Webster	Madison	State painter.
H. Van Kulen	Madison	Assistant painter and laborer.
Jerry Sweeny	Ridgeway	Steam, gas-fitter, and plumber.
Charles E. Hoyt	Madison	Receiving and shipping clerk, in book and paper room.
F. G. Blakefield	Sturgeon Bay	Custodian property room.
O. L. Wright	Hancock	Police.
E. A. Dean	Fall River	Police.
S. G. Parkhurst	Paoli	Police.
George W. Baker	Madison	Police.
Henry Shetter	McFarland	Night watchman.
A. L. Lund	Christiana	Night watchman.
James Bennett	Madison	Elevator operator.
Wm. H. McFarland	Madison	Janitor, Secretary farm institutes.
E. E. Alford	Madison	Janitor, Supreme Court and law library.
Daniel Lavin	Madison	Janitor, water closets.
E. E. Thomas	Madison	Laborer, Q. M. General's office.
E. P. Hage	Purdy	Fireman and laborer.
A. C. Brader	Verona	Foreman of laboring force.
John H. McFarland	Madison	Laborer at Executive Mansion.

STATE BOARDS, COMMISSIONS AND AGENTS.

REGENTS OF UNIVERSITY.

See page 377.

REGENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

See page 388.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

See page 399.

BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

See page 396.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR ADMISSION TO BAR.

Moses M. Strong	Mineral Point.
Joshua Stark	Milwaukee.
Geo. G. Greene	Green Bay.
M. A. Hurley	Wausau.
L. J. Rusk	Chippewa Falls.

STATE PENSION AGENT.

Geo. W. Burchard..... Madison.

STATE TREASURY AGENT.

Henry P. Fischer..... Milwaukee.

STATE VETERINARIAN.

V. T. Atkinson..... Milwaukee.

STATE LIBRARY.

TRUSTEE, EX-OFFICIO.

Orsamus Cole	Chief Justice	Supreme Court.
William P. Lyon	Associate Justice	Supreme Court.
Harlow S. Orton	Associate Justice	Supreme Court.
David Taylor	Associate Justice	Supreme Court.
John B. Cassoday	Associate Justice	Supreme Court.
Charles E. Estabrook		Attorney-General.
John R. Berryman		Librarian.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Names.	*Residence.*	*Term expires.*
W. W. Daniells	Madison	1st Monday in Feb., 1890
G. F. Witter	Grand Rapids	1st Monday in Feb., 1891
B. O. Reynolds	Lake Geneva	1st Monday in Feb., 1892
J. T. Reeve	Appleton	1st Monday in Feb., 1893
Samuel C. Johnson	Hudson	1st Monday in Feb., 1894
Solon Marks	Milwaukee	1st Monday in Feb., 1895
A. D. K. Thrane	Eau Claire	1st Monday in Feb., 1896
Solon Marks	Milwaukee	President
J. T. Reeve	Appleton	Secretary

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

R. D. Pulford	Mineral Point	Term expires 1894
F. Robinson	Kenosha	Term expires 1890
A. Conrath	Milwaukee	Term expires 1891
E. B. Heimstreet	Janesville	Term expires 1892
C. R. Bechman	Fountain City	Term expires 1893

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

F. Robinson ..... President.
E. B. Heimstreet ..... Secretary and Treasurer.

The State Board of Pharmacy was established by chapter 167 of the laws of 1882. The board consists of five members, who are appointed by the Governor, for a term of five years. Members receive five dollars per day for actual service, the Secretary receiving no per diem, but a salary of four hundred dollars. All salaries and expenses are paid from receipts of examinations and dues from the druggists of the state.

The law establishing the board provides that it shall be the duty of the board to examine all applications for registration, submitted in proper form; to grant certificates of registration to such persons as may be entitled to the same under the provisions of the act; to cause the prosecution of all persons violating its provisions; to report annually to the Governor and to the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Society upon the condition of pharmacy in the state, which said report shall also furnish a record of the proceedings of said board for the year, as well as the names of all pharmacists duly registered.

The board holds meetings for examination of applicants and such other business as pertains to its duties, at least once in three months. Thirty day's notice of such meeting is required to be given. None but registered pharmacists are allowed to sell poisons or compound prescriptions.

All pharmacists are required to pay a fee of one dollar per year registration, they are held responsible for quality of all drugs and chemicals or medicines sold or dispensed by them. The average expenses of the board has been $1,514 a year.

The following table shows the work of the board since its organization in 1882.

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Total
Number examined	22	54	88	92	135	157	154	702
Graded and license certificates	12	37	50	51	54	72	29	306
Assistant certificates	2	2	14	12	14	18	74	136
Number rejected	8	15	24	29	67	67	51	261

This includes the minor certificates granted, as by amendment to the law, the assistant took place of minor and are now the only second grade certificates granted.

STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

		Term expires.
F. L. Dolbeare	Oshkosh	May 2, 1892
Edgar Palmer	La Crosse	May 2, 1893
B. G. Marklein	Milwaukee	May 2, 1889
Chas. C. Chittenden	Madison	May 2, 1890
E. C. French	Eau Claire	May 2, 1891

The State Board of Dental Examiners was organized under chapter 129, laws of 1885 — The board is appointed by the Governor. Expenses of the board are paid out of fees received. The following is a synopsis of the business of the board since its organization:

March 23, 1885, to —	Registered.	Licensed by diploma.	Licensed by examination.	Applications.	Rejected.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Meetings held.
September 30, 1886	352	20	5	5	.....	.....	.....	2
September 30, 1887	356	12	10	12	2	1	1	2
September 30, 1888	354	20	5	9	4	2	1	2
September 30, 1889	352	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1

STATE INSPECTOR OF ILLUMINATING OILS.

Name.	*Post-office.*
Jas. T. Reeve	Appleton.

1888-89.

TIMBER AGENTS.

Dist.	*Names.*	*Post-office.*	*County.*
1	Chas. E. Mears	Osceola Mills	Polk.
2	Edward Outhwait	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa.
3	George W. Ghoca	Stevens Point	Portage
4	V. M. Adams	West Salem	La Crosse.
5	Geo. H. Budd	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
6	Ole R. Oleson	Waupaca	Waupaca.
7	Chas. Burpee	Christie	Clark.
8	P. H. Swift	Rice Lake	Barron.

LUMBER INSPECTORS.

Dist.	*Names.*	*Post-offices.*	*County.*
1	David H. Vaughn	Stevens Point	Portage.
2	E. C. Young	La Crosse	La Crosse.
3	P. R. S. Clover	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
4	Robt. Downend	Osceola Mills	Polk.
6	D. L. McKay	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa.
7	Richard H. Chute	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
9	John Burgess	Alma	Buffalo.
10	W. H. Harris	Wausau	Marathon.
11	P. W. Purcell	Ashland	Ashland.
12	Robert Buckstaff	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
13	Lewis C. Thompson	Superior	Douglas.
14	Albert Hurd	Merrill	Lincoln.
15	William L. Moulton	Hayward	Sawyer.
16	Fred Hanson	Tomahawk	Lincoln.

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES.

		Term expires.
The Governor, ex-officio.		
Philo Dunning, President	Madison	April 1, 1891.
A. V. H. Carpenter	Milwaukee	April 1, 1891.
C. L. Valentine, Secretary and Treasurer.	Janesville	April 1, 1893.
Mark Douglas	Melrose	April 1, 1893.
Calvert Spensley	Mineral Point	April 1, 1892.
E. S. Minor	Sturgeon Bay	April 1, 1892.
James Nevin, Superintendent	Madison	

The Wisconsin Fish Commission was established in 1874, and consisted of three commissioners. This number was increased in 1878, to seven, composed of the governor, while in office, and six appointed by him.

There are two hatcheries in the state—one at "Nine Springs," four and a half miles south of Madison, where brook trout, California rainbow trout and carp are raised, and one in the exposition building at Milwaukee, for hatching white-fish and wall-eyed pike.

Persons desirous of obtaining fry to stock streams and lakes will, by writing to either the commissioners or the superintendent, receive blank applications and full printed directions for planting. The law of 1882 prohibits the furnishing of fry, with the exception of carp, for private ponds.

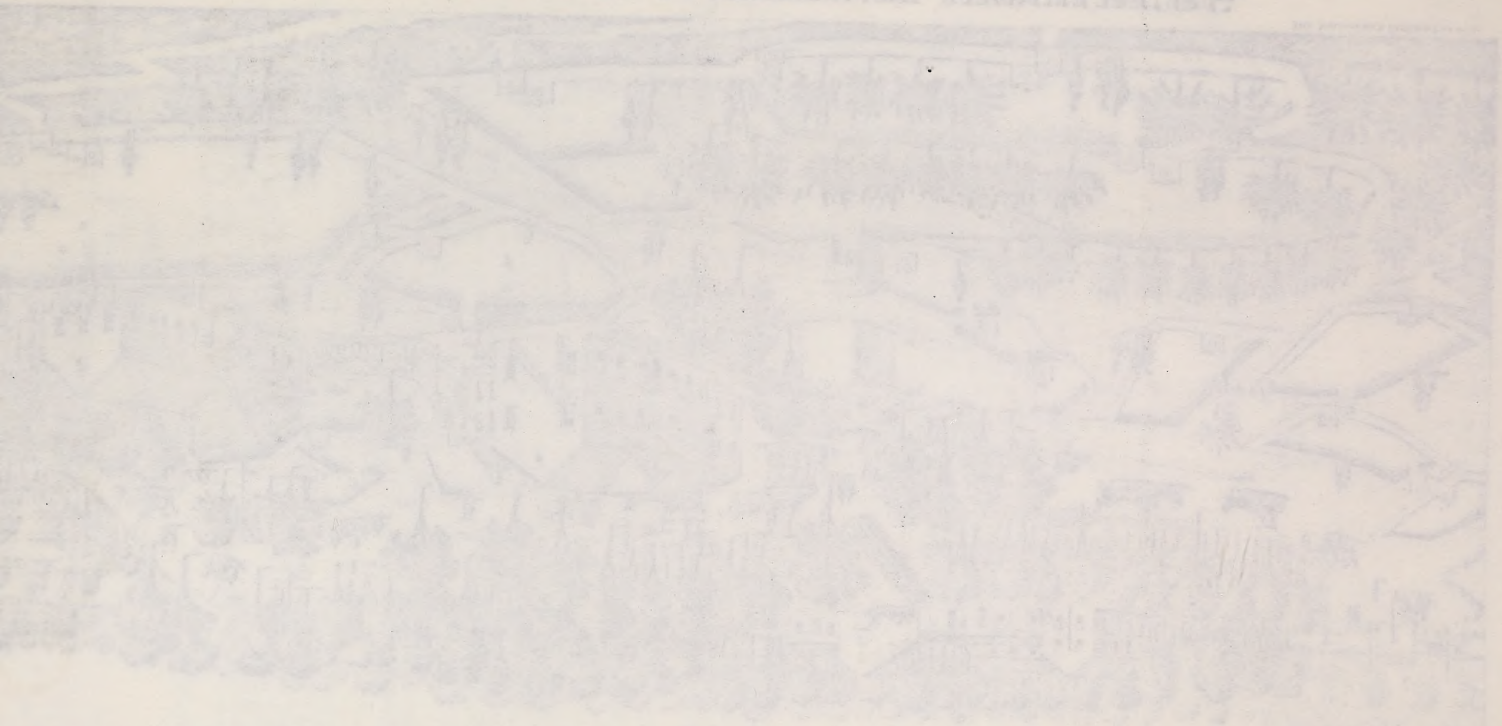
There is now an annual appropriation of $12,000 made to the commission. Wisconsin now leads all other states, in the distribution of trout, and is only excelled by Michigan in white-fish planting. The following distribution of fry has been made within the past two years:

	1887.	1888.
Brook trout	2,930,000	2,285,000
California rainbow trout	1,345,000	1,500,000
Pike	8,800,000	4,450,000
Carp	17,865	25,437
White-fish	31,500,000	18,000,000

There are three fish wardens in the state, each having charge of a particular section of the Wisconsin shores along the Great Lakes. District No. 1, is Lake Michigan from the Illinois-Wisconsin state line north to Ahnapee; No. 2, is from Ahnapee to the islands in waters of Green Bay; No. 3, is Lake Superior within the confines of Wisconsin. From the reports of the wardens, the following summary is presented, of the extent of the Wisconsin fishing industry on the Great Lakes, from 1885 to 1888, inclusive, showing that there is a steady advance in the extent and profits of this important enterprise, largely induced by the work of the state fish commission in liberally stocking the lakes with fry:

WISCONSIN FISH HATCHERY, FITCHBURG,

NEAR MADISON.



THE WISCONSIN FISHING INDUSTRY ON THE GREAT LAKES—SUMMARY OF 1885-88.

District Number.	Number of Pounds.	Value.	Number of Nets.	Value.	Number of Persons Employed.	Number of Boats.	Value.	Value of other Property.
1885.								
1st	1,762,861	$73,571 70	8,793	$58,384 00	222	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.
2d	1,271,909	29,483 14	2,598	33,879 00	184	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.
3d	2,116,284	54,841 81	2,482	30,339 00	167	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.
Total for 1885	5,151,054	$157,896 65	13,873	$122,602 00	573	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.
1886.								
1st	1,923,433	$77,076 49	9,403	$56,864 10	189	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.
2d	1,585,944	51,735 67	626	40,717 50	360	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.
3d	1,414,772	40,927 28	2,892	35,430 00	225	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.
Total for 1886	4,924,149	$169,739 44	12,921	$133,011 60	774	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.
1887.								
1st	2,195,930	$105,284 50	9,195	$71,860 00	194	68	$66,350 00	$81,456 00
2d	2,122,613	106,058 20	4,615	46,388 00	286	156	8,747 00	80,329 65
3d	1,223,201	38,826 18	2,342	27,462 00	132	69	23,935 00	2,965 00
Total for 1887	5,541,744	$250,168 88	16,152	$145,710 00	612	293	$99,032 00	$170,744 65
1888.								
1st	2,912,248	$121,182 37	9,341	$76,240 00	187	60	$67,635 00	$66,950 00
2d	4,101,867	104,131 17	6,465	62,735 00	294	176	12,701 00	25,564 00
3d	1,766,665	45,281 52	2,201	2,033 00	147	48	11,200 00	12,648 00
Total for 1888	8,780,780	$270,595 06	18,007	$141,008 00	628	284	$91,536 00	$105,162 00

THE WISCONSIN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS — SUFFRAGE ON THE GENERAL TICKET, 1880-88.

STATE FISH WARDENS.

Namee.	*Post-office.*	*Term expires.*
Chauncey R. Thayer	Sturgeon Bay	August 31, 1881
James Chapman	Bayfield	August 31, 1882
E. C. Oliver	Cedar Grove	August 31, 1882

GAME WARDENS.

Names.	*Post-office.*	*County.*
John H. White	Alma	Buffalo.
H. D. Farquharson	Boscobel	Grant.
W. Y. Wentworth	Fort Atkinson	Jefferson.
F. J. Bartels	Crivitz	Marinette.

GAME, WHEN MAY BE CAUGHT, TAKEN OR KILLED.

Woodcock	July 10 to Dec. 1
Quail, partridge, pheasant, prairie hen or prairie chicken, grouse of any variety or plover	Sept. 1 to Dec. 1
Snipe, wild duck of any variety, wild goose or brant of any variety, or any aquatic fowl	Sept. 1 to Dec. 1
Deer, buck, doe or fawn	Oct. 1 to Nov. 10
Otter, martin, mink or fisher	Nov. 1 to May 1

FISH, WHEN MAY BE CAUGHT.

Brook, rainbow and mountain trout	Apr. 15 to Sept. 1
Mackinaw (lake) trout	Dec. 1 to Oct. 1
Pike (wall-eyed)	May 1 to April 1
Pickerel	May 1 to Mar. 1
Black bass	June 1 to Mar. 1
White fish (in inland lakes, etc., with net)	Nov. 10 to Dec. 15

MISCELLANEOUS STATE SOCIETIES.

The following associations and societies are not under the control of the state government, but are given here as a matter of information and reference. Some of them have been encouraged by annual appropriations from the state, while the transactions of some of the associations have been published by the state.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WICONSIN.

John A. Rice	Hartland	President.
Harlow S. Orton	Madison	Senior Vice-President.
Lyman C. Draper	Madison	Honorary Secretary (Emeritus).
Reuben G. Thwaites*	Madison	Corresponding Secretary.
Elisha Burdick	Madison	Recording Secretary.
Frank F. Proudfit	Madison	Treasurer.
Daniel S. Durrie*	Madison	Librarian.
I. S. Bradley and Isabel Durrie	Madison	Assistant Librarians.
Emma A. Hawley	Madison	Binding Clerk.
J C. Butler	Madison	Janitor Library.
S. M. Long	La Valle	Art Gallery Attendant.

Executive Committee—The president, vice presidents, corresponding secretary, recording secretary, treasurer, librarian, and life-directors, with thirty-six curators; and, *ex-officio*, the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin was originally organized in October, 1846, with A. Hyatt Smith as president, and Thos. W. Sutherland as secretary. In January, 1849, there was a reorganization, with Governor Nelson Dewey as president, a list of vice-presidents covering all the counties of the state, and I. A. Lapham as corresponding secretary. But for various reasons the society did not prosper during its early years, and a second reorganization was effected under an act of legislature approved March, 1853. This charter the society still works under, and since the annual meeting on the first Thursday in January, 1854, the growth of its influence and importance has been steady and rapid. At this meeting Lyman C. Draper, LL. D., was chosen corresponding secretary. When he took direction of the society's fortunes its library consisted of but fifty volumes and pamphlets; there was neither museum nor art gallery, and the institution was quartered in a corner of the secretary of state's office. To-day the society is domiciled in the south wing of the capitol, two floors being devoted to its magnificant library, and another—partitioned into three spacious halls—to its splendid museum of historic, pre-historic and scientific curiosities, and its art gallery, in which are displayed oil portraits of 165 distinguished Wisconsin pioneers and Indian chiefs. About 40,000 persons visit the museum and art gallery annually, while the library attracts scholars and specialists from all parts of the west and south.

The library additions number some 4,700 volumes and pamphlets per year. At present the shelves contain about 130,000 books and pamphlets, covering every department of American history, as well as taking a general sweep of English and continental history and scientific development. It is of particular value as an aid to the students of the State University, who daily throng the reading rooms and deem the ample facilities for original research there given them, as one of the most important advantages of student life at the capital.

As a whole, the institution ranks not lower than third among American historical societies, and certainly is the most important west of the Alleghanies; in some respects, it is recognized by experts as the best of them all. It has done and is doing a noble work for Wisconsin—indeed for the entire west—by resurrecting and perpetuating the records of our development in its now famous volumes of Historical Collections, eleven in number, which contain practically all the materials now obtainable for the varied and romantic early history of our commonwealth; by collecting and keeping up, abreast of the times, a library of

* To whom communications may be addessed.

MISCELLANEOUS STATE SOCIETIES.

The following associations and societies are not under the control of the state government, but are given here as a matter of information and reference. Some of them have been encouraged by annual appropriations from the state, while the transactions of some of the associations have been published by the state.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WICONSIN.

John A. Rice	Hartland	President.
Harlow S. Orton	Madison	Senior Vice-President.
Lyman C. Draper	Madison	Honorary Secretary (Emeritus).
Reuben G. Thwaites*	Madison	Corresponding Secretary.
Elisha Burdick	Madison	Recording Secretary.
Frank F. Proudfit	Madison	Treasurer.
Daniel S. Durrie*	Madison	Librarian.
I. S. Bradley and Isabel Durrie	Madison	Assistant Librarians.
Emma A. Hawley	Madison	Binding Clerk.
J C. Butler	Madison	Janitor Library.
S. M. Long	La Valle	Art Gallery Attendant.

Executive Committee—The president, vice presidents, corresponding secretary, recording secretary, treasurer, librarian, and life-directors, with thirty-six curators; and, *ex-officio*, the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin was originally organized in October, 1846, with A. Hyatt Smith as president, and Thos. W. Sutherland as secretary. In January, 1849, there was a reorganization, with Governor Nelson Dewey as president, a list of vice-presidents covering all the counties of the state, and I. A. Lapham as corresponding secretary. But for various reasons the society did not prosper during its early years, and a second reorganization was effected under an act of legislature approved March, 1853. This charter the society still works under, and since the annual meeting on the first Thursday in January, 1854, the growth of its influence and importance has been steady and rapid. At this meeting Lyman C. Draper, LL. D., was chosen corresponding secretary. When he took direction of the society's fortunes its library consisted of but fifty volumes and pamphlets; there was neither museum nor art gallery, and the institution was quartered in a corner of the secretary of state's office. To-day the society is domiciled in the south wing of the capitol, two floors being devoted to its magnificant library, and another—partitioned into three spacious halls—to its splendid museum of historic, pre-historic and scientific curiosities, and its art gallery, in which are displayed oil portraits of 165 distinguished Wisconsin pioneers and Indian chiefs. About 40,000 persons visit the museum and art gallery annually, while the library attracts scholars and specialists from all parts of the west and south.

The library additions number some 4,700 volumes and pamphlets per year. At present the shelves contain about 130,000 books and pamphlets, covering every department of American history, as well as taking a general sweep of English and continental history and scientific development. It is of particular value as an aid to the students of the State University, who daily throng the reading rooms and deem the ample facilities for original research there given them, as one of the most important advantages of student life at the capital.

As a whole, the institution ranks not lower than third among American historical societies, and certainly is the most important west of the Alleghanies; in some respects, it is recognized by experts as the best of them all. It has done and is doing a noble work for Wisconsin—indeed for the entire west—by resurrecting and perpetuating the records of our development in its now famous volumes of Historical Collections, eleven in number, which contain practically all the materials now obtainable for the varied and romantic early history of our commonwealth; by collecting and keeping up, abreast of the times, a library of

* To whom communications may be addressed.

Americana, which, as to size and scope, has but one or two rivals in this country, and they on the Atlantic coast; and by maintaining a museum and an art gallery which are of growing interest and educational value to the citizens of the state.

At the annual meeting on the 6th of January, 1887, Lyman C. Draper declined a reëlection as corresponding secretary, after thirty-three years of persistent and highly successful labors in behalf of the society and the state — he being then in his 72d year, and desirous of devoting his remaining days to completing some individual literary work which he had long had in hand. Reuben G. Thwaites was chosen his successor, having been the assistant to Dr. Draper for two years previous. The latter was chosen honorary secretary (emeritus), without salary, as a complimentary recognition of his services. Daniel S. Durrie became identified with the society in 1856, as librarian, assuming active duties in 1858, and remaining constantly in service since that time.

The society is the trustee of the state, and receives an annual appropriation of $5,000, on condition that the sum shall be expended for the purposes of the society, and that the society shall hold all its present and future collections and property for the state, and shall not sell, mortgage or dispose of, or remove from the capitol its collections, without authority from the legislature; provided, that duplicates may be sold or exchanged for the benefit of the society. In addition to this annual appropriation, the officers of the society have collected, after twenty-two years of persistent efforts, by means of individual bequests, donations and membership dues, a Binding Fund of $22,000, the income of which is now being used for much-needed binding — a constant source of expense in the management of great libraries. An Antiquarian Fund has also been started, to be devoted in due time to original historical investigation or the purchase of rare manuscript or other historic relics within the limits of the state.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

John L. Mitchell	Milwaukee	President.
T. L. Newton	Beaver Dam	Secretary.
Cyrus Miner	Janesville	Treasurer.
Nathan Bradbury	Platteville.	Messenger.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st Congressional District	Seth Fisher	Center.
2d Congressional District	H. D. Hitt	Oakfield.
3d Congressional District	G. G. Cox	Mineral Point.
4th Congressional District	Wm. Wilson	Wausau.
5th Congressional District	J. M. Smith	Green Bay.
6th Congressional District	A. W. Vaughn	Lodi.
7th Congressional District	J. M. True	Baraboo.
8th Congressional District	A. A. Arnold	Galesville.
9th Congressional District	Aug. Uihlein	Milwaukee.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

E. Beaumont	Waukesha.
H. C. Adams	Madison.
D. J. Spaulding	Black River Falls.
A. C. Parkinson	Columbus.
N. D. Fratt	Racine.
S. D. Hubbard	Mondovi.
Jas. G. Boyd	Milwaukee.
Prof. T. C. Chamberlin	Madison.
Prof. E. A. Birge	Madison.

The Wisconsin State Agricultural Society was organized December 3, 1846.

Its first fair was held in Janesville, in October, 1851.

No specific sums were named as premiums, they being contingent upon the receipts. Fairs have been held every year since except in 1862 and 1863. The second fair was held on Cold Spring Gounds, Milwaukee, where the fairs of 1886, 1887, and 1888, were held with marked success. Receipts of 1852 were $2,748.45. Expenditures, $2,714.68. Receipts of 1888, $30,690.42. Expenditures, $21,489.41.

The society holds a Farmers' Annual State Convention at Madison, the first week in February, publishing 13,000 copies of its transactions, giving a verbatim report of the convention which is sought for from all parts of the civilized world.

The society's rooms are on the north side of the west wing of the capitol.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

H. C. Adams	Madison	President
D. W. Curtis	Fort Atkinson	Secretary
H. K. Loomis	Sheboygan Falls	Treasurer

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Chester Hazen	Ladoga.
Hiram Smith	Sheboygan Falls.
A. D. DeLand	Sheboygan Falls.
H. F. Dousman	Waterville.
Z. G. Simmons	Kenosha.
Stephen Faville	Delavan.
C. R. Beach	Whitewater.
W. H. Morrison	Madison.

The Wisconsin Dairymen's Association was organized at Watertown, February 15, 1872 It met in response to a call issued by W. D. Hoard and signed by various members of the Jefferson and Fond du Lac Dairy Associations. W. D. Hoard, Chester Hazen, W. S. Greene, H. F. Dousman, Henry Drake and Stephen Faville were the original members. The association holds an annual meeting, at which subjects relating to the dairy are discussed and dairy products exhibited, and employs experts to give instruction in cheese making in the dairy counties. The proceedings of the annual meeting are embodied in a report of 250 pages. Eighteen thousand five hundred copies of this report are printed by the state. The association receives its support from members who join each year, paying one dollar, and by appropriations from the state. The present appropriation is $2,000 each for the years 1887 and 1888. Wisconsin won first premium on butter in competition with the world at the International Dairy Fair in New York city in 1877, and was awarded 70 premiums on dairy products — including first premium on cheese — at the New Orleans Exposition. The association has done a work of incalculable value to every material interest of the state by increasing the profits of agriculture and the intelligence of the rural classes.

WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

OFFICERS.

J. M. Smith	President	Green Bay.
B. F. Adams	Vice-President	Madison.
B. S. Hoxie	Secretary	Evansville.
Matt. Anderson	Treasurer	Pine Bluff.
A. L. Hatch	Cor. Secretary	Ithaca.
A. L. Hatch	Superintendent	Ithaca.

This society, organized eighteen years ago, has at the present time a working membership of nearly one hundred. One of the organic acts of the society is set forth in the following section of the act of its organization: "It shall be the duty of the said society, to aid in the formation and maintenance of county and local horticultural societies, to promote the horticultural interests of the state by the holding of meetings for discussion; by the collection and dissemination of valuable information in regard to the cultivation of fruits, flowers and trees adapted to our soil and climate, and in every proper way to advance the fruit and tree growing interest of the state."

Two meetings are held each year by the society for the reading of papers and discussions of the various topics presented and for the exhibition of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, with such amounts offered in prizes as the funds of the society will permit.

The sum of $1,000 is annually appropriated to the society.

WISCONSIN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Geo. Harding	Waukesha	President.
John M. True	Baraboo	Secretary.

WISCONSIN JERSEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

N. N. Palmer	Brodhead	President.
T. L. Hacker	Madison	Secretary.

WISCONSIN SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Geo. Wylie	Leeds	President.
Geo. McKerrow	Sussex	Secretary.

WISCONSIN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

H. L. Humphrey	Hudson	President.
Dr. E. L. Boothby	Hammond	Secretary.

WISCONSIN STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

C. A. Hatch	Ithaca.	President.
Frank Wilcox	Mauston	Secretary.

WISCONSIN SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

W. L. Parker	Beaver Dam	President.
H. J. Wilkinson	Whitewater	Secretary.

S. E. WISCONSIN SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Delbert Utter	Caldwell	President.
A. H. Craig	Caldwell	Secretary.

WISCONSIN STATE GRANGE.

Master — S. C. Carr.....Milton Junction
Overseer — E. J. Williams.....Danville
Lecturer — John F. Brewin.....Trempealeau
Steward — W. A. Sprague.....Reedsburg
Assistant Steward — J. W. Smith.....Sparta
Chaplain — J. M. Wilson.....Mazomanie
Treasurer — Cassie E. Huxley.....Neenah
Secretary — H. E. Huxley.....Neenah
Gate Keeper — Alex. Stewart...Spring Green
Pomona — Mrs. S. C. Carr...Milton Junction
Flora — Mrs. Mary J. Williams.....Danville
Ceres — Mrs. H. E. Huxley.....Neenah
Lady Asst. Steward — Mrs. H. E. Sprague, Reedsburg

Executive Committee — John Whittet, Chairman, Busseyville; S. C. Carr, Milton Junction; R. D. Frost, Madison.

Trustees — Three years, John Whittet, Busseyville; two years, W. H. Young, Reedsburg; one year, S. C. Carr, Milton Junction.

State Purchasing Agent — L. G. Kniffen, Milwaukee.

WISCONSIN STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS FOR 1889.

President — Albert Hardy, La Crosse.

Vice Presidents — M. S. Frawley, Eau Claire; Miss Cornelia Rogers, Whitewater; Miss Addie Neff, Neillsville.

Treasurer — W. S. Axtell, Burlington.

Secretary — O. E. Wells, Appleton.

Executive Committee — Albert Salisbury, Whitewater; Mrs. Elizabeth Sherwin, Eau Claire; S. Y. Gillan, Milwaukee; L. H. Clark, Sparta; J. M. Turner, Ashland.

Official Reporter — W. J. Desmond, Milwaukee.

This association was organized in 1853, and incorporated by legislative enactment in 1855. Its purpose is the mutual improvement of its members and the promotion of popular education throughout the state.

Since its organization, it has held thirty-six annual sessions, and since the year 1867 twenty-two semi-annual or executive sesssions. The annual session usually occurs in July, at a place determined upon by a committee of the association. For several years the executive session has been held at the state capitol during the week between Christmas and New Year's day.

The State University, the normal schools, and the various colleges of the state are largely represented in the work of the association by the members of their faculties. A considerable number of city and county superintendents, as well as high school and graded school teachers, are actively identified with it.

The membership fees are one dollar per annum for gentlemen, and fifty cents for ladies.

Though entirely non-partisan, the association has exercised much influence in shaping state legislation upon educational matters. Its deliberations consist mainly in the discussion of practical questions relating to school organization and management and methods of instruction. Some of the papers read before the association are published in the Wisconsin Journal of Education, which is the joint organ of the associatton and the state department of public instruction. The Journal was originally edited under the direction of the association, by a committee and editor directed to perform that duty. Subsequently it was published and edited by the State Superintendent and his assistant. In the year 1885, the ownership of the Journal was transferred to the association, and it was placed under the editorial and business management of Dr. J. W. Stearns, Professor of the Science and Art of Teaching in the State University. By state law, "each school district clerk and each town clerk or secretary of a town board of directors may subscribe annually for one copy of the Wisconsin Journal of Education, to be paid for by the district or town respectively, out of the school money."

WISCONSIN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

John Hicks	Oshkosh	President.
F. W. Coon	Edgerton	Secretary.
David Atwood	Madison	Treasurer.

WISCONSIN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS AND LETTERS.

W. F. Allen	Madison	President.
G. W. Peckham	Milwaukee	Secretary.
S. D. Hastings	Madison	Treasurer.
E. A. Birge	Madison	Librarian.
C. R. Van Hise	Madison	Curator of Cabinet.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

F. H. King	Madison	Department of Sciences.
A. J. Rogers	Milwaukee	Department of Arts.
I. J. Blaisdell	Beloit	Department of Letters.

THE WISCONSIN VETERANS' HOME.

Near Waupaca, Wis.

TRUSTEES.

Capt. J. H. Marston	Appleton.
Col. B. F. Bryant	La Crosse.
A. O. Wright	Madison.
Major R. N. Roberts	Waupaca.
J. H. Woodnorth	Waupaca.
W. S. Crooker	Sheboygan.
Department Commander, A. G. Weissert (*ex-officio*)	Milwaukee.
Superintendent, Capt. C. Caldwell	Waupaca.

This institution was organized two years ago by the Department Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Wisconsin, to care for indigent soldiers, sailors or marines of the Civil War, who cannot be received into the National Home for disabled soldiers, *and also for their indigent wives or widows*, for whom no provision is made in the National Home, and who have generally been separated hitherto, the wife to go to the poorhouse, while the husband goes to the National Home. A special provision is made for this class in the cottages which have been erected for two persons each, in every case a husband and wife. They then have the benefit of a home of their own, while the labor of cooking is dispensed with, and all, except the sick, eat at a common table. There is a hospital building for the sick, of whom there are necessarily always a large number.

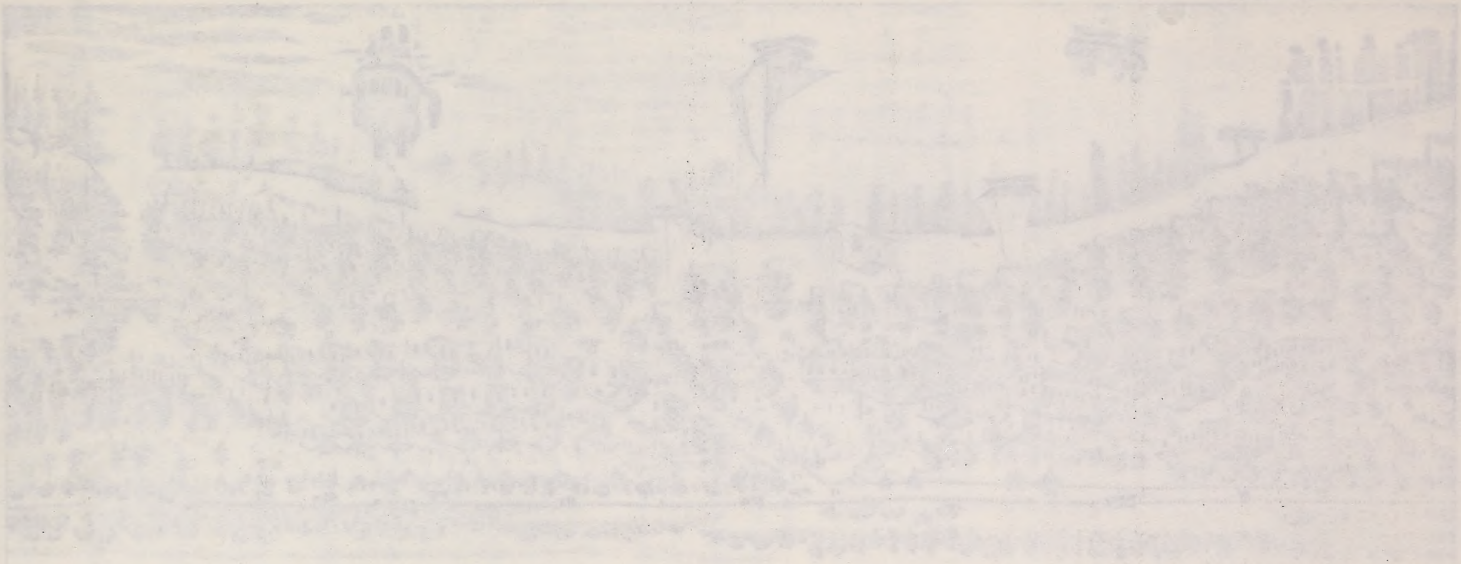
The Grand Army of the Republic has thus far expended upon buildings and grounds, $34,000, contributions of its members and of the Wisconsin Relief Corps, besides $5,600 given for cottages by benevolent citizens, not members of the G. A. R.

The current expenses of the institution are borne by a state appropriation of $3.00 a week for each inmate. Up to January 1, 1889, this sum was $6,072. The present number of inmates is 81. The pressure for accommodations is great, many applications being constantly delayed for lack of room.

The location is on the shores of one of the chain of lakes, and is unsurpassed in healthfulness and in beauty of scenery.

WISCONSIN VETERANS' HOME, WAUPACA.

THE MILWAUKEE LITHO ENGRG CO



WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF AND STAFF.

Office.	*Rank.*	*Name.*	*Residence.*
Commander in Chief	Governor	William D. Hoard	Fort Atkinson.
Adjutant General	Brigadier General.	George W. Burchard	Fort Atkinson.
Quartermaster General	Brigadier General.	Michael Griffin	Eau Claire.
Surgeon General	Brigadier General.	Henry Palmer	Janesville.
Assistant Inspector General	Colonel	Charles King	Milwaukee.
Acting Inspector Rifle Practice	Colonel	Theodore W. Goldin	Janesville.
Acting Judge Adv. General	Colonel	Isaac H. Wing	Bayfield.
Acting Engineer in Chief	Colonel	David W. Curtis	Fort Atkinson
Military Secretary	Colonel	Henry Casson	Viroqua.
Aid de Camp	Colonel	Jesse Stone	Watertown.
Aid de Camp	Colonel	Frederick Becker	Manitowoc.
Aid de Camp	Colonel	James A. Cole	Madison.
Aid de Camp	Colonel	George W. Peck	Milwaukee.
Assistant Adjutant General	Major	Frederick L. Phillips	Fox Lake.
Asst. Quartermaster General	Major	John W. Curran	Sparta.

REGIMENTAL FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

First Regiment. Headquarters, Madison.

Janesville Light Infantry, Custer Rifles, Whitewater, Delavan Guards, Beloit City Guard, Racine Light Guard, Garfield Guard, Racine, Monroe City Guard, Governor's Guard, Madison, and Darlington Rifles.

Colonel	William Helm	Madison	Oct.	22, 1888
Lieut. Colonel	Allan F. Caldwell	Whitewater	Oct.	22, 1888
Major	Samuel P. Schadel	Monroe	June	18, 1888
Major	Melvin A. Newman	Janesville	Nov.	12, 1888
Surgeon	Frederick W. Byers	Monroe	Nov.	6, 1885
Asst. Surgeon	Theodore W. Evans	Madison	Aug.	13, 1885
Asst. Surgeon	F. R. Garlock	Racine	Feb.	6, 1886
Adjutant	Charles S. Young	Monroe	Oct.	18, 1886
Quartermaster	Joel W. Richmond	Whitewater	April	15, 1885
Insp. of Rifle Prac.	Joseph B. Doe, Jr.	Janesville	July	26, 1887
Chaplain	Charles H. Lemon	Waukesha	July	26, 1887

Second Regiment. Headquarters, Oshkosh.

Manitowoc Volunteers, Oshkosh Guards, Evergreen City Guards, Sheboygan, Ripon Rifles, Fond du Lac Guards, Oshkosh Rifles, Appleton Light Infantry, Rankin Guards, Manitowoc, Beaver Dam Guards, and Prison City Guards, Waupun.

Colonel	Worthie H. Patton	Oshkosh	Feb.	8, 1886
Lieut. Colonel	Anthony A. Kelly	Fond du Lac	Feb.	8, 1886
Major	Fritz Becker	Manitowoc	Feb.	8, 1886
Major	Orland F. Weaver	Beaver Dam	March	20, 1888
Surgeon	Frederick J. Wilkie	Oshkosh	April	19, 1882
Asst. Surgeon	Frank C. Moulding	Watertown	June	11, 1887
Asst. Surgeon	A. J Schweichler	Manitowoc	June	21, 1887
Adjutant	Albert Solliday	Watertown	May	22, 1882
Quartermaster	William F. Dicke	Manitowoc	April	15, 1885
Insp. of Rifle Prac.	Gordon H. McNeel	Fond du Lac	Apr.	13, 1887
Chaplain	Thomas S. Johnson	Beaver Dam	Oct.	15, 1884

Third Regiment. Headquarters, La Crosse.

Sherman Guard, Neillsville, Governor's Guard, La Crosse, Hudson City Guard, Mauston Light Guard, Griffin Rifles, Eau Claire, Guppy Guard, Portage, Wausau Light Guard, Ludington Guard, Menomonie, Sparta Rifles and Tomah Guards.

Colonel	Martin T. Moore	La Crosse	June	11, 1882
Lieut. Colonel	Benjamin F. Parker	Mauston	June	11, 1882
Major	Thomas J. George	Menomonie	June	11, 1882
Major	Jacob D. Womer	Wausau	Aug.	23, 1884
Surgeon	John B. Edwards	Mauston	Nov.	17, 1882
Asst. Surgeon	John E. Garrey	Wausau	Nov.	17, 1884
Asst. Surgeon	Edward H. Grannis	Menomonie	Oct.	21, 1885
Adjutant	Alfred F. Metzger	La Crosse	April	15, 1885
Quartermaster	George A. Ludington	Neillsville	April	15, 1885
Insp. of Rifle Prac.	Gurdon H. Winsor	Mauston	June	26, 1886
Chaplain	James P Galiger	Tomah	Sept.	20, 1884

Fourth Battalion. Headquarters, Milwaukee.

Sheridan Guard, Kosciusko Guard, South Side Turner Rifles, Lincoln Guard and Rusk Guard.

Lieut. Colonel	Otto H. Falk	Milwaukee	Oct.	20, 1888
Major	Louis Auer	Milwaukee	Dec.	18, 1888
Asst. Surgeon	Harry E. Bradley	Milwaukee	Nov.	3, 1888
Adjutant	Horace M. Seaman	Milwaukee	July	5, 1887
Quartermaster	Edward Shea	Milwaukee	Dec.	24, 1888
Insp. of Rifle Prac.	George H. Russell	Milwaukee	Oct.	29, 1888
Chaplain	Judson Titsworth	Milwaukee	May	3, 1886

Cavalry. Headquarters, Milwaukee.

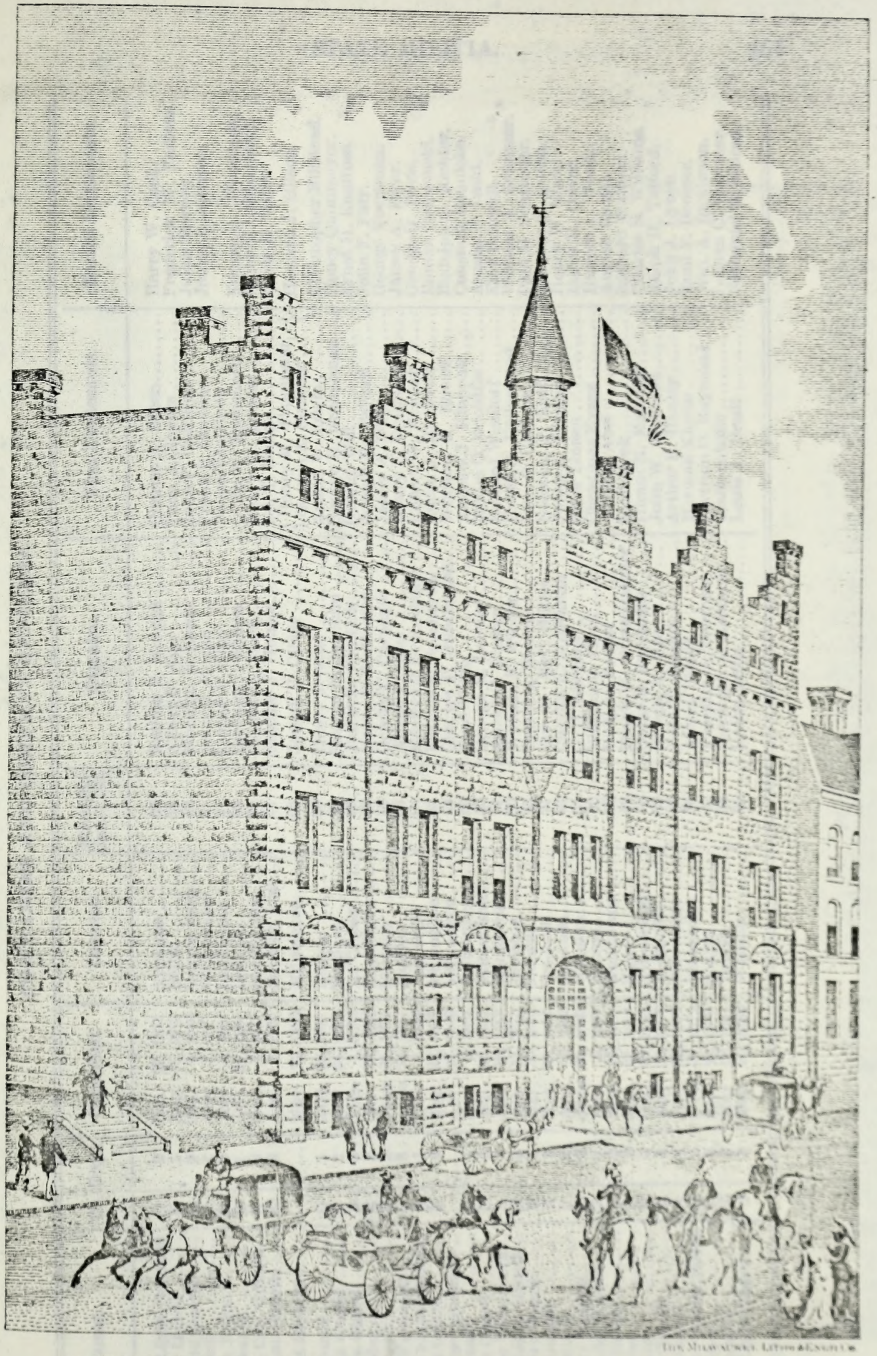
Light-Horse Squadron.

Asst. Surgeon	Horace M. Brown	Milwaukee	Aug.	31, 1883

Artillery. Headquarters, Milwaukee.

First Light Battery.

Asst. Surgeon	James A. McLeod	Milwaukee	Nov.	22, 1886



LIGHT HORSE SQUADRON ARMORY,

(STATE ARSENAL)

MILWAUKEE.

Names.	Co.	Regt.	Organized.	Location.	Strength Jan. 1, '89.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
Appleton Light Infantry	G	2	Oct. 27, 1881	Appleton	62	Nathan E. Morgan	Charles A. Green	Harry W. Cook.
Beloit City Guard	E	1	Aug. 31, 1877	Beloit	58	Albert F. Ayer	Thos. J. Rogers	Frederick W. Parsons.
Beaver Dam Guards	K	2	Oct. 4, 1880	Beaver Dam	48	Elbridge E. Lewis	John F. Guilfoyle	Julius Morrow.
Custer Rifles	C	1	July 7, 1877	Whitewater	61	John D. Hogan	Frank B. Goodhue	James R. Johnson.
Darlington Rifles	K	1	July 8, 1884	Darlington	51	Lyman F. Gray	Pence Van Hook	
Delavan Guard	D	1	Apr. 27, 1880	Delavan	55	Richard J. Wilson	Orrin W. Blanchard	Emmet A. Woodford.
Evergreen City Guards	C	2	Nov. 4, 1877	Sheboygan	64	Charles A. Born	Henry W. Trester	Richard Goldschmidt.
Fond du Lac Guards	E	2	Apr. 9, 1880	Fond du Lac	61	Charles J. Hunter	Ed. T. Markle	Louis H. Gillet.
First Light Battery	....	.....	May 11, 1885	Milwaukee	65	Joseph B. Oliver	Henry M. Thompson. George A. Streeter	Howard J. Gilson.
Garfield Guard	G	1	Aug. 30, 1881	Racine	59	Henry Jerstad	Austin W. Erwin	Christopher Millstead.
Governor's Guard	I	1	Mar. 24, 1875	Madison	63	George H. Joachim	George M. Neckerman	Henry Quintmeyer.
Governor's Guard	B	3	Aug. 1, 1873	La Crosse	65	Julius E. Kircheis	George Will	Ernst H. Kaulfuss.
Griffin Rifles	E	3	Oct. 20, 1888	Eau Claire	68	Harry B. McMaster	Joseph M. Ballard	John F. Farr.
Guppy Guard	F	3	June 23, 1877	Portage	52	George C. Carnagie	James A. Older	George Voertman.
Hudson City Guard	C	3	June 18, 1887	Hudson	64	Alfred P. Goss	Henry F. Dinsmore	James A. Freer.
Janesville Light Infantry	A	1	Dec. 1, 1887	Janesville	64	Frederick H. Kochelin	Robert W. McLean	George G. Paris.
Kosciusko Guard	B	4	Aug. 24, 1877	Milwaukee	62	Francis J. Borchardt	Lucas J. Michalski	Roman Czerwinski.
Light Horse Squadron	....	.....	Apr. 27, 1880	Milwaukee	63	Charles P. Huntington	Winslow A. Nowell	Rudolph G. Richter.
Lincoln Guard	D	4	May 2, 1881	Milwaukee	59	Emil Wilde	Andrew J. Kluppak	Constant Rennicke.
Ludington Guard	H	3	Jan. 16, 1877	Menomonie	56	George R. Brewer	Milton O. Doolittle	Amasa S. Ladd.
Manitowoc Volunteers	A	2	July 18, 1868	Manitowoc	71	Albert C. Becker	Edward Wendorf	Emil Schmidt.
Manston Light Guard	D	3	Oct. 11, 1875	Manston	50	William F. Winsor	Frank A. Underwood	William A. Grimmer.
Monroe City Guard	H	1	Mar. 30, 1882	Monroe	65	Daniel A. Stearns	Rice D. Gorham	Paul M. Schroeder.
Oshkosh Guards	B	2	Mar. 25, 1876	Oshkosh	71	Geo. B. McC. Hilton	Nicholas P. Kolf	Thomas A. Quinn.
Oshkosh Rifles	F	2	Apr. 8, 1880	Oshkosh	64	Charles R. Boardman	Julius A. Nemitz	Henry W. Koch.
Prison City Guards	L	2	June 26, 1885	Waupun	51	C. H. Lindsley	Peter Linnen	Rufus H. Oliver.
Racine Light Guard	F	1	Apr. 6, 1881	Racine	62	William C. Hood	Christmas Evans	Hubert A. Wood.
Rankin Guards	H	2	Dec. 29, 1881	Manitowoc	53	William Brandt	William Abel	August Biegel.
Ripon Rifles	D	2	Mar. 28, 1879	Ripon	59	Frank W. Gruetzmacher	Emil Reek	Richard Wallner.
Rusk Guard	E	4	Oct. 29, 1888	Milwaukee	76	Oscar B. Zwietusch	Hiram E. Manville	Charles R. Williams.
Sherman Guard	A	3	May 15, 1875	Neillsville	69	George A. Ure	John W. Hommel	Ralph H. Tolford.
Sheridan Guard	A	4	Jan 23, 1869	Milwaukee	65	John E. Coogan	Arthur R. Hanley	John J. Lynch.
South Side Turner Rifles	C	4	June 20, 1879	Milwaukee	70	Albert Bleuel	Herman Kloehn	Emil F. Deuster.
Sparta Rifles	I	3	Sept. 27, 1883	Sparta	41	Timothy O. Thorbus	Bertram O. Raymond	Wm. A. Dickinson.
Tomah Guards	K	3	May 28, 1884	Tomah	63	Randolph A. Richards	Louis Schallo	Luman C. Warriner.
Wausau Light Guard	G	3	Dec. 30, 1882	Wausau	75	Luelle Bellis	Louis A. Pradt	Nathaniel B. Eldred.

COUNTY OFFICERS, 1889-91.

Counties.	County Seats.	County Clerk.	Salary.
Adams	Friendship	C. M. Simmons	$600
Ashland	Ashland	Mathew J. Hart	1,000
Barron	Barron	L. J. Breen	1,000
Bayfield	Bayfield	Allen T. Williams	1,000
Brown	Green Bay	Patrick Ryan	1,200
Buffalo	Alma	Ed. H. Waelty	800
Burnett	Grantsburg	J. G. Johnston	500
Calumet	Chilton	Wm. Mulcahy	700
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Thos. B. Leonard	1,800
Clark	Neillsville	H. M. Root	1,200
Columbia	Portage	Chas. C. Dow	1,200
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	C. E. Alder	900
Dane	Madison	Jacob Esser, Jr	1,700
Dodge	Juneau	M. A. Jacobs	1,400
Door	Sturgeon Bay	L. L. Bacchus	800
Douglas	Superior	Charles Lagro	1,200
Dunn	Menomonie	Alex Hosford	1,200
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Robert Sather	1,000
Florence	Florence	J. E. Parry	600
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Mark Crain	1,100
Forest	Crandon	C. C. De Long	600
Grant	Lancaster	J. A. Thomas	1,200
Green	Monroe	John Lemuel	1,000
Green Lake	Dartford	Samuel Scholes	600
Iowa	Dodgeville	Wm. W. Williams	800
Jackson	Black River Falls	W. H. Richards	1,000
Jefferson	Jefferson	K. H. Bennett	1,000
Juneau	Mauston	A. S. Wetherby	1,000
Kenosha	Kenosha	Daniel B. Benedict	1,000
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Wm. Rogers	900
La Crosse	La Crosse	John Costley	1,200
La Fayette	Darlington	Samuel Vickers	1,000
Langlade	Antigo	Fred Hayssen	800
Lincoln	Merrill	A. D. Gorham	1,000
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Louis C. Senglaub	1,200
Marathon	Wausau	John W. Miller	1,400
Marinette	Marinette	Hans B. Pouse	800
Marquette	Montello	Patrick Croarkin	550
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Frank Sebastian	*4,500
Monroe	Sparta	J. P. Rice	1,000
Oconto	Oconto	B. G. Grunnert	1,000
Oneida	Rhinelander	John Shefler	500
Outagamie	Appleton	James V. Canavan	1,200
Ozaukee	Port Washington	John C. Schroeling	650
Pepin	Durand	H. D. Dyer	550
Pierce	Ellsworth	J. B. Jenson	800
Polk	Osceola Mills	Nelson Lawson	1,000
Portage	Stevens Point	Chas. A. Lane	900
Price	Phillips	F. W. Sackett	1,200
Racine	Racine	Walter C. Palmer	1,000
Richland	Richland Center	J. W. Fowler	800
Rock	Janesville	W. F. Williams	1,200
St. Croix	Hudson	Charles Lewiston	1,000
Sauk	Baraboo	C. J. H. Erffmeyer	1,000
Sawyer	Hayward	John Erickson	1,000
Shawano	Shawano	Charles Sumnicht	800
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Emil Nehrlich	1,200
Taylor	Medford	Geo. L. Shattuck	1,200
Trempealeau	Whitehall	E. N. Trowbridge	1,000
Vernon	Viroqua	John R. Casson	900
Walworth	Elkhorn	Dyar L. Cowdery	1,000
Washburn	Shell Lake	Ole Wang	550
Washington	West Bend	Michael Immel	800
Waukesha	Waukesha	John Croasdaile	800
Waupaca	Waupaca	J. W. Dean	900
Waushara	Wautoma	John Clark	700
Winnebago	Oshkosh	J. P. Rasmussen	1,200
Wood	Grand Rapids	Wm. Hooper	1,000

* Including Clerk Hire.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

Counties.	Sheriff.	County Judge.	Salary.
Adams	George W. Bingham	John B. Keyes	$300
Ashland	Mats Matson	Edwin Ellis	250
Barron	W. W. Deitz	Wm. P. Swift	600
Bayfield	John Anderson	A. M. Warden	200
Brown	Frank Hammes	Howard J. Huntington	1,500
Buffalo	G. W. Luetscher	Robert Lees	600
Burnett	S. N. Hanson	John O. Newgard	125
Calumet	Joseph Fisher	William Paulson	800
Chippewa	Arthur Ford	W. H. Stafford	1,000
Clark	J. W. Page	J. R. Sturdevant	900
Columbia	J. R. Nashold	Levi W. Barden	1,500
Crawford	John Stackland	C. S. Fuller	500
Dane	Ralph C. Vernon	J. H. Carpenter	2,000
Dodge	Bernhard Hauser	Silas W. Lamareux	2,100
Door	John Keogh	H. M. McNally	600
Douglas	Charles Wickstrom	David C. Roberts	600
Dunn	Geo. Thum	John Kelly, Jr.	600
Eau Claire	Geo. W. Churchill	August C. Larson	1,000
Florence	A. M. Parmenter	C. O. Coleman	340
Fond du Lac	Thomas Cale	George Perkins	2,000
Forest	James Aird	R. G. Webb	200
Grant	F. G. Thompson	Geo. B. Carter	1,000
Green	Thomas A. Jackson	Brooks Dunwiddie	950
Green Lake	Frank S. Merrill	J. Edmund Millard	1,000
Iowa	Henry Pengelly	John F. Jones	1,500
Jackson	Jos. J. Metcalf	George M. Perry	700
Jefferson	P. W. Hibbard	Henry Colonius	1,500
Juneau	J. C. F. Morgan	Charles H. Grote	700
Kenosha	John Hannan	Anthony Van Wyke	1,100
Kewaunee	Andreas Schleis	George W. Wing	700
La Crosse	Wm. J. Scott	Thomas A. Dyson	1,000
La Fayette	James Hoskins	Robert J. Wilson	1,000
Langlade	Geo. Winderlich	Eli Waste	100
Lincoln	Herman Rusch	Almon A. Helms	400
Manitowoc	Frank Zeman	Emil Baensch	1,500
Marathon	M. E. Manson	Louis Marchette	1,000
Marinette	James L. Murphy	Amos Holgate	500
Marquette	L. S. Gaptil	Neil Dimond	750
Milwaukee	John F. Burnham	John E. Mann	5,000
Monroe	E. R. Jones	Wm. M. Graham	700
Oconto	Luke Walsh	O. F. Trudell	300
Oneida	G. H. Clark	J. W. McCormick	
Outagamie	Richard Conlan	J. E. Harriman	700
Ozaukee	John P. Weyker	Leopold Eghart	1,000
Pepin	Chas. Stille	Alex. G. Coffin	250
Pierce	R. S. Rolson	J. W. Hancock	600
Polk	W. C. Reilly	Ole Larson	500
Portage	J. S. Mitchell	John R. Kingsbury	600
Price	Thomas Bailey	E. W. Murray	400
Racine	Chas. F. Ball	Philo Belden	1,700
Richland	John McKy	D. L. Downs	700
Rock	George C. Babcock	John W. Sale	2,000
St. Croix	Theodore F. Young	Ray S. Reid	800
Sauk	Wm. O. Cannon	E. W. Young	1,000
Sawyer	F. L. Clarke	Peter P. Stotzman	500
Shawano	Milo M. Porter	H. R. McComb	500
Sheboygan	Fred Mueller	Billie Williams	1,200
Taylor	J. B. Leonhardt	Clinton Textor	300
Trempealeau	John Boynton	R. A. Odell	700
Vernon	Marcus C. Berg	Cyrus M. Butt	500
Walworth	L. G. Foster	Jaynes B. Wheeler	1,100
Washburn	A. Ryan	S. W. Mead	200
Washington	W. P. Rix	H. W. Sawyer	1,100
Waukesha	W. S. Parsons	R. C. Hathaway	1,500
Waupaca	Andrew Williams	C. L. Ogdon	400
Waushara	Peter Mitchell	D. L. Bunn	600
Winnebago	Fred Burges	C. D. Cleveland	2,000
Wood	Henry Kuntz	George L. Williams	400

COUNTY OFFICERS — Continued.

Counties.	Register of Deeds.	County Treasurer.	Salary.
Adams	Frank McConick	S. S. Landt	$800
Ashland	Edward Fennelly	Bart B. Scott	1,000
Barron	J. W. Stowe	N. M. Rockman	1,000
Bayfield	J. D. Cruttenden	Alonzo Knight	1,000
Brown	B. M. Berendsen	Frank Lenz	1,200
Buffalo	S. N. Knudson	Christian Meuli	700
Burnett	Andrew A. Anderson	Ole C. Branstad	500
Calumet	E. J. Mooney	Jacob Stephany	700
Chippewa	W. T. Dalton	Syvert Serley	1,800
Clark	Wm. Zassenhaus	H. N. Withee	1,200
Columbia	John W. Brown	J. A. Johnson	1,200
Crawford	Joseph D. Stuart	B. F. Haskins	800
Dane	Geo. F. Rowell	Hans S. Grinde	1,600
Dodge	Geo. H. Miller	Aug. F. Schoenwetter	1,400
Door	Jacob Dehos	Eli A. Thompson	600
Douglas	E. V. Mundy	J. F. Bishoff, Jr	720
Dunn	Charles Knutson	Carroll Lucas	1,200
Eau Claire	A. W. Munger	Robert McLaren	1,000
Florence	W. C. Habberkorn	E. E. Keyes	500
Fond du Lac	S. G. Leland	Louis Muenter	1,600
Forest	Patsy Shay	L. Motzfeldt	600
Grant	Martin Oswald	John A. Neaville	1,000
Green	J. A. Kittleson	A. M. Green	900
Green Lake	Z. C. Hamilton	W. I. Sherwood	500
Iowa	Wm. H. Thomas	George Paulson	1,000
Jackson	Ole A. Huset	John Peterson	1,000
Jefferson	O. J. Kerschensteiner	Jos. A. Fernholz	800
Juneau	Geo. Hinton	M. M. Corsaw	1,000
Kenosha	James Pennefeather	Adolph J. Berg	600
Kewaunee	John Pecka	Jacob Rodrian	700
La Crosse	George W. Brice	Jens Lienlokken	1,000
La Fayette	Michael Michaelson	William Mayne	1,000
Langlade	Henry Smith	C. H. Larzelere	1,000
Lincoln	Edward Kleutz	E. Dutruit	1,200
Manitowoc	Theodore Wolf	C. A. Gielow	1,200
Marathon	A. W. Schmidt	J. R. Bruneau	1,400
Marinette	Joseph La Roy	Michael H. Engler	1,000
Marquette	J. F. Weseloh	M. G. Ellison	550
Milwaukee	Henry J. Baumgartner	Eugene Cary	4,500
Monroe	C. A. Erickson	C. G. Hettman	1,000
Oconto	Huff Jones	Angus McAllister	1,200
Oneida	E. Shephard	C. Eby	
Outagamie	John N. Baer	Matthias Werner	1,200
Ozaukee	Walter Zastrow	John Nenens	800
Pepin	H. M. Miles	Thomas P. Hulratt	550
Pierce	F. D. Lord	J. S. Rounce	800
Polk	A. J. Houghdahl	William Wilson	1,000
Portage	John Stumpf	M. A. Rosseau	900
Price	Julius Kohler	A. Mc Kinzie	1,200
Racine	J. G. Teall	George A. Rickeman	1,000
Richland	Ezra Ruples	W. R. Peckham	800
Rock	C. L. Valentine	A. D. Burdick	1,000
St. Croix	Moses W. Wilson	William B. Andrews	1,000
Sauk	John W. Blake	Archibald Christie	1,000
Sawyer	Otto Christianson	Geo. A. Packard	1,000
Shawano	Ole J. Hoein	Frank O. Perry	1,000
Sheboygan	F. W. Margenan	A. L. Swart	1,200
Taylor	Julius Stimm	John Gay	1,200
Trempealeau	Simon Olson	Henry Thorsgaard	1,000
Vernon	Lars C. Steinberg	John C. Johnson	800
Walworth	Wm. F. Taylor	Leonard C. Church	900
Washburn	G. E. Crocker	A. H. Earle	450
Washington	Hugo Koenen	S. F. Mayer	1,000
Waukesha	Samuel Bresee	Wm. E. Swan	1,000
Waupaca	Rollin S. Burbank	Hans Beulick	900
Waushara	Halbert Hanson	J. E. Tilton	700
Winnebago	John McCabe	Peter D. Krahy	1,200
Wood	Jasper Crotteau	L. J. Wangold	1,200

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

Counties.	District Attorney.	Salary.	Clerk of Court.	Salary
Adams	S. W. Pierce	$250	A. S. Hamilton	Fees.
Ashland	George P. Rossman	400	Robert C. Murray	$300
Barron	C. C. Coe	600	Henry Rodermacher	*600
Bayfield	W. H. Packard	600	Charles H. Noyes	200
Brown	P. H. Martin	800	Henry Watermolen	Fees.
Buffalo	S. G. Gilman	400	John Burgess	Fees.
Burnett	I. Grettum	200	Newton Hickerson	100
Calumet	Jos. B. Reynolds	400	Sam. Vincent	700
Chippewa	Thos. J. Connor	1,000	E. H. Coleman	700
Clark	James O'Neill	800	C. S. Stockwell	*300
Columbia	J. S. Maxwell	700	Peter Williams	Fees.
Crawford	T. B. Ward	550	J. A. Curran	200
Dane	John L. Erdall	800	John O'Connell	Fees.
Dodge	P. G. Lewis	1,000	G. W. Morse	*800
Door	R. P. Cody	400	Allen Higgins	250
Douglas	Champ Green	600	S. E. Tubbs	*300
Dunn	R. D. Whitford	600	Timothy Murphy	*600
Eau Claire	H. D. Cooley	800	Henry McBain	Fees.
Florence	J. E. Abbott	500	Frank Waring	*600
Fond du Lac	J. H. McCrory	1,000	T. K. Gillett	Fees.
Forest	Egbert Wyman	500	Clark Whitbeck	300
Grant	J. W. Murphy	600	W. A. Johnson	Fees.
Green	Burr Sprague	600	Andrew Lewis	Fees.
Green Lake	J. H. Davidson	400	D. P. Blackstone	300
Iowa	Richard Carter	600	M. J. Tappins	450
Jackson	W. S. Dwinnell	800	Frank Johnson	Fees.
Jefferson	W. H. Rogers	1,000	Wm. Bieber	Fees.
Juneau	F. S. Veeder	500	J. G. Evans	500
Kenosha	Myron A. Baker	400	John H. Corcoran	Fees.
Kewaunee	David Decker	250	Thomas Hlawacek	250
La Crosse	George H. Gordon	600	Chas. Kurtenacker	Fees.
La Fayette	Patrick H. Conley	600	Joseph C. Oates	500
Langlade	Geo. L. Schnitz	500	T. H. Ward	200
Lincoln	John Van Hecke	700	Herman Wolff	Fees.
Manitowoc	A. J. Schmitz	800	John Chloupeck	*500
Marathon	C. F. Eldred	.....	Hugo Peters	*300
Marinette	Hiram O. Fairchild	700	W. P. Green	*100
Marquette	James Duff	350	F. J. Dodge	*350
Milwaukee	John Toohey	4,000	Albert DeLeur	†6,000
Monroe	D. F. Jones	800	J. R. Bryan	500
Oconto	A. Reinhart	500	R. L. Hall	100
Oneida	L. J. Billings	.....	I. W. McIntyre	.....
Outagamie	John Goodland	800	F. C. Frederichs	500
Ozaukee	H. B. Schwin	500	James Hedding	*400
Pepin	Wm. E. Plummer	250	Henry Murman	*150
Pierce	A. Combacker	500	S. Cooke	*800
Polk	Mons P. Jerdee	600	W. S. Sadler	*350
Portage	F. B. Lamareux	500	Chas. P. Mason	350
Price	M. Barry	800	R. M. Logan	*500
Racine	Frank M. Fish	1,200	James McLaren	Fees.
Richland	M. Murphy	400	J. W. Renick	Fees.
Rock	B. M. Malone	1,000	E. D. McGowan	Fees.
St. Croix	S. N. Hawkins	1,000	Otto W. Arnquist	Fees.
Sauk	R. D. Evans	500	Charles Coleman	Fees.
Sawyer	J. L. Riordan	600	Pete Oleson	300
Shawano	M. J. Wallrich	600	J. H. Tourtillott	200
Sheboygan	Simon Gillen	1,000	Thomas O'Hara	450
Taylor	G. W. Adams	600	Wm. F. Wenck	*300
Trempealeau	H. A. Anderson	600	O. A. Hegg	Fees.
Vernon	W. S. Field	400	Peres J. Layne	*300
Walworth	Wallace Ingalls	700	Ely B. Dewing	Fees.
Washburn	P. E. Leonard	400	F. L. Wilkins	100
Washington	H. K. Butterfield	600	Andrew Schmidt	450
Waukesha	D. S. Tullar	1,000	E. J. Evans	Fees.
Waupaca	A. L. Hutchins	500	J. M. Hatch	*400
Waushara	R. L. D. Potter	300	E. R. Humphrey	*100
Winnebago	Henry Fitzgibbon	800	W. W. Kimball	Fees.
Wood	E. C. Pors	600	Orrin Gray	*800

* And fees.

† Including deputies.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

Counties.	County Surveyor.	Coroner.
Adams	Marvin Lathrop	David Scofield.
Ashland	George Sells	J. C. Smyser.
Barron	D. A. Russell	Joel Richardson.
Bayfield	D. F. Glover	W. T. Leonard.
Brown	August Brauns	J. Beth.
Buffalo	John F. Schlosstein	J. L. Hallock.
Burnett	C. H. Bye	James C. Jenson.
Calumet	Jacob Severin	Chas. Wepperman.
Chippewa	John King	John Weinberger.
Clark	Wm. Welsh	J. D. Wicker.
Columbia	Chas. E. Corning	N. J. Currier.
Crawford	J. J. Hurlbut	Chancy Blancher.
Dane	G. W. Brown	H. H. Helm.
Dodge	Adolph Walther	Geo. Engel.
Door	C. O. Guenther	David Houle.
Douglas	F. P. Black	J. D. Whitney.
Dunn	D. W. Waite	J. J. Merrick.
Eau Claire	C. E. Bussell	L. Shaver.
Florence	C. S. Simpson	Geo. H. Keyes.
Fond du Lac	J. Haessly	F. F. Parsons.
Forest	W. R. Burgess	Sidney Verbeck.
Grant	Herbert J. Gould	Rube Black.
Green	D. H. Morgan	G. O. Stearns.
Green Lake	Alban Clark	H. P. Meriam.
Iowa	John H. Dunstan	Wm. P. Ruggles.
Jackson	Eustace L. Brockway	Ad. W. Merrill.
Jefferson	K. P. Clark	J. A. Eales.
Juneau	John T. Patterson	John Price, Jr.
Kenosha	Jason Lathrop	Hubert Schwan
Kewaunee	Constant Thiry	W. F. Scott, M. D.
La Crosse	Wm. R. Sill	G. G. Lang.
La Fayette	Theodore E. Blackstone	John Davidson.
Langlade	D. B. Eddick	E. R. Colton.
Lincoln	W. C. Lehman	J. D. Cutter.
Manitowoc	C. C. Ertz	F. S. Luhmann.
Marathon	P. F. Currin	Chas. Quandt.
Marinette	Harry McCallum	W. D. Lewis.
Marquette	Geo. E. Phillips	Ferdinand Meinke.
Milwaukee	Robert C. Rienertson	Ernst A. M. Leidel.
Monroe	W. Kenyon	O. F. Angle.
Oconto	E. Fitzpatrick	Chas. Bentz.
Oneida	Daniel Graham	C. L. Perry.
Outagamie	Elihu Spencer	Fred Peterson.
Ozaukee	L. Towsley	John W. Lutfring.
Pepin	Nat Plummer	F. J. Gobar.
Pierce	G. W. Cairns	J. S. Copley.
Polk	S. M. DeGolier	H. A. Holliday.
Portage	E. A. Williams	James Moylan.
Price	W. H. Nichols	Wm. Fordyce.
Racine	Frank F. Foote	William M. Phillips.
Richland	L. L. Appleby	J. W. Leik.
Rock	Edward Ruger	George Hauthorn.
St. Croix	George Strong	E. L. Boothby.
Sauk	David B. Hurlbert	S. W. Corwith.
Sawyer	Richard Hubbard	J. P. Cox.
Shawano	J. A. Melendy	L. J. Williams.
Sheboygan	S. A. Simpson	Adolph Bock.
Taylor	Daniel Walrath	Richard Cox.
Trempealeau	H. B. Merchant	C. E. Scott.
Vernon	Wm. H. Knower	Stanley Stout.
Walworth	James Child	Chas. L. Lyon.
Washburn	A. J. Godding	Peter Mills.
Washington	D. D. Cameron	Otto Boeswetter.
Waukesha	Wm. Powrie	Lvuren Barker.
Waupaca	A. W. Johnson	A. L. McDonald.
Waushara	Harry Walker	James Larson.
Winnebago	G. A. Randall	C. R. Hamlin.
Wood	B. R. Tarbox	John Schuster.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

COUNTIES.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	No. of schools in county.	Salary.	Printing, postage and stationery.
Adams	E. C. Morse	Arkdale	66	$500	$75
Ashland	F. W. Broer	Butternut	28	600	150
Barron	N. E. Carver	Chetek	94	800	100
Bayfield	A. L. Ruggles	Washburn	11	300	25
Brown	D. S. Rice	Morrison	81	800	100
Buffalo	Geo. Schmidt	Alma	81	800	200
Burnett	Tena Nelson	Grantsburg	21	175	50
Calumet	H. Severin	New Holstein	67	800	75
Chippewa	Alex Sherman	Cadott	139	1,000	200
Clark	G. E. Crothers	Thorp	104	800	200
Columbia	E. C. True	Cambria	144	1,000	200
Crawford	Archie McDowell	Mt. Sterling	92	800	200
Dane, 1st dist.	Sylvanus Ames	Stoughton	126	800	200
Dane, 2d dist.	L. B. Murphy	Bluff Station	123	800	200
Dodge	J. T. Flavin	Watertown	190	1,200	200
Door	W. L. Dankoehler	Bailey's Harbor	62	800	150
Douglas	W. E. Chandler	West Superior	14	200	50
Dunn	H. W. Reed	Menomonie	114	800	150
Eau Claire	Mrs. L. A. Pregent	Eau Claire	92	800	200
Florence	G. D. Swift	Commonwealth	7	175	25
Fond du Lac	M. T. Blewett	Eldorado	165	1,000	100
Forest	J. B. Monaghan	Monico	7	300	.....
Grant	Chas. L. Harper	Lancaster,	217	1,000	175
Green	J. L. Sherron	Albany	130	800	200
Green Lake	A. W. Millard	Markesan	71	800	145
Iowa	B. W. Gillett	Avoca	123	800	100
Jackson	T. P. Marsh	Sechlerville	82	800	150
Jefferson	J. A. Sheridan	Waterloo	131	1,000	250
Juneau	M. L. Bunnell	Mauston	99	800	150
Kenosha	Wm. Middlecamp	Somers	61	600	150
Kewaunee	W. Swaty	Ahnapee	53	800	100
La Crosse	W. J. Hughes	West Salem	66	800	150
La Fayette	L. H. Johnson	Wiota	126	800	200
Langlade	E. Nordman	Muller's Lake	53	500	200
Lincoln	David Finn	Merrill	30	600	200
Manitowoc	John Nagle	Manitowoc	108	1,200	75
Marathon	F. A. Strupp	Black Creek Falls	128	1,200	200
Marinette	R. C. Ramsey	Peshtigo	28	800	.....
Marquette	Thos. Skinner	Merritt's Landing	59	650	.....
Milwaukee	P. A. Lynch	Williamsburg	66	1,200	250
Monroe	J. P. Galiger	Tomah	134	800	100
Oconto	W. A. McKinley	Abrams	49	500	200
Oneida	A. D. Prideaux	Rhinelander	5	400	.....
Outagamie	Jarvis Muttart	South Osborne	112	800	200
Ozaukee	J. E. Reichert	Cedarburg	59	1,000	60
Pepin	Jennie M. Goodrich	Durand	40	500	100
Pierce	C. J. Brewer	Ellsworth	107	800	200
Polk	L. B. Dresser	St. Croix Falls	93	800	200
Portage	A. P. Een	Stevens Point	91	800	100
Price	Anna F. Brosnan	Fifield	33	500	100
Racine	B. O. Noble	Raymond	75	800	120
Richland	J. W. Burns	Richland Center	122	800	200
Rock, 1st dist.	J. Boyd Jones	Evansville	86	800	200
Rock, 2d dist.	H. C. Thorn	Beloit	86	800	200
St. Croix	Lovila M. Mosher	New Richmond	111	800	200
Sauk	E. C. Wiswall	Prairie du Sac	161	1,000	.....
Sawyer	Mrs. G. Harrington	Hayward	11	300	25
Shawano	L. D. Roberts	Shawano	88	800	98
Sheboygan	Jas. Leahy	Random Lake	113	1,000	.....
Taylor	Ernst Pries	Medford	46	500	.....
Trempealeau	W. L. Cummings	Blair	96	1,000	200
Vernon	D. O. Mahoney	Viroqua	152	800	200
Walworth	L. A. Williams	Elkhorn	120	800	200
Washburn	G. A. Barker	Shell Lake	8	100	50
Washington	C. F. Leins	Kewaskum	98	800	125
Waukesha	A. J. Smith	Waukesha	119	1,000	150
Waupaca	Wm. Fowlie	Waupaca	118	800	200
Waushara	T. S. Chipman	Terrill	100	800	100
Winnebago	Frank Miller	Elo	100	910	72
Wood	Geo. T. Rowland	Grand Rapids	57	800	125
Totals			6,040	$52,710	$9,270

PRINCIPALS OF FREE HIGH SCHOOLS.

Post-office.	Principal.	Post-office.	Principal.
Ahnapee	J. C. Kamp.	Mayville	Horace Gibson.
Alma	C. D. Kipp.	Mazomanie	W. W. Kilgore.
Almond	Ida K. McGregor.	Menasha	H. J. Evans.
Antigo	John O'Hara.	Merrill	J. G. Adams.
Appleton	R. H. Schmidt.	Merrillan	W. J. Hoskins.
Arcadia	J. C. Gaveney.	Middleton	Elsie M. Bristol.
Argyle	S. H. Hilliard.	Mineral Point	G. E. Cabanis.
Ashland	J. M. Turner.	Monroe	C. F. Niles.
Augusta	L. W. Wood.	Montello	Paul Bergen.
Avoca	Joseph Cubela.	Montfort	Wm. Farris.
Baraboo	W. J. Brier.	Mt. Hope	Robert Willis.
Bayfield	F. W. Denison.	Muscoda	C. R. Pickering.
Beaver Dam	H. T. Gillette.	Necedah	H. J. Bowell.
Beloit	C. A. Hutchins.	Neenah	C. W. Cabeen.
Berlin	A. F. Rote.	Neillsville	E. B. Oakley.
Black Earth	E. W. Walker.	New Lisbon	E. E. Fowler.
Black River Falls	Dwight Kinney.	New London	Robert Paton.
Bloomer	W. H. Bloom.	New Richmond	W. H. Williams.
Bloomington	A. G. Zimmerman.	Oakwood	P. J. Kelly.
Boscobel	E. R. Johnson.	Oconto	G. M. Hoferty.
Brandon	D. S. Gibbon.	Omro	J. B. Babcock.
Brodhead	J. A. Eakin.	Oregon	R. E. Blount.
Burlington	W. S. Axtell.	Oshkosh	R. H. Halsey.
Cadott	J. A. Jeffrey.	Pepin	D. E. Cameron.
Cambridge	M. E. Terry.	Pewaukee	E. W. Prior.
Chetek	E. K. Thomas.	Plymouth	Otto Gaffron.
Chilton	P. H. McGovern.	Portage	W. G. Clough.
Chippewa Falls	C. R. Long.	Port Washington	F. H. Blondell.
Clinton Junction	A. E. Schaub.	Potosi	F. R. Shuttleworth.
Clintonville	F. E. Chandler.	Poynette	James Melville.
Colby	J. F. Sims.	Prairie du Chien	L. L. Clarke.
Columbus	J. E. Hoyt.	Prairie du Sac	John Jones.
Darlington	J. A. James.	Prescott	James Goldsworthy.
Delavan	Geo. Collie.	Racine	A. R. Sprague.
De Pere	C. A. Goggin.	Reedsburgh	A. B. West.
Dodgeville	J. W. Livingston.	Rhinelander	A. D. Prideaux.
Durand	J. W. Nesbit.	Rice Lake	A. J. Hogan.
East Troy	Etta Carle.	Richland Centre	T. H. Haney.
Eau Claire	J. K. McGregor.	Ripon	M. H. McMahon.
Edgerton	L. E. Gettle.	River Falls	R. B. Hazzard.
Elkhorn	D. D. Mayne.	Sauk City	C. F. Ninman.
Elroy	J. A. Hancock.	Sextonville	
Evansville	H. H. Jacobs.	Seymour	W. E. Pembleton.
Fennimore	John M. Quick.	Sharon	J. G. Skeels.
Florence	W. L. Morrison.	Shawano	W. H. Hickock.
Fond du Lac	I. N. Mitchell.	Sheboygan	E. J. Haylett.
Fort Atkinson	J. Q. Emery.	Sheboygan Falls	L. M. Roberts.
Fort Howard	O. R. Larsen.	Shullsburg	M. M. Warner.
Fox Lake	L. S. Keeley.	Sparta	L. H. Clark.
Fremont	J. M. Peppard.	Spring Green	W. A. Cundy.
Friendship	H. M. Older.	Stevens Point	F. W. Cooley.
Geneva Lake	J. H. Gould.	Stockbridge	W. B. Minihan.
Glenbeulah	Mina Whiting.	Stoughton	C. F. Cronk.
Grand Rapids	Chas. M. Fox.	Sturgeon Bay	W. O. Brown.
Green Bay	A. J. Clough.	Sun Prairie	I. M. Buell.
Hartford	O. P. Nelson.	Tomah	G. W. Reigle.
Hazel Green	H. B. Lathe.	Two Rivers	C. O. Marsh.
Highland	D. J. Murphy.	Unity	E. T. Johnson.
Hillsborough	E. V. Wernick.	Viroqua	J. A. Aylward.
Horicon	J. H. Derse.	Walworth	May Maxon.
Hudson	A. W. Burton.	Washburn	J. T. Edwards.
Humbird	F. P. Tibbits.	Waterloo	Geo. Bollinger.
Janesville	C. H. Keyes.	Watertown	C. F. Viebahn.
Jefferson	H. F. Wieman.	Waupaca	F. A. Lowell.
Kenosha	W. J. Pollock.	Waupun, Dodge Co.	F. C. Howard.
Kewaunee	M. McMahon.	Waupun, F du L. Co.	H. C. Custis.
Kiel	A. W. Dassler.	Wausau	Hugh McIndoe.
Lake Mills	H. L. Terry.	Wauwatosa	A. W. Smith.
Lancaster	C. R. Schowalter.	Westfield	C. G. Woolcock.
Little Wolf	Alonzo McKinley.	West Salem	J. F. Burgess.
Lodi	O. J. Schuster.	West Bend	James Keely.
Madison	W. M. Pond.	West De Pere	F. W. Winter.
Marshall	W. A. Hodge.	Weyauwega	S. F. Grubb.
Marshfield	Fred. Hamlin.	Whitewater	C. H. Sylvester.
Mauston	G. S. Grubb.	Wonewoc	T. C. Morrow.

CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

City.	Superintendent.	Number of teachers required.	Salary.	Printing, postage and stationery.
Appleton	A. B. Whitman	47	$450	$50
Antigo	L. K. Strong	11	150	20
Baraboo	W. J. Brier	19	300	15
Beaver Dam	Jas. J. Dick	14	200	150
Beloit	T. A. Smith	21	100	.....
Berlin	N. M. Dodson	20	200	10
Brodhead	Burr Sprague	9	25	1
Columbus	W. G. Coles	8	100	30
Depere	C. A. Goggin	7	.....	.....
Fond du Lac	I. N. Mitchell	46	400	50
Fort Howard	Otis R. Larsen	17	250	20
Grand Rapids	D. J. Cole	8	100	40
Green Bay	Cornelia B. Field	23	350	25
Hudson	Geo. D. Cline	11	75	10
Janesville	C. H. Keyes	37	1,500	200
Kenosha	James Cavanagh	16	200	75
La Crosse	Albert Hardy	80	900	200
Madison	Wm. H. Beach	42	2,000	.....
Marinette	F. R. Utley	25	1,600	.....
Menasha	M. M. Schoetz	11	75	20
Menomonie	Stella Lucas	25	200	10
Merrill	H. A. Talbut	15	250	25
Milwaukee	Wm. E. Anderson	406	3,000	250
Mineral Point	W. L. Tallman	11	.....	.....
Neenah	Robert Shiells	18	200	.....
New London	B. A. Weatherby	9	100	10
Oconto	D. P. Moriarty	15	300	.....
Oshkosh	W. A. Gordon	60	600	200
Portage	C. T. Susan	19	300	50
Prairie du Chien	C. S. Fuller	10	150	25
Racine	H. G. Winslow	58	1,200	40
Reedsburg	Helen N. Perry	7	50	.....
Ripon	H. L. Richardson	13	100	25
Sheboygan	Geo. Heller	28	500	.....
Stevens Point	F. W. Cooley	25	100	25
Sturgeon Bay	Wm. O. Brown	8	100	.....
Watertown	C. F. Viebahn	24	1,600	.....
Waupaca	Miss Belle Smith	9	75	9
Wausau	C. V. Bardeen	24	800	18
Whitewater	T. B. Pray	14	.....	100
Totals	.....	1,272	$18,000	$1,703

STATISTICAL LIST OF SENATORS FOR 1889.

District.	Names.	Politics.	Counties represented.	P. O. Address.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Married or single.	Came to State.	Years in legislature.
14	Avery, Frank	R.	Juneau and Sauk	Baraboo	Merchant	England	58	M.	1856	1887, 89.
19	Buckstaff, Geo. H	R.	Winnebago, except town and city of Menasha	Oshkosh	Lumberman	New Brunswick.	50	M.	1852	1870, 79, 80, 83, 85, 87, 89.
12	Clawson, P. J	R.	Green and La Fayette	Monroe	Lawyer	Pennsylvania	49	M.	1851	1889.
3	Cooper, H. A	R.	Racine	Racine	Lawyer	Wisconsin	....	S.	....	1887, 89.
29	DeGroff, John W	R.	Buffalo, Pepin and Tr'mp'l'u	Alma	Editor	New York	45	M.	1845	1879, 87, 89.
31	Dyson, Thos. A	R.	La Crosse and Vernon	La Crosse	Lawyer	Wisconsin	37	M.	1851	1887, 89.
9	Fitch, George	R.	Green Lake, Portage, Waushara and pt. of Marathon	Berlin	H'rticul'st, l'mb'm'n	New York	40	M.	1871	1887, 89.
5	Fritz, Theodore	U L	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Grocer	Prussia	37	M.	1856	1887, 89.
23	Greene, Walter S	D.	Jefferson and pt. Waukesha	Ft. Atkinson	Lumber dealer, etc.	New York	54	M.	1847	1862, 73, 74, 87, 89.
28	Joiner, R. L	R.	Iowa and Richland	Wyoming	Surveyor and farm'r	Indiana	47	S.	1845	1889.
4	Kempf, John J	R.	Milwaukee	759 3d St	Merchant	Wisconsin	31	M.	1857	1889.
22	Kennedy, Wm	D.	Outagamie and pt Win'b'go	Appleton	Lawyer	Ireland	44	M.	1857	1885, 87, 89.
16	Kidd, Edward I	R.	Crawford and Grant	Millville	Miller	Wisconsin	43	M.	1845	1881, 82, 83, 85, 87, 89.
6	Kroeger, Herman	U L	Milwaukee	369 Grove St.	Dry goods merchant	Prussia	57	M.	1841	1887, 89.
21	Leahy, John E	R.	Mar'th'n, Sh'w'no, Wa'paca	Wausau	Lumberman	New Hampshire	46	M.	1849	1882, 87, 89.
33	Lochen, Peter	D.	Oza'kee, Wash'g'n and pt, Waukesha	Newburg	Carpenter, farmer	Prussia	48	M.	1860	1887, 89.
17	Lovejoy, Allen P	R.	Rock	Janesville	Lumberman	Maine	63	M.	1853	1879, 87, 89.
26	Main, Willet S	R.	Dane	Madison	Farmer	New York	60	M.	1846	1889.
20	Mead, M. C	D.	Sheb'yg'n, pt Fond du Lac	Plymouth	Lawyer	Wisconsin	30	M.	1858	1889.
11	Merrill, George F	R.	Ashl'd, Fl'r'nce, F'r'st, Oneida, Langlade, Linclon, Price and Taylor.	Ashland	Lawyer	Wisconsin	41	M.	1847	1887, 89.
30	Miller, Wm	R.	Dunn and Chippowa	Rusk	Lumberman, farm'r	Ireland	49	M.	1850	1887, 89.
15	Nash, Wm. F	D.	Kewaunee and Manitowoc	Two Rivers	Editor and publish'r	New York	41	M.	1852	1878, 89.
2	Persons, E. W	D.	Brown and Calumet	Depere	Grain dealer, etc	New York	52	M.	1859	1885, 86, 89.
13	Pettibone, Chas. A	Ind.	Dodge	Juneau	Editor	New York	47	M.	1850	1887, 89.
27	Pond, Levi E	R.	Ad'ms, Col'mbia, M'rquette	Westfield	Farmer	New York	55	M.	1857	1881, 89.
32	Price, H. H	R.	Jackson, Monroe and Wood.	Bl'k River F'ls	Lumberman, miller	Wisconsin	29	S.	1859	1889.
8	Reynolds, J. C	R.	Kenosha and Walworth	Lake Geneva	Physician	Wisconsin	39	M.	1849	1885, 87, 89.
25	Rust, Wm. A	R.	Clark and Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Lumberman	Michigan	42	M.	1871	1887, 89.
1	Scofield, Edward	R.	Door, Marinette and Oconto	Oconto	Lumberman	Pennsylvania	46	M.	1868	1887, 89.
18	Stanchfield, S. B	R.	Part of Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Farmer	Maine	51	M.	1855	1885, 89.
10	Taylor, H. A	R.	Pierce and St. Croix	Hudson	Printer, real est., etc	New York	51	M.	1855	1889.
24	Taylor, Chas. S	R.	B'rr'n, B'rn'tt, B'yfl'd, P'lk Do'glas, Sawy'r, W'shb'rn	Barron	Editor and lawyer.	Wisconsin	37	S.	1851	1885, 87, 89.
7	Widule, Christian	R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Druggist	Prussia	43	M.	1849	1879, 87, 89.

STATISTICAL LIST OF PENSIONERS FOR 1880

STATISTICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY FOR 1889.

Seat No.	Names.	Politics.	Counties represented.	P. O. address.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Married or single	Came to state.	Years in legislature
83	Allen, Dwight S.....	R.	2d Dist., Walworth.....	Lake Geneva.	Farmer.....	New York.....	45	M.	1852	1889.
80	Allen, Phillip.....	R.	Green (South).....	Browtown....	Farmer.....	Ohio.....	56	M.	1855	1889.
81	Anderson, J. S.....	R.	3d Dist., Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc ...	Lawyer.....	Scotland	46	M.	1852	1889.
20	Babcock, J. W.....	R.	Juneau.....	Necedah.....	Lumberman.....	Vermont	38	M.	1881	1889.
44	Bailey, S. J.....	R.	Dunn.....	Menomonie...	Contractor and builder.....	Indiana	50	M.	1868	1889.
41	Baker, P. O.....	R.	3d Dist., Dane.....	Mount Vernon	Farmer and carpenter.....	Norway	50	M.	1850	1889.
2	Barney, J. A.....	D.	3d Dist., Dodge.....	Mayville.....	Not in active business.....	New York.....	48	M.	1847	1875, 76, 89.
40	Beaumont, Eph.....	R.	2d Dist., Waukesha.....	Hartland	Farmer and hotel keeper.....	England..	54	M.	1851	1889.
61	Beebe, M. P.....	D.	2d Dist., Marathon.....	Wausau	Lumberman.....	New York.....	55	M.	1851	1889.
94	Bennett, M. J.....	R.	2d Dist., Iowa	Clyde.....	Farmer and school teacher ..	Wisconsin.....	28	S.	1860	1887, 89.
28	Blyton, W. H.....	R.	1st Dist, Monroe.....	Sparta.....	Insurance agent.....	New York.....	46	M.	1854	1883, 85, 89.
90	Buchan, Alfred L....	R.	Racine	Union Grove..	Physician	Wisconsin.....	41	M.	1847	1889.
91	Burgess, D. L.....	R.	Kenosha.....	Salem Station	Farmer.....	Wisconsin.....	47	M.	1841	1889.
82	Caldwell, Geo. F....	R.	2d Dist., Eau Claire.....	Augusta.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	....	M.	1848	1889.
67	Chesak, Joseph.....	D.	1st Dist,, Marathon.....	Poniatowski..	Merchant and hotel keeper...	Austria.....	34	M.	1854	1889.
33	Christiaansen, George	R.	9th Dist , Milwaukee	1629 Walnut St	Lead caster.....	Holland	39	M.	1853	1889.
58	Clifford, Patrick.....	D.	Marinette	Marinette	Lumberman.....	Ohio.....	34	M.	1857	1889.
47	Conner, Edward. ...	R.	St. Croix.....	Woodville	Farmer.....	New York.....	59	M.	1871	1889.
97	Connor, Robert.....	R.	Wood.....	Auburndale;..	Lumberman and merchant...	Scotland..... ..	50	M.	1878	1889.
16	Coolidge, Evan.....	R.	1st Dist., Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	Banker	New York.....	50	M.	1859	1889.
36	Corbett, C. A	R.	2d Dist., Sheboygan.....	Greenbush....	Retired merchant.....	Vermont	48	M.	1855	1889.
7	Craite, Isaac.....	D.	2d Dist., Manitowoc.....	Mishicott	Merchant.....	Wisconsin.....	32	M.	1846	1887, 89.
10	Curtis, Mark	R.	2d Dist., Jefferson.....	Hebron.....	General business.....	Vermont	58	M.	1845	1889.
12	DeLap, R. H.....	R.	Richland	Viola	Physician	Wisconsin.....	42	M.	1846	1889.
18	Dennis, W. L	R.	11th Dist., Milwaukee.....	467 Beulah Av.	Mason	England.....	35	M.	1868	1889.
66	Detling, Valentine...	D.	1st Dist., Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan ...	Dealer in real estate.....	New York.....	45	M.	1844	1889.
96	Dill, Daniel J	R.	Pierce	Prescott.....	Farmer...	Pennsylvania...	58	M.	1859	1889.
37	Dorwin, V. W	R.	Pepin.....	Durand.....	Miller and farmer	New York.....	56	M.	1854	1877, 78, 85, 89.
56	Dunn, Michael.....	D.	1st Dist., Milwaukee.....	729 Oakland av	Contractor	Wisconsin.....	29	S.	1859	1887, 89.
31	Elkert, Charles.....	R.	10th Dist., Milwaukee.....	728 Centre St.	Tanner	Germany.....	39	M.	1859	1887, 89.
73	Elston, A. C. V.....	R.	3d Dist., Grant	Muscoda.....	Banker, merchant and farmer	New York.....	43	M.	1855	1889.
68	Fehland, H. R.....	D.	Langlade, Lincoln, Taylor..	Merrill.....	Hardware merchant.....	Germany.....	33	M.	1856	1889.
63	Fehlandt, William ...	D.	2d Dist., Dane.....	Mazomanie...	Farmer.....	Germany.....	37	M.	1863	1889.
70	Feld, Carl R.....	D.	1st Dist., Jefferson.....	Watertown...	Lawyer.....	Wisconsin.....	30	S.	1858	1885, 87, 89.
3	Freeman, James W..	R.	LaFayette (part).....	Shullsburg....	Grain and live stock dealer...	Illinois	46	M.	1845	1887, 89.
71	Gray, A. L.....	D.	1st Dist., Brown.....	Ft. Howard...	Dry goods merchant.....	Canada.....	42	M.	1849	1879, 82, 85, 89.
26	Gunning, J. W.....	R.	Adams and Marquette.....	Friendship ...	Abstract and insurance business	New York.....	41	M.	1855	1889.

STATISTICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY — Continued.

Seat No.	Names.	Politics.	Counties represented.	P. O. address.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Married or single.	Came to state.	Years in legislature
81	Hagestad, K. K.	R.	Trempealeau	Ettrick	Farmer	Norway	42	M.	1854	1889.
21	Hall, Charles	R.	Oconto	Oconto	Hardware merchant	England	43	M.	1848	1887, 89.
34	Henton, Theodore	R.	2d Dist., Columbia	Otsego	Farmer	Pennsylvania	52	M.	1853	1889.
43	Hill, Thomas	R.	1st Dist., Sauk	Spring Green	Farmer and dealer in live stock	England	42	M.	1855	1889.
8	Hogan, James J.	D.	1st Dist., La Crosse	La Crosse	Merchant	Newfoundland	51	M.	1847	1889.
64	Horn, Fred W	D.	Ozaukee	Cedarburg	Editor and lawyer	Germany	73	M.	1841	1848, 49, 50, 51, 54, 57, 59, 60, 67, 68, 72, 82, 87, 89.
59	Jabas, Louis L.	D.	1st Dist., Outagamie	Appleton	Farmer	New York	39	M.	1862	1889.
14	Jackson, R. W.	R.	Shawano, except towns of Grant and Pella	Shawano	Treas. of W. & R. Co.	Wisconsin	46	M.	1842	1889.
30	Johnson, Hans.	R.	Door	Newport	Merchant	Denmark	42	S.	1869	1889.
99	Keogh, Edward	D.	3d Dist., Milwaukee	341 Jackson St	Printer	Ireland	52	M.	1842	1860, 61, 62, 63, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 87, 89.
79	Kizer, F. C.	R.	1st Dist., Walworth	Whitewater	Foreman ship. dept., Esterly Works	Pennsylvania	56	M.	1855	1889.
78	Klinefelter, H. G.	R.	4th Dist., Dane	Nora	Farmer and tobacco buyer	Ohio	45	M.	1846	1889.
60	Knapstein, T.	D.	2d Dist., Outagamie	New London	Brewer	Germany	40	M.	1855	1889.
49	La Selle, Wm. B.	R.	Waushara	Plainfield	Real estate and collection agt	Vermont	43	M.	1855	1887–89.
17	Legler, H. E.	R.	7th Dist., Milwaukee	165 Mason St.	Newspaper writer	Sicily	27	S.	1873	1889.
15	Leonard, Peter H.	R.	Ashland, Price, Oneida, Forest and Florence	Fifield	Merchandise and lumbering	Wisconsin	27	M.	1861	1889.
11	Loehr, Peter	D.	3d Dist., Fond du Lac	Dotyville	Farmer	Germany	57	M.	1855	1889.
75	Lyon, James R.	R.	2d Dist., Monroe	Glendale	Merchant	New York	55	M.	1855	1889.
87	Martin, N. T.	R.	1st Dist., Iowa	Mineral Point	Hardware merchant	Wisconsin	45	M.	1843	1889.
98	Mead, L. H.	R.	Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Sawyer and Washburn	Shell Lake	Lawyer	Wisconsin	35	M.	1853	1889.
23	McCourt, J. H.	R.	Polk	St. Croix Falls	Real estate dealer	New York	42	M.	1860	1887, 89.
29	McCoy, J. B.	R.	1st Dist., Grant	Platteville	Live stock dealer	Illinois	49	M.	1860	1887, 89.
76	McElroy, W. J.	R.	4th Dist., Milwaukee	7 Plank't'n blk	Lawyer	Wisconsin	32	S.	1856	1887, 89.
57	McGeehan, R. J.	D.	2d Dist., Brown	Depere	Agricultural implement deal'r	Canada	31		1870	1889.
48	McGlachlin, E.	R.	Portage	Stevens Point	Editor and publisher	New York	48	M.	1857	1889.
6	McMullen, W. V.	D.	Calumet	Brillion	Real estate dealer	Canada	43	M.	1855	1889.
95	Millard, B. F.	R.	Chippewa	Chippewa F'ls	Lumberman, manufacturer and florist	Wisconsin	38	M.	1850	1889.
74	Miller, W. L.	R.	2d Dist., Winnebago	Winneconne	Lumberman and manufact'r	New Brunswick	38	M.	1850	1889.
...	Mills, Thos. B.	R.	Jackson	Millston	Lumberman	Wisconsin	31	S.	1857	1885, 87, 89.

39	Miner, Cyrus	R.	2d Dist., Rock	Janesville	Merchant	Vermont	61	M.	1848 1889.
50	Mohr, C. F.	R.	1st Dist., Columbia	Portage	Merchant	Germany	43	M.	1857 1887, 89.
62	Moore, Chas. W.	R.	Barron	Chetek	Merchant	Michigan	46	M.	1855 1889.
88	Oliver, E. C.	R.	3d Dist., Sheboygan	Cedar Grove	Superintendent of fishery	Wisconsin	35	S.	1853 1889.
35	Osborn, Chas. F.	R.	Green and part LaFayette.	Darlington	Lawyer	Ohio	41	M.	1851 1889.
42	Paddock, B. G.	R.	2d Dist., Sauk	La Valle	Merchant	New York	61	M.	1858 1889.
45	Porter, Hugh	R.	Crawford	Seneca	Farmer	Ohio	45	M.	1854 1887, 89.
38	Pratt, M. V.	R.	1st Dist., Rock	Evansville	Produce dealer	Massachusetts	60	M.	1862 1881, 89.
72	Pratt, Geo. W.	D.	1st Dist., Winnebago	Oshkosh	Lumberman	Connecticut	48	M.	1871 1889.
46	Raesser, C. S.	R.	6th Dist., Milwaukee	665 2d St	Merchant and vessel owner	New York	45	M.	1846 1879, 80, 89.
24	Ring, M. C.	R.	Clark	Neillsville	Lawyer, real estate, pine lands	Wisconsin	38	M.	1850 1885, 87, 89.
5	Scheibe, Emil P.	D.	1st Dist., Manitowoc	Hika	Brewer	Wisconsin	27	M.	1861 1889.
1	Schmidt, Casper	R.	2d Dist., Winnebago	Oshkosh	Miller	Germany	46	M.	1853 1885, 87, 89.
65	Schuler, F. C.	D.	Washington	Boltonville	Miller	Germany	44	M.	1853 1889.
27	Shear, Thos. J.	R.	2d Dist., Vernon	Hillsborough	Merchant	New York	52	M.	1858 1882, 89.
19	Showalter, R. B.	R.	2d Dist., Grant	Lancaster	Supt. asylum and poor house	Pennsylvania	47	M.	1849 1887, 89.
92	Siebers, Henry	R.	5th Dist., Milwaukee	519 Scott St.	Iron moulder	Holland	44	M.	1855 1889.
53	Simmons, C. F	R.	1st Dist., Fond du Lac	Ripon	Farmer	Wisconsin	30	M.	1858 1889.
100	Slupecki, E. J.	D.	12th Dist., Milwaukee	412 Mitchell St	Real estate, insurance	Poland	25	S.	1869 1889.
93	Smith, William	R.	2d Dist., La Crosse	Bangor	Merchant	Germany	43	M.	1853 1889.
55	Smith, E. C.	D.	Green Lake	Markesan	Farmer	Wisconsin	36	M.	1852 1889.
69	Solon, Thos. F.	D.	1st Dist., Dodge	Watertown	Real estate dealer	Wisconsin	35	M.	1853 1887, 89.
25	Stephens, David	R.	1st Dist., Dane	Madison	Brick manufacturer, builder, contractor, farmer	Scotland	51	M.	1868 1889.
86	Stevenson, John	R.	1st Dist., Vernon	Chaseburg	Farmer	Canada	53	M.	1837 1876, 89.
52	Stocking, H. M.	R.	1st Dist., Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Lumberman	New York	42	M.	1848 1876, 89.
13	Stoddart, John	D.	2d Dist., Dodge	Fox Lake	Farmer	Scotland	46	M.	1856 1889.
89	Tarrant, Henry	R.	3d Dist., Rock	Janesville	Farmer and insurance agent	England	55	M.	1850 1889.
85	Thomas, Amos	R.	8th Dist., Milwaukee	Good Hope	Farmer	Indiana	65	M.	1839 1889.
54	Watson, J. W.	D.	2d Dist., Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Lawyer	Scotland	39	M.	1862 1889.
4	Wery, Joseph	D.	Kewaunee, except towns of Franklin and Carlton	Darbellay	Farmer and dealer in general merchandise	Belgium	52	M.	1855 1889.
77	Whelan, J. W.	R.	Buffalo	Mondovi	Farmer and lawyer	Wisconsin	43	M.	1845 1889.
9	Winans, George	D.	1st Dist., Waukesha	Waukesha	Pilot and lumberman	Iowa	48	M.	1862 1889.
51	Wipf, Jacob	R.	2d Dist., Waupaca	Iola	Lumberman and miller	Switzerland	54	M.	1854 1889.
32	Woller, Frank E.	R.	2d Dist., Milwaukee	2405 Chestnut	Real estate dealer	Wisconsin	29	M.	1859 1889.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

SENATE.

President—GEORGE W. RYLAND, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
President pro tem.—T. A. DYSON, OF LA CROSSE.

On Judiciary.

Senator George F. Merrill, chairman,
H. A. Cooper,
T. A. Dyson,
P. J. Clawson,
C. S. Taylor,
Wm. Kennedy,
M. C. Mead.

On State Affairs.

Senator A. P. Lovejoy, chairman,
Frank Avery,
W. S. Greene.

On Finance, Banks and Insurance.

Senator G. H. Buckstaff, chairman,
J. W. DeGroff,
E. W. Persons.

On Railroads.

Senator George Fitch, chairman,
E. Scofield,
C. A. Pettibone,
W. A. Rust,
C. Widule,
H. A. Taylor,
H. H. Price,
W. S. Main,
W. S. Greene.

On Education.

Senator C. Widule, chairman,
C. S. Taylor,
Wm. Kennedy.

On Manufacture and Commerce.

Senator H. A. Taylor, chairman,
H. H. Price,
E. W. Persons.

On Assessment and Collection of Taxes.

Senator J. E. Leahy, chairman,
John J. Kempf,
P. Lochen.

On Incorporations.

Senator W. A. Rust, chairman,
J. E. Leahy,
W. S. Greene.

On Town and County Organizations.

Senator J. C. Reynolds, chairman,
G. H. Buckstaff,
E. W. Persons.

On Public Lands.

Senator R. E. Joiner, chairman,
L. E. Pond,
Herman Kroeger.

On Military Affairs.

Senator E. Scofield, chairman,
J. W. De Groff,
W. T. Nash.

On Privileges and Elections.

Senator E. Scofield, chairman,
R. L. Joiner,
M. C. Mead.

On Legislative Expenditures

Senator W. S. Main, chairman,
E. I. Kidd,
W. F. Nash.

On Federal Relations.

Senator H. A. Cooper, chairman,
S. B. Stanchfield,
Wm. Kennedy.

On Roads and Bridges.

Senator Frank Avery, chairman,
Wm. Miller,
P. Lochen.

On Agriculture.

Senator S. B. Stanchfield, chairman,
Wm. Miller,
P. Lochen.

On Engrossed Bills.

Senator P. J. Clawson, chairman,
Geo. Fitch,
Herman Kroeger.

On Enrolled Bills.

Senator J. W. De Groff, chairman,
T. A. Dyson,
Theodore Fritz.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—THOS. B. MILLS, OF JACKSON.

On Judiciary.

Messrs. W. J. McElroy, chairman,
L. H. Mead,
Charles F. Osborn,
M. C. Ring,
J. S. Anderson,
J. W. Whelan,
Carl R. Feld,
Fred W. Horn,
J. W. Watson,

On Bills on their Third Reading.

Messrs. Hugh Porter, chairman,
Casper Schmidt,
L. H. Mead,
A. L. Gray,
John Stoddard.

On Ways and Means.

Messrs. E. C. Oliver, chairman,
Hans Johnson,
P. O. Baker,
E. J. Slupecki,
Isaac Craite.

On Federal Relations.

Messrs. James W. Freeman, chairman,
Casper Schmidt,
George F. Caldwell,
J. A. Barney,
Joseph Wery.

On Education.

Messrs. M. J. Bennett, chairman,
J. W. Gunning,
Thomas J. Shear,
George Winans,
George W. Pratt.

On Railroads.

Messrs. R. W. Jackson, chairman,
Alfred L. Buchan,
William Smith,
Mark Curtis,
Robert Connor,
Peter H. Leonard,
Frank E. Woller,
J. W. Babcock,
E. McGlachlin,
Edward Keogh,
James J. Hogan.

On Insurance, Banks and Banking.

Messrs. W. H. Blyton, chairman,
Peter H. Leonard,
Evan Coolidge,
A. C. V. Elston,
Henry Tarrant,
Fred W. Horn,
Edward Keogh.

On State Affairs.

Messrs. H. M. Stocking, chairman,
H. E. Legler,
William B. La Selle,
V. W. Dorwin,
R. B. Showalter,
W. H. Blyton,
Eph Beaumont,
Fred W. Horn,
E. C. Smith.

On Cities.

Messrs. H. E. Legler, chairman,
M. C. Ring,
S. J. Bailey,
Casper Schmidt,
N. T. Martin,
J. S. Anderson,
Cyrus Miner,
Thomas F. Solon,
George W. Pratt.

On Privileges and Elections.

Messrs. Wm. B. La Selle, chairman,
Charles F. Osborn,
William Smith,
Michael Dunn,
Louis L. Jabas,

On Incorporations.

Messrs. J. W. Babcock, chairman,
B. G. Paddock,
Charles Hall,
W. L. Miller,
C. S. Raesser,
M. P. Beebe,
R. J. McGeehan.

On Assessment and Collection of Taxes.

Messrs. J. W. Whelan, chairman,
M. V. Pratt,
J. B. McCoy,
James J. Hogan,
George Winans.

On Lumber and Mining.

Messrs. J. H. McCourt, chairman,
W. L. Miller,
B. F. Millard,
Jacob Wipf,
Edward Conner,
M. P. Beebe,
Patrick Clifford.

On Public Improvements.

Messrs. K. K. Hagestad, chairman,
James R. Lyon,
Cyrus Miner,
Louis L. Jabas,
John Stoddard.

On Militia.

Messrs. J. B. Mc Coy, chairman,
F. C. Kiser,
C. A. Corbett,
S. J. Bailey,
E. J. Slupecki.

On Agriculture.

Messrs. Eph Beaumont, chairman,
George F. Caldwell,
Hugh Porter,
Daniel J. Dill,
D. L. Burgess,
E. C. Smith,
Peter Loehr.

On Town and County Organizations.

Messrs. Charles Hall, chairman,
F. C. Kizer,
J. H. McCourt,
J. W. Watson,
H. R. Fehland.

On Roads and Bridges.

Messrs. John Stevenson, chairman,
Robert Connor,
Phillip Allen,
Isaac Craite,
W. V. McMullen.

On Public Lands

Messrs. C. F. Mohr, chairman,
W. L. Dennis,
Edward Conner,
A. L. Gray,
Emil P. Scheibe.

On Medical Societies.

Messrs. R. H. Delap, chairman,
A. C. V. Elston,
Alfred L. Buchan,
Thomas F. Solon,
Patrick Clifford.

On Legislative Expenditures.

Messrs. Dwight S. Allen, chairman,
Thomas Hill,
Amos Thomas,
Valentine Detling,
William Fehlandt.

On Engrossed Bills.

Messrs. H. G. Klinefelter, chairman,
George Christiaansen,
Theodore Henton,
Joseph Chesak,
T. E. Knapstein.

On Enrolled Bills.

Messrs. C. F. Simmons, chairman,
C. F. Mohr,
D. L. Burgess,
Emil P. Scheibe,
Valentine Detling.

On Labor and Manufactures.

Messrs. V W. Dorwin, chairman,
Charles W. Moore,
M. J. Bennett,
W. L. Dennis,
James W. Freeman,
Michael Dunn,
H. R. Fehland.

Special on Labor and Industries.

Messrs. Henry Siebers, chairman,
Dwight S. Allen,
Daniel J. Dill,
William Fehlandt,
W. V. McMullen.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Claims.

ON THE PART OF THE SENATE.

Senator E. I. Kidd, chairman,
J. C. Reynolds,
W. F. Nash.

ON THE PART OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Messrs. Evan Coolidge, chairman,
Mark Curtis,
David Stephens,
Charles Hall,
F. C. Schuler.

On Charitable and Penal Institutions.

Senator L. E. Pond, chairman,
A. P. Lovejoy,
M. C. Mead.

Messrs. R. B. Showalter, chairman,
Charles Elkert,
Thomas Hill,
F. C. Schuler,
J. A. Barney.

On Printing.

Senator C. A. Pettibone, chairman,
John J. Kempf,
Theodore Fritz.

Messrs. E. McGlachlin, chairman,
C. F. Mohr,
Carl R. Feld.

LIST OF EMPLOYES OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE, 1889.

As Authorized by Chapter 408, Laws of 1885, and Chapter 7, Laws of 1887.

SENATE.

Name.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Years in the state.	Nativity.	Post-office.	County.
Charles E. Bross	50	Chief clerk of senate	Manager W. U. Tel. Co.	20	Pennsylvania	Madison	Dane.
J. O. Warriner	46	Assistant chief clerk	Jeweler	19	Vermont	Tomah	Monroe.
J. S. Parkinson	38	Assistant clerk	Merchant	38	Wisconsin	Windsor	Dane.
J. T. Huntington	43	Book-keeper	Farmer	40	New York	Delton	Sauk.
J. J. Esch	27	Proof-reader	Lawyer	27	Wisconsin	La Crosse	La Crosse.
J. C. Bishop	67	Engrossing clerk	Copyist	43	New York	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac.
C. A. Christiansen	41	Enrolling clerk	Lawyer	5	Denmark	Juneau	Dodge.
F. W. Sacket	37	Transcribing clerk	Clerk	10	New York	Berlin	Green Lake.
Grace Winfield Bross	18	Index clerk	Student	18	Wisconsin	Madison	Dane.
Linton McNeel	35	Clerk Judiciary committee	Lawyer	29	Pennsylvania	Hurley	Ashland.
L. Earle Pond	17	Clerk committee on Incorporations	Student	17	Wisconsin	Westfield	Marquette.
L. B. Noyes	58	Clerk joint committee on Claims	Editor	43	New York	Marinette	Marinette.
T. J. George	45	Sergeant-at-arms	Lumberman	32	Ohio	Menomonie	Dunn.
A. Townsend	40	Assistant sergeant-at-arms	Real estate agent	40	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
H. Stone Richardson	59	Postmaster	Clergyman	16	New York	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
J. O. Newgard	44	Assistant postmaster	Farmer	22	Norway	Grantsburg	Burnett.
E. W. Cole	38	Door-keeper	Collector	38	Wisconsin	Gratiot	La Fayette.
H. C. Folz	44	Door-keeper	Farmer	35	New York	Highland	Iowa.
J. M. Schweern	54	Door-keeper	Merchant	34	Germany	Shawano	Shawano.
J. F. Nelson	51	Door-keeper	Farmer	23	Norway	Baldwin	St. Croix.
A. W. Wineberg	42	Gallery attendant	Commercial traveler	6	Sweden	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
K. W. Jensen	44	Document room clerk	Merchant	21	Denmark	Racine	Racine.
Jesse Kevill	60	Document room attendant	Farmer	33	England	Winchester	Winnebago.
Fred. O. De Groff	16	Committee room attendant	Student	16	Wisconsin	Alma	Buffalo.
L. Blackstone	18	Committee room attendant	Student	18	Wisconsin	Shullsburg	La Fayette.
Chas. H. Barnett	26	Clerk committee on Engrossed Bills	Lawyer	26	Wisconsin	Boscobel	Grant.
Tobias Voegeli	56	Clerk committee on Enrolled Bills	Insurance agent	33	Germany	Fountain City	Buffalo.
J. T. Ellerson	33	Clerk Railroad committee	Publisher	33	Wisconsin	Wautoma	Waushara.
Mrs. M. M. Fowler	40	Comparing clerk	Seamstress	33	England	Madison	Dane.
R. W. Cheever	35	Comparing clerk	Editor	35	Wisconsin	Clinton	Rock.
John Ashton	56	Comparing clerk	Farmer	31	England	Alma Center	Jackson.
M. Thronson	39	Janitor	Farmer	17	Norway	West Salem	La Crosse.
John Malone	60	Porter	Farmer	37	Ireland	Beaver Dam	Dodge.
B. H. Bronson	35	Night watchman	Farmer	32	Norway	Sun Prairie	Dane.

LIST OF EMPLOYES OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE, 1889 — Continued.

SENATE.

Name.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Years in the state.	Nativity.	Post-office.	County.
Clarence Taylor	13	Messenger	Student	13	Wisconsin	Barron	Barron.
Willie Leahy	14	Messenger	Student	7	Iowa	Wausau	Marathon.
Geo. Lund	14	Messenger	Student	14	Wisconsin	Madison	Dane.
L. Spaulding	13	Messenger	Student	13	Wisconsin	Potosi	Grant.
Albert Bellows	16	Messenger	Student	16	Wisconsin	Mt. Sterling	Crawford.
Prentice Flint	15	Messenger	Student	15	Wisconsin	Menomonie	Dunn.
Carroll Davis	11	Messenger	Student	11	Wisconsin	Madison	Dane.
A. McDougal	15	Messenger	Student	15	Wisconsin	Madison	Dane.
F. G Seymore	17	Messenger	Student	17	Wisconsin	Lake Geneva	Walworth
A. W. Paine	16	Messenger	Student	16	Wisconsin	Madison	Dane.

LIST OF EMPLOYES OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE, 1889,

As authorized by Chapter 408, Laws of 1885, and Chapter 7, Laws 1887.

ASSEMBLY.

Name.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Years in the state.	Nativity.	Post-office.	County.
E. D. Coe	48	Chief clerk	Editor and publisher	48	Wisconsin	Whitewater	Walworth.
Walter L. Houser	33	Assistant clerk	Editor and farmer	23	Pennsylvania	Mondovi	Buffalo.
Oliver G. Munson	32	Assistant clerk	Editor and publisher	12	Iowa	Viroqua	Vernon.
Walter W. Pollock	25	Book-keeper	Editor and publisher	16	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
F. Z. Alexander	25	Engrossing clerk	Editor and publisher	25	Illinois	La Crosse	La Crosse.
E. P. Bryant	43	Assistant engrossing clerk	Druggist	43	Wisconsin	Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan.
Frances M. Hall	.....	Assistant engrossing clerk	Saleslady	.....	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Charles M. Durkee	33	Enrolling clerk	Real estate dealer	4	Connecticut	Phillips	Price.
Sarah North	.....	Assistant enrolling clerk	.....	.....	Wisconsin	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac.
Robert Hastreiter	40	Transcribing clerk	Clerk	32	Germany	Madison	Dane.
Joseph Albrecht	58	Assistant transcribing clerk	Farmer	35	Germany	Saukville	Ozaukee.
William Evans	50	Assistant transcribing clerk	Horticulturist	23	Wales	Onalaska	La Crosse.
James Scott	54	Index clerk	Carpenter and farmer	38	Pennsylvania	Darlington	La Fayette.
W. F. Tenney	22	Comparing clerk	Proof clerk	22	Wisconsin	Madison	Dane.
William Irvine	.....	Comparing clerk	Newspaper reporter	.....	.....	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
H. T. Ames	26	Comparing clerk	Lawyer	26	Wisconsin	Deerfield	Dane.
Richard O'Donnell	60	Custodian of engrossing and enrolling rooms	Watchman	23	Ireland	Janesville	Rock.
O. J. Wylie	.....	Custodian enrolling room	Farmer	.....	.....	Hancock	Waushara.
W. L. Norris	51	Proof reader	Editor and publisher	41	Ireland	Watertown	Jefferson.
William M. Foster	30	Clerk of Judiciary committee	Lawyer	30	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
C. D. Fish	31	Clerk of committee on Engrossed Bills	Journalist	5	Ohio	Madison	Dane.
G. H. Downey	55	Clerk of committee on Enrolled Bills	Farmer	31	New York	Waupun	
Andrew Rohnscheib	37	Clerk of committee on State Affairs	Mason	19	Germany	East Pepin	Pepin.
J. M. Craigo	52	Clerk of committee on Bills on Third Reading	Hotel keeper	32	Ohio	Richland Center	Richland.
F. E. Parsons	57	Sergeant-at-arms	Lawyer and physician	12	Massachusetts	Lake Mills	Jefferson.
H. N. Davis	37	Assistant sergeant-at-arms	Gold and silver plater	22	New York	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
W. T. Pugh	43	Postmaster	Locomotive engineer	34	Wales	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
John B. Nugent	55	Assistant postmaster	Farmer	34	Canada	Menasha	Winnebago.
John K. McDonald	35	Porter	Painter	13	Vermont	Hammond	St. Croix.
R. W. Jones	19	Night watchman	Student	19	Wisconsin	Oconto	Oconto.
W. J. Zettler	44	Door-keeper	U. S. Mail carrier	41	Holland	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Sure Johnson	50	Door-keeper	Farmer	33	Norway	Mc Farland	Dane.

| | | |

LIST OF EMPLOYES OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE, 1889—Continued.

ASSEMBLY.

Name.	Age.	Office.	Occupation	Years in the state.	Nativity.	Post-office.	County.
J. K. Fisher	50	Door-keeper	Live stock dealer	40	New York	Caldwell	Racine.
C. W. Blay	37	Door-keeper	Brick layer	37	Pennsylvania	Janesville	Rock.
George Hanover	37	Gallery attendant	Painter	21	New York	Jefferson	Jefferson.
Hans C. Haller	50	Gallery attendant	Farmer	24	Norway	Pulcifer	Shawano.
T. B. Rowlands	57	Committee room attendant	Farmer	39	Wales	Genesee	Waukesha.
Theodore Stenehjen	29	Committee room attendant	Farmer	29	Wisconsin	Stoughton	Dane.
F. O. Janzen	41	General attendant or police	Barber chair manufact'r.	36	Germany	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
H. J. Ormsby	42	Document room clerk	Grain dealer	17	New York	Black River Falls.	Jackson.
Geo. L. Jones	55	Document room attendant	Editor and publisher	55	Wisconsin	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa.
John Olson	48	Flagman	Farmer	22	Norway	North Valley	Polk.
W. B. Patterson	48	Wash room attendant	Teamster	22	Ohio	Mauston	Juneau.
Lewis Olson	18	Messenger	Student	18	Wisconsin	Waupaca	Waupaca.
Charles H. McCourt	15	Messenger	Student	15	Minnesota	St. Croix Falls	Polk.
Lewis Skinner	15	Messenger	Student	15	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Louis Kreuger	15	Messenger	Student	15	Wisconsin	Watertown	Jefferson.
Willie Berg	16	Messenger	Student	16	Wisconsin	Nelsonville	Portage.
Robert Bissert	15	Messenger	Student	15	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
George Dean	14	Messenger	Student	14	Wisconsin	Madison	Dane.
Lewis Gregorson	17	Messenger	Student	17	Wisconsin	Stoughton	Dane.
Clyde L. Kimball	18	Messenger	Printer	18	Wisconsin	Neenah	Winnebago.
Frank Kelley	15	Messenger	Student	10	Ohio	Madison	Dane.
Eddie Dittmar	16	Messenger	Student	16	Wisconsin	Reedsburg	Sauk.
John Bucy	16	Messenger	Student	14	Kansas	Madison	Dane.

LIST OF EMPLOYES IN ASSEMBLY CHAMBER IN 1921—Continued.

Name	Position	Address

485-486

PART VIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

PART VIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

SENATORS.

JOHN C. SPOONER (Rep.), of Hudson, was born at Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county Indiana, January 6, 1843; with his father's family he settled at Madison, Wisconsin, on June 1, 1859; graduated at the State University in 1864; is by profession a lawyer; was private in Co. D, 40th Regt., Wisconsin Volunteers, and captain of Co. A, 50th Regt., and at close of service was breveted major; was private secretary for a time to Governor Lucius Fairchild, and assistant attorney-general under Attorney-generals Charles R. Gill, and S. S. Barlow; removed to Hudson in 1870, to engage in the practice of his profession, where he has since resided; was elected member of assembly from St. Croix county in 1872. He was elected United States Senator to succeed Angus Cameron on January 28, 1885, receiving seventy-six votes against forty-eight for Edward S. Bragg, democrat. His term will expire March 4, 1891.

PHILETUS SAWYER (Rep.), of Oshkosh, was born at Whiting, Vermont, September 22, 1816; received a public school and business education; came to Wisconsin in 1847, and engaged in the lumber business; was a member of the legislature in 1857 and 1861; was mayor of Oshkosh in 1863 and 1864; was elected to the thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second and forty-third congresses; was a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago, in June, 1880; was elected United States Senator January 26, 1881, as a republican to succeed Angus Cameron, receiving 98 votes in joint legislative convention against 29 for James G. Jenkins, democrat, 1 for C. D. Parker, democrat, and 2 for C. C. Washburn, republican; was re-elected United States Senator January 26, 1887, as a republican, receiving 82 votes against 57 votes for John Winans, and 6 for John Cochrane. His term of office will expire March 4, 1893.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

First District.

Jefferson, Kenosha, Racine, Rock and Walworth counties. Population, 1885—154,213.

LUCIEN B. CASWELL (Rep.), of Fort Atkinson, was born at Swanton, Vermont, November 28, 1827; removed to Wisconsin in 1837; pursued a partial collegiate course at Beloit; studied law with Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter; was admitted to the bar in 1851, and has practiced ever since; was district attorney of Jefferson county in 1855 and 1856; was a member of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin in 1863, '72 and '74; was commissioner of the second district board of enrollment from September, 1863, to May 5, 1865; was a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago in 1868; was elected to the forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-ninth congress as a republican, and is now a member of the judiciary committee in the House of Representatives; was re-elected to the fiftieth congress and re-elected to the fifty-first congress, receiving 19,311 votes against 14,997 votes for Jos. B. Doe, Jr., democrat; 1,809 votes for Stephen Faville, prohibitionist; 3 votes for Henry Smith, labor, and 13 votes scattering. Plurality, 4,314.

Second District.

Dodge, Fond du Lac, Washington and Waukesha counties. Population, 1885—147,970.

CHARLES BARWIG (Dem.) of Mayville, Dodge county, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, March 19, 1837; was educated in Milwaukee and graduated from the Spencerian Business College in that city in 1857; located at Mayville, in 1865, where he has since resided; is by occupation a distiller and rectifier, but has recently retired from active business; was nominated and elected to the fifty-first congress in 1888, receiving 16,813 votes against 13,859 votes for E. C. McFetridge, republican; 830 votes for O. H. Crowl, prohibitionist; 103 votes for Clark Hewitt, labor, and 9 votes scattering. His plurality was 2,954.

Third District.

Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa and La Fayette counties. Population, 1885—162,087.

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE (Rep.), of Madison, Dane county, was born in the town of Primrose, Dane county, Wisconsin, June 14, 1855; received a district school and collegiate education, graduating at the University of Wisconsin in June, 1879; is by profession a lawyer, and was elected district attorney of Dane county in 1880, being re-elected in 1882; was elected, as a republican, to the forty-ninth congress, receiving 17,433 votes against 16,942 for Burr W. Jones, democrat, and 1,885 for John M. Olin, prohibitionist and greenbacker; was re-elected to the fiftieth congress, and re-elected to the fifty-first congress, receiving 19,052 votes, against 16,123 votes for John B. Parkinson, democrat; 2,654 votes for T. C. Richmond, prohibitionist; 305 votes for C. D. Wooster, labor, and 7 votes scattering. Plurality 2,929.

Fourth District.

Milwaukee county. Population, 1885—187,600.

ISAAC W. VAN SCHAICK (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Coxsackie, Green county, New York, December 7, 1817; received such an education as the common schools afforded; he is one of the proprietors of the Phœnix Flouring Mills; came to Wisconsin in 1861, and settled at Milwaukee; had filled various local offices in his native state, and was elected councilor of the first ward of Milwaukee in 1871. He was elected to the assembly in 1872 and in 1874, and to the senate for 1877, 1878, receiving 7,399 votes, there being no opposing candidate. Re-elected for 1879, 1880, receiving 3,327 votes against 639 for David G. Hooker, democrat, and 312 for Robert Gunyon, greenbacker; was re-elected for 1881 and 1882, receiving 5,678 votes against 3,778 votes for Henry Smith, democrat. Elected to the fifty-first congress in 1888, receiving 22,212 votes against 20,685 votes for Henry Smith, democrat and labor, 302 votes for George M. Heckendorn, prohibitionist, 527 votes for John Schuler, socialist, and 3 votes scattering. Plurality 1,527.

Fifth District.

Brown, Calumet, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Ozaukee and Sheboygan counties. Population, 1885—164,955.

GEORGE H. BRICKNER (Dem.), of Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan county, was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 21, 1834; received a common school education in Ohio; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Cascade, and moved to Sheboygan Falls in 1868; has held various local offices, and is by occupation a woolen manufacturer; was elected in November, 1888, member of the fifty-first congress, receiving 17,051 votes against 12,825 votes for Gustave Kustermann, republican, 179 for E. M. Dick, prohibitionist, and 854 for Charles Hatch, labor, and 8 votes scattering. Plurality 4,226.

Sixth District.

Adams, Columbia, Green Lake, Marquette, Outagamie, Waushara and Winnebago counties. Population, 1885—162,146.

CHARLES B. CLARK (Rep.), of Neenah, was born at Theresa, Jefferson county, New York, August 24, 1844; received a common school education; is engaged in manufacturing; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Neenah where he has continued to reside; enlisted in Co. I, 21st Wis. Vol. Inf., at its organization in 1862 and served with the same during the war; has held various minor local offices; was elected member of assembly in 1885; was elected to the fiftieth congress in 1886, receiving 15,983 votes against 11,536 votes for Andrew Haben, democrat, and 1,761 votes for E. D. Kanouse, prohibitionist. Re-elected to the fifty-first congress in 1888, receiving 17,977 votes against 14,213 votes for Chas. W. Felker, democrat; 1,223 votes for W. S. Sweet, prohibitionist; 805 votes for Peter A. Griffith, labor and 7 scattering. Plurality 3,764.

Seventh District.

Crawford, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Richland, Sauk and Vernon counties. Population, 1885—165,630.

ORMSBY B. THOMAS (Rep.), of Prairie du Chien, Crawford county, was born in Sandgate, Bennington county, Vermont, August 21, 1832; received a common school education; he came to Wisconsin in 1836 and settled at Prairie du Chien, where he has continued to reside; is by profession an attorney-at-law; has been district attorney of Crawford county several times; was member of assembly in 1862, 1865 and 1867, presidential elector in 1872 and was state senator in 1880 and 1881; was in the war of the rebellion, being captain of company D, 31st Wisconsin Vol. Inf. He was elected as a republican to the forty-ninth congress, receiving 18,437 votes against 15,446 for Gilbert M. Woodward, democrat, and 1,147 for S. B. Loomis, prohibitionist; re-elected to the fiftieth congress, receiving 16,720 votes against 11,917 votes for S. N. Dickenson, democrat, and 2,175 votes for S. B. Loomis, prohibitionist. Re-elected to the fifty-first congress in 1888, receiving 19,918 votes against 15,433 votes for Frank P. Coburn, democrat; 1,871 votes for J. H. Mosely, prohibitionist, and 6 votes scattering. Plurality 4,485.

Eighth District.

Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Clark, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, St. Croix, Trempealeau and Washburn counties. Population, 1885—211,546.

NILS P. HAUGEN (Rep.), of River Falls, Pierce county, was born in the parish of Modum, Norway, March 9, 1849; graduated in the law department of the Michigan State University, in the class of 1874; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled in Pierce county; was phonographic reporter of the eighth judicial circuit for several years, and on the eleventh circuit from July, 1875, to May, 1878; was elected as a republican to the assembly for 1879, and re-elected for 1880; was elected on the republican ticket as railroad commissioner, that office having been made elective by the legislature of 1881, receiving 83,507 votes against 69,420 for Ambrose Hoffman, democrat; 11,870 for John Nader, prohibitionist, and 6,601 for T. G. Brunson, greenbacker. He was re-elected in 1884, receiving 162,116 votes against 145,001 for Conrad Krez, democrat; 7,962 for Henry Sanford, prohibitionist and 3,346 for John Kiefer, greenbacker. At the special election on January 18 1887, to fill vacancy caused by the death of W. T. Price, he was elected to the fiftieth congress for the full term beginning March 4, 1887, receiving 8,159 votes, against 6,803 votes for Samuel C. Johnson, democrat, and 2,620 votes for Peter Truax, prohibitionist; re-elected to the fifty-first congress in 1888, receiving 20,911 votes, against 16,476 votes for S. C. Johnson, democrat; 3,687 votes for Chas. Alexander, prohibitionist; 97 votes for Dan. C. Johnson, labor, and 19 votes scattering. Plurality 10,435.

Ninth District.

Ashland, Chippewa, Door, Florence, Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marinette, Oconto, Portage, Price, Sawyer, Shawano, Taylor, Waupaca and Wood counties. Population, 1885—207,206.

MYRON H. McCORD (Rep.), of Merrill, Lincoln county, was born in Ceres, McKean county, Pa., November 26, 1840; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Shawano; removed to Merrill in 1875, and has resided there ever since; was educated in the Richburg Academy, New York, and is by occupation a lumberman; was member of the state senate in 1873, 1874; member of assembly in 1881; was appointed a delegate to Cincinnati, republican national convention 1876; was register of the United States land office from April 1, 1883, to December 31, 1885; was elected to the fifty-first congress in 1888, receiving 27,538 votes, against 24,775 votes for H. W. Early, democrat; 1,467 votes for A. C. Merryman, prohibitionist; 579 votes for John F. Moore, labor; 122 votes for F. H. Moore, and 36 votes scattering. Plurality 2,763.

STATE OFFICERS.

Term of office expires January, 1891.

GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM DEMPSTER HOARD, of Fort Atkinson, Jefferson county, was born in Stockbridge, Madison county, New York, October 10, 1836; was educated in the common schools, and is by occupation a newspaper editor and dairyman. He is the son of a Methodist minister, Rev. William B. Hoard; he located at Oak Grove, Dodge county, Wisconsin, in 1857, and at Lake Mills in 1860; enlisted in Co. "E," 4th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in May, 1861, and served until July, 1862, when he was discharged for disability and went to New York and re-enlisted in Company A, 1st New York Light Artillery, and remained in the service until the close of the war. In 1865, he returned to Wisconsin and located at Columbus, where he engaged in business. Locating at Lake Mills in 1870, he established the Jefferson County Union, and the same year was appointed Deputy United States Marshal and took the census for the towns of Waterloo, Aztalan, Milford and Lake Mills, in Jefferson county; was sergeant-at-arms of the senate in 1872; was secretary of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association for three years; in 1878, he was elected president of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association and has been re-elected at every annual election since; in 1873, he removed from Lake Mills to Fort Atkinson, where he has continued to reside ever since. He has filled numerous honorable positions, and, among them, that of president of the Wisconsin Editorial Association; has also taken an active part in the Farmers' Institutes, making 336 addresses to Wisconsin farmers. In 1888, he was nominated, by the republican convention as candidate for governor, and was elected, receiving 175,696 votes, against 155,423 votes for James Morgan, democrat; 14,373 votes for E. G. Durant, prohibitionist, and 9,196 votes for D. Frank Powell, union labor.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

GEORGE W. RYLAND, of Lancaster, Grant county, Wisconsin, was born in Shelbysport, Alleghany county, Maryland, December 19, 1827; received a common school education and is by occupation a banker; came to this state in 1853, and settled at Lancaster, where he has always resided; was postmaster of Lancaster under Lincoln and Johnson; delegate to the republican national convention at Philadelphia in 1872; elected state senator for the years 1880-81, re-elected for the years 1882-83; chairman of the town board for eighteen years and chairman of the county board fifteen years; was elected lieutenant-governor in 1886, receiving 131,063 votes, against 116,424 votes for John D. Putnam, democrat, 17,188 votes for Charles Alexander, prohibitionist, and 21,772 votes for Geo. A. Loyd, people's and labor. Re-elected in 1888, receiving 176,488 votes against 154,735 votes for Andrew Kull, democrat; 14,533 votes for Chris. Nelson, prohibitionist; 8,763 votes for Nelson E. Allen, union labor, and 46 votes scattering. Plurality 21,753.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

ERNST G. TIMME, of Kenosha, Kenosha county, was born in Werden, Rhine Provence of Prussia, June 21, 1843; was brought up on a farm; received a common school education before the war, and graduated from a commercial college in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1865. He is by occupation a teacher and clerk; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled in Wheatland, Kenosha county, where he resided until 1866; enlisted in August, 1861, as a private in Company C, 1st Wis. Vol. Infantry; took part in the battle of Perryville, Stone River, Hoover Gap, and all of the minor engagements of the 14th army corps, until the battle of Chickamauga, on the second day of which — September 20, 1863 — while resisting an attempt to take a battery, he lost his left arm. For gallantry displayed in this engagement he was commissioned as captain by brevet, but after eight months in the hospital he was honorably discharged, the amputated arm not healing until a year later. He has held various local offices, and held the position of county clerk of Kenosha county from January, 1867, to January, 1882, was a prominent candidate for the office of secretary of state in the republican convention

in 1877, and was elected as a republican to that office in 1881, receiving 83,071 votes, against 70,141 for Michael Johnson, democrat; 11,643 votes for Edmund Bartlett, prohibitionist, and 6,747 for Wilson Hopkins, greenbacker. He was re-elected in 1884, receiving 163,062 votes, against 144,197 for Hugh J. Gallagher, democrat; 8,313 for E. G. Durant, prohibitionist, and 4,350 for G. W. Jones, greenbacker. Was again re-elected in 1886 by a vote of 135,584 against 115,136 votes for John Ludwig, democrat; 17,188 for C. M. Blackman, prohibitionist, and 21,492 votes for J. P. Jasperson, people's candidate. Re-elected in 1888, receiving 177,495 votes against 153,921 votes for August C. Larson, democrat; 14,537 votes for Nelson La Due, prohibitionist; 8,721 votes for Wm. M. Lockwood, union labor; scattering 4 votes. Plurality 23,574, and a majority over all of 312 votes.

STATE TREASURER.

HENRY B. HARSHAW, of Oshkosh, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, was born at Argyle, Washington county, New York, June 13, 1842; was educated in the common schools in Wisconsin, and Wayland University, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled at Oconomowoc; moved to Oshkosh in 1854, and has resided there ever since; was clerk of the circuit court from January 1, 1865, to January 1, 1878; was postmaster at Oshkosh from January 1, 1878, to January 1, 1886. Enlisted as a private in Co. E, 2d Wisconsin Infantry, April 21, 1861, and served in the same regiment as private, sergeant major and lieutenant, until June 30, 1864; was in all actions in which the regiment was engaged to May 8, 1864, when he lost his left arm at the battle of Laurel Hill, near Spottsylvania, Virginia; was nominated in 1886 by the republicans for state treasurer, and was elected receiving 129,648 votes against 117,909 votes for John A. Johnson, democrat; 16,926 for A. C. Merryman, prohibitionist, and 21,638 votes for Frederick Hœnig, people's; re-elected in 1888, receiving 176,567 votes against 154,539 votes for Theodore Kersten, democrat; 14,545 votes for L. W. Hoyt, prohibitionist; 8,748 votes for Alfred Manheimer, union labor, and 69 scattering. Plurality 22,028.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

CHARLES E. ESTABROOK (Rep.), of Manitowoc, was born near Platteville, Grant county, Wisconsin, October 31, 1847; educated at Platteville Academy and Normal school, moved from Platteville to Manitowoc in 1871, and for a year taught school, having charge of the first ward public school; subseqnently studied law and has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Manitowoc since January, 1874; enlisted in August, 1864, in Co. B, 43d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, served with the regiment until discharged in July, 1865, at close of war; was city attorney of Manitowoc from April, 1874, until December, 1880, resigning on being elected a member of the assembly; was a delegate to the national republican convention at Chicago, in June, 1884; member of assembly in 1881, 1882 and 1885; elected attorney-general in 1886; re-elected in 1888, receiving 176,351 votes against 154,943 votes for Timothy E. Ryan, democrat; 14,582 votes for Chas. E. Pike, prohibitionist, 8,709 votes for Kerellio Shawvan, union labor, and 19 scattering. Plurality 21,408.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

JESSE B. THAYER (Rep.), of River Falls, was born October 11, 1845, in the town of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, and has always resided in the state; received a collegiate education, graduating at Milton college in 1870; is by profession a teacher; he was a corporal in Co. C, 40th Regt. Wis. Vols., and a sergeant in Co. D, 43th Regt. Wis. Vols.; was principal of the public schools of Menomonie, from 1870 to 1875, and resigned to accept a position as conductor of teachers' institutes in the River Falls Normal school, which position he held until his nomination as assemblyman; was elected member of assembly for 1885; returned to his position as conductor of teachers' institutes at close of session of legislature; was elected mayor of River Falls in the spring of 1876; was nominated for state superintendent by the republican convention in September, 1886, and was elected, receiving 132,329 votes against 119,223 for Edward McLoughlin, democrat; 17,124 votes for J. J. Blaisdell, prohibitionist, and 15,605 votes for J. K. McGregor, people's candidate; re-elected in 1888, receiving 176,778 votes against 154,570 votes for Amos Squire, democrat; 14,489 votes for J. H. Gould, prohibitionist, 8,690 votes for Jas. W. Stewart, union labor, and 15 scattering. Plurality 22,208.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

ATLEY PETERSON (Rep.), of Soldier's Grove, Wis., was born at Lerdal, Norway, February 21, 1847; received a common school and commercial college education in Crawford county and Madison, Wisconsin; is by occupation a lumberman and farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled in Vernon county, and moved to Crawford county in 1853; was postmaster at Soldier's Grove from 1869 to 1886; was elected member of assembly in 1879, 1880, 1881 and 1882; has been chairman of the town of Clayton for four years, and was chairman of the county board of supervisors; was elected Railroad Commissioner in 1886 on the republican ticket, receiving 131,333 votes, against 116,070 votes for James Meehan, democrat; 17,124 votes for Ole A. Ritan, prohibitionist; 21,524 votes for Henry Zinn, people's; re-elected in 1888, receiving 176,124 votes against 155,087 votes for Herman Naber, democrat; 14,573 votes for E. W. Drake, prohibitionist, 8,733 votes for Frank J. Heines, union labor and 23 votes scattering. Plurality 21,037.

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

PHILIP CHEEK, Jr. (Rep.), of Baraboo, Sauk county, was born in Silverton, Somersetshire, England, May 11, 1841; received a common school education in Wisconsin, and is by profession an attorney-at-law; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Excelsior, Sauk county, and since 1871 has resided at Baraboo; was clerk of the circuit court of Sauk county from January, 1871, to January, 1877; district attorney from January, 1879, to January, 1885; enlisted in April, 1861, as private in Co. A, 6th Wis. Vol. Inf.; participated in the battles of Rappahannock Station, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam, and was discharged for wounds received at Antietam; served as deputy provost marshal of the 3d congressional district from November 17, 1863, till close of war; was elected on the republican ticket for the office of commissioner of insurance in 1886, receiving 131,140 votes against 116,358 votes for John Karel, democrat; 21,305 votes for Ritner Stephens, people's, and 17,282 votes for B. F. Parker, prohibition. Re-elected in 1888, receiving 176,353 votes against 154,951 votes for Evan W. Evans, democrat; 14,511 votes for S. M. Bixby, prohibitionist; 8,695 votes for Ritner Stephens, labor, and 10 scattering. Plurality 21,402 votes.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

The senate consists of thirty-three members, who hold their office for four years, and receive a compensation of $500 for each regular session. Senators representing odd numbered districts were elected in 1886, and hold office until January 1, 1891. Those from even numbered districts were elected in 1888, and hold office until January 1, 1893. The population given is from the census of 1885.

The lieutenant-governor is president of the senate, but can vote only in case of a tie, when he has the casting vote therein.

The senate contains 24 republicans, 6 democrats, 2 union labor and one independent.

President of the Senate.

HIS HONOR, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

First District.

Door, Marinette and Oconto counties. Population, 1885—42,251.

EDWARD SCOFIELD (Rep.), of Oconto, Wis., was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1842, received a common school education and is by occupation a lumber man; came to Wisconsin in 1868 and settled at Oconto; enlisted in Co. K, 11th Pa. Reserves, June 7, 1861; he was successively promoted to corporal and sergeant, and April 15, 1863, to 1st lieutenant; after the battle of South Mountain he was commissioned captain; he participated in all the battles and marches of his regiment up to the battles of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, where he was taken prisoner; he was reported dead and his friends mourned him and thus he was permitted to read his own obituary; he was a prisoner ten months, during which time he was incarcerated in twelve different southern prisons; he was released at Wilmington, N. C., March 1, 1865; March 13, 1865, he was brevetted major; since the war he was engaged with the engineer corps of the A. & G. W. R. R., and is now an active member of the Marinette Saw Mill Co.; was elected state senator for the First Senate district in 1886 for four years, receiving 6,177 votes against 5,919 votes for Amos Holgate, democrat; was chairman of the committee on Engrossed Bills in the 38th session.

Second District.

Brown and Calumet counties. Population, 1885—54,588.

ENOS WARREN PERSONS (Dem.), of De Pere, Brown county, was born at Sheldon, Wyoming county, New York, October 27, 1836; received a common school education, also instruction at Aurora Academy; came to Wisconsin in 1859, and settled at Albany, Green county, where he resided until 1866, then removed to Glenmore, Brown county, and in 1873 to De Pere; is president of the Wineyard & Persons Co., dealers in grain, and general store; has been a member of the school board three years; supervisor and member of assembly for 1885 and 1886. In 1888 he was elected to the state senate, receiving 5,618 votes, against 3,582 votes, for Peter Werner, republican, and 156 votes, for D. J. Miller, prohibitionist.

Third District.

Racine county. Population, 1885—35,388.

HENRY ALLEN COOPER (Rep.), of Racine, Wisconsin, was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin; received a common school and collegiate education; graduated at Northwestern University in 1873, and from Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1875; is by profession a lawyer; resided in Chicago from 1873 to 1879, otherwise has always made Wisconsin his home; began practice of his profession at Burlington, in 1879; in 1880 was elected district attorney of Racine county, and was re-elected without opposition in 1882 and 1884; was a delegate to the national republican convention of 1884; member of board of education of Racine, 1888-9, and was elected state senator in 1886, receiving 3,334 votes against 2,030 votes for Thomas Graham, people's candidate, and 508 votes for J. P. Corse, prohibitionist.

Fourth District.

First, Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth and Eighteenth wards of Milwaukee. Population, 1885—34,423.

JOHN J. KEMPF (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in the town of Granville, near Good Hope, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, in 1857; received a common school and commercial education; settled in Milwaukee in 1871, and has been engaged in the boot and shoe business since 1878; was elected alderman from the Sixth ward for one term; and state senator for four years in 1888, receiving 5,262 votes against 3,631 votes for August Rebhahn, democrat, 1,301 votes for Theodore Fritz, labor, and 22 votes for Bierney Hand, prohibitionist.

Fifth District.

Second, Fourth, Seventh, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards of the city of Milwaukee. Population, 1885 — 49,259.

THEODORE FRITZ (Peo.), of 573 3d street, Milwaukee, was born at Falkenburg, Prussia, August 27, 1851; was educated at the public and private schools in Milwaukee, and is by occupation a grocer; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled in Milwaukee the same year; was elected on May 2, 1882, to represent the sixth ward in the common council for the unexpired term of Henry Smith, resigned, and was re-elected the following spring (1883) for the full term, serving his ward as an alderman four year; was nominated and elected state senator for the Fifth district by the people's party in 1888, receiving 5,612 votes, against 4,322 votes for Fred. Isenring, republican, and 2,939 votes for Garrett Dunck, democrat, and 52 votes for F. W. Wallace, prohibitionist.

Sixth District.

Fifth, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Fourteenth wards, city of Milwaukee. Population, 1885 — 58,332.

HERMAN KROEGER (U. L.), of Milwaukee, was born in Coesfeldt, Westphalia, Prussia, December 16, 1831; received a common school education at Coesfeldt, and is by occupation a dry goods merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled in Milwaukee, where he has since resided; was alderman for the Fifth ward for the years 1858 and 1859; was elected to the state senate in 1888 for four years, receiving 6,864 votes against 5,070 for A. W. Hill, republican.

Seventh District.

The Tenth and Seventeenth wards of Milwaukee, and towns of Franklin, Granville, Greenfield, Lake, Milwaukee, Oak Creek and Wauwatosa. Population, 1885 — 42,153.

CHRISTIAN WIDULE (Rep.), of 630 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, was born in the village of Tarnowitz, Province of Silesia, Prussia, July 19, 1845; received a common school education and is by profession a druggist; entered the drug business as an apprentice in 1859; established in business in 1868, and is at present senior member of the drug firm of Widule and Conrath; came to Wisconsin in 1849 with his parents and settled in the second ward of the city of Milwaukee, and has resided there ever since, except two years (1867 and part of 1868) spent in Missouri; was member of assembly in 1879, being the first straight republican member ever elected in the district; was elected state senator in 1886 for four years, receiving 3,366 votes against 2,718 votes for George Abert, democrat, 2,348 votes for M. J. Malloy, people's, and 83 votes for E. W. Drake, prohibitionist.

Eighth District.

Kenosha and Walworth counties. Population, 1885 — 41,939.

JAMES C. REYNOLDS (Rep.), of Lake Geneva, was born in Exeter, Green county, Wis., July 17, 1849; received a common school and partial collegiate education at Beloit and Racine colleges; is by profession a physician, in practice since 1870, having graduated at Rush Medical college, Chicago, and Bellevue Medical college, New York; has always resided in Wisconsin with the exception of five years—1870 to 1875—in Dakota; has been a member of the village board of Lake Geneva several times; has held no other public office; was elected member of assembly for 1885 and re-elected in 1886, receiving 1,548 votes, against 607 votes for P. H. Moore, democrat, and 369 votes for S. C. Ford, prohibitionist; was chairman of the committee on Railroads in the 38th assembly; elected to the state senate in 1888 for four years, receiving 6,070 votes, against 3,686 votes for James M. Kellogg, democrat, and 751 votes for Joseph Collie, prohibitionist.

Ninth District.

Green Lake, Portage and Waushara counties and the towns of Spencer, Day, Bergen, Brighton, Eau Plaine, Cleveland, Mosinee, Hall, Wien, Marathon, Holton, Johnson, Reitbrock and Halsey, and the village of Marathon in Marathon county. Population, 1885—66,786.

GEORGE FITCH (Rep.), of Berlin, Green Lake county, Wisconsin, was born at Glen Falls, Warren county, N. Y., November 3, 1848; was educated in district school at Norwalk, Connecticut, and is by occupation a horticulturalist and lumberman; resided in New York city from 1860 to 1871, and Norwalk, Connecticut, from 1855 to 1866; came to Wisconsin in 1871, and settled at Berlin; was elected mayor of Berlin, April, 1885, for two years; was elected senator for the ninth district in 1886, for four years, receiving 5,275 votes against 3,434 votes for J. J. Wood, Jr., democrat, and 583 votes for Albert A. Daniels, prohibitionist.

Tenth District.

Pierce and St. Croix counties. Population, 1885—42,024.

HORACE A. TAYLOR (Rep.), of Hudson, St. Croix county, was born in Norfolk, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., May 24, 1837; was educated at Madrid, N. Y., and received a common school and academical education; is at present engaged in the occupations of printing, dealing in real estate, lumbering and banking; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at River Falls; was in Europe in 1878, and during the years 1881, 1882 and 1883; was state timber agent under Governors Ludington and Smith, from 1876 to 1881; was United States Consul at Marseilles, France, under President Garfield, appointed May, 1881, and resigned April, 1883; was chairman of the republican state central committee from May, 1884 to May, 1888—two terms; was elected state senator for four years in 1888, receiving 4,638 votes, against 3,276 votes, for John D. Putnam, democrat, and 562 votes for Henry Kane, prohibitionist.

Eleventh District.

Ashland, Florence, Forest, Oneida, Langlade, Lincoln, Price and Taylor counties. Population, 1885—30,761.

GEORGE F. MERRILL (Rep.), of Ashland, Wis., was born in Burnett, Dodge county, Wisconsin, February 17, 1847; attended the academy at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and graduated from the State University in 1872, taking the classical course; is by profession a lawyer; resided at Depere, Wisconsin, from 1873 to 1883; never held office except as member of school board, in 1886; was elected state senator for the eleventh senate district in 1886, receiving 6,884 votes, against 6,760 votes for John Edwards, democrat, and 18 votes for A. Stephenson, people's; was chairman of the committee on Assessment and Collection of Taxes in the 38th session.

Twelfth District.

Greene and La Fayette counties. Population, 1885—43,538.

PHINEAS J. CLAWSON (Rep.), of Monroe, Green county, was born at Cumberland, Green County, Penn., in 1839. Came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled at Waukesha; in 1865, he moved to Green county, where he has since resided; attended school at Waukesha and graduated in 1863, from the State University at Madison; was clerk of circuit court of Greene county, two years and district attorney of the same county, eight years; enlisted in the 20th Wis. Inf., June 2, 1862; promoted to 1st Lieut. of Company A; wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., and promoted on field; was at Seige of Vicksburg, and battle of Atchafalaya, Ark., Fort Morgan, Yazoo, Franklin Creek and Spanish Fort; was elected to the senate in 1888, receiving 4,909 votes, against 4,716 votes for H. H. Gray, democrat, 645 votes for J. F. Carl, prohibitionist and 181 votes for C. W. D. Leonard, union labor.

Thirteenth District.

Dodge county. Population, 1885—46,333.

CHARLES A. PETTIBONE (Ind.), of Juneau, Dodge county, Wisconsin, was born in the town of Hartsville, Steuben county, New York, May 26, 1841; received a common school and partial collegiate education at Wayland and Lawrence universties; is by profession an editor; came to Wisconsin in 1850 and settled in the town of Beaver Dam, Dodge county;

published the New London News, at New London, in 1874, and The Telephone, at Mayville, in 1877; enlisted Aug. 15, 1861, in Co. C, 1st Wis. Cavalry; served as private, second lieutenant and captain; acted as A. A. Q. M. of brigade and first division cavalry department of Cumberland; took part in most of the engagements in which the regiment participated; was mustered out of service March 7, 1865; was elected state senator for the thirteenth district in 1886, for four years, receiving 4,621 votes, against 3,722 votes for Jacob Beldon, and 337 votes for O. H. Crowl, prohibitionist; was chairman on the committee on Printing in the 38th session.

Fourteenth District.

Juneau and Sauk counties. Population, 1885—46,333.

FRANK AVERY (Rep.), of Baraboo, Wis., was born in Tenderten, Kent, England, November 17, 1830; received an academic education; is a manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes; emigrated to America in 1853 and settled at Syracuse, N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in April, 1856, and settled at Baraboo, where he has ever since resided; in 1876 was elected president of the village of Baraboo, and for the years 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, was elected supervisor for the first ward of the city; was elected a member of the assembly for 1887. Elected to the state senate in 1888, receiving 5,498 votes against 4,286 votes for Job N. Grant, democrat; 729 votes for John Steele, prohibitionist, and 4 votes for John Babcock.

Fifteenth District.

Counties of Kewaunee and Manitowoc. Population, 1885—55,970.

WILLIAM F. NASH (dem.), of Two Rivers, Manitowoc county, was born in the town of Shelby, Orleans county, N. Y., February 22, 1847; took a select course at Lawrence University, at Appleton; is an editor and publisher; came to Wisconsin in 1852 with his parents and settled in Rock county, near Janesville, which was his home until 1874, when he moved to Manitowoc county; served in the Union army as a private; was elected to the assembly in 1878 without opposition; and to the state senate in 1888, receiving 4,186 votes against 2,737 votes for C. F. Smalley, democrat, and 128 votes for Henry Goedgen, union labor.

Sixteenth District.

Crawford and Grant counties. Population, 1885—53,458.

EDWARD I. KIDD (Rep.), of Millville, was born in Millville, May 10, 1845, and has resided there ever since; received a common school and partial academic education; is engaged in milling; he enlisted August 9, 1862, at the age of seventeen, in Company C, Twenty-fifth regiment, Wisconsin infantry, and was in all the battles and marches of the regiment, including the march to the Northwestern frontier against the Indians, the Vicksburg campaign, the Meridian expedition, the Atlanta campaign, "the march to the sea," and through the Carolinas to Washington; he has held various local offices, and has been a member of the county board since 1871, with the exception of one year; was elected assemblyman for 1881 and 1882, and was re-elected for 1883; was elected state senator in 1884, receiving 4,215 votes against 3,257 votes for T. L. Cleary, democrat, and 332 for E. Carrington, prohibitionist; was chairman of the Joint Committee on Claims in the 38th session; was re-elected in 1888, receiving 6,079 votes against 4,974 votes for H. D. York, democrat, and 532 votes for C. T. Cory, prohibitionist.

Seventeenth District.

Rock county. Population, 1885—42,620.

ALLEN PERRY LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Janesville, Wis., was born in Wayne, Maine, March 20, 1825; was educated in common schools and at Wesleyn Seminary, in Maine, and is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1850 and settled at Janesville; resided at Beloit 1852 and 1853; was mayor of Janesville 1881-82; member of assembly in 1879; was elected senator for the seventeenth senate district in 1886 for four years, receiving 5,249 votes against 2,295 votes for Thomas Hutson, democrat, and 784 votes for William A. Lawrence, prohibitionist.

Eighteenth District.

The towns of Alto, Byron, Eldorado, Empire, Fond du Lac, Friendship, Lamartine, Metomen, Oakfield, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Waupun, north ward of the city of Waupun, and the cities of Fond du Lac and Ripon, in the county of Fond du Lac. Population, 1885—34,172.

SAMUEL B. STANCHFIELD (Rep.), of Fond du Lac, was born in Leeds, Androscoggin county, Maine, March 17, 1837; received a common school education in Maine, and is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Fond du Lac; was town clerk from 1874 to 1878; chairman of the county board for the years 1887 and 1888; president of the town insurance company from 1878 to 1884, since that time secretary and treasurer of the same company; president of the Fond du Lac County Agricultural Society two years; president of the Wisconsin Central Stock Growers and Industrial Association for 1887, 1888, and elected for 1889; was elected to the assembly for the years 1885 and 1886. In 1888, he was elected state senator for four years, receiving 3,829 votes against 3,011 votes for James Fenelon, democrat, 267 votes for G. C. Hill, prohibitionist, and 79 votes for C. F. Graves, labor.

Nineteenth Disrtict.

Winnebago county, except town and city of Menasha. Population, 1885—45,871.

GEORGE H. BUCKSTAFF (Rep.), of Oshkosh, was born in the parish of Dumbarton, Charlotte county, New Brunswick, March 8, 1837; had a common school education; is a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Oshkosh; enlisted in 1861 in Co. A., First Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, and served three years; was wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, and was discharged October 11, 1864; was a member of the county board in 1878 and 1879; was elected to the assembly for 1881, and was re-elected for 1882; was elected to the state senate in 1886, receiving 4,179 votes against 3,957 votes for D. R. Beau, democrat and people's, and 583 for W. W. Race, prohibitionist; was chairman of the committee on Privileges and Elections, in the 38th session, and chairman of the committee on Insurance, Banks and Banking.

Twentieth District.

The county of Sheboygan, and the towns of Ashford, Auburn, Calumet, Eden, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola and Taycheedah, in the county of Fond du Lac. Population, 1885—51,250.

MAJOR C. MEAD, (Dem.), of Plymouth, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, was born in the town of Lyndon, Sheboygan county, Wis., June 26, 1858; received a common and high school education; graduated in the law department of the State University in the class of 1881; is by profession a lawyer; has always resided in Sheboygan county; never held any public office before; was elected to the state senate in 1888, receiving 6,249 votes, against 3,874 for Asa Carpenter, republican.

Twenty-first District.

Shawano and Waupaca counties, and towns of Texas, Easton, Wausau, Weston, Norrie, Pike Lake, Kronenweth, Knowlton and city of Wausau, in Marathon county. Population, 1885—55,404.

JOHN E. LEAHY (Rep.), of Wausau, Wisconsin, was born at Dover, New Hampshire, February 15, 1842; was educated in a log school house in Portland, Dodge county, Wisconsin, and spent part of four years at the State University, but did not graduate; left the university and went into the army in 1863; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled in Dodge county; lived there until he moved to Wausau; was first lieutenant of company C, 35th Wisconsin Vol. Infantry, and commanded the company during its whole term of service; was engaged in several skirmishes in Louisiana and Arkansas and took part in the seige and capture of Mobile, Alabama, and its surrounding forts; was a member of the city council three years in succession, 1879-80-81, and mayor of the city three terms in succession; was a member of the city school board six years; was elected member of assembly for Marathon county in 1882; was elected to the state senate in 1886, for four years, receiving 6,766 votes against 5,248 votes for J. H. Woodnorth, democrat; was chairman of the committee on Manufacturing and Commerce in the 38th session.

Twenty-second District.

Outagamie county and the city and town of Menasha in the county of Winnebago. Population, 1885—40,088.

WILLIAM KENNEDY (Dem.), of Appleton, Outagamie county, was born in county Limerick, Ireland, January 1, 1844; received a common school and partial collegiate education; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1857, settling at Whitewater, where he remained until 1863, when he removed to Janesville, and thence in 1871 to Appleton, where he has continued to reside; was district attorney of Outagamie county twelve years, or from 1872 to January 1, 1885; was elected state senator in 1884, receiving 8,488 votes against 4,291 for Oscar Thilmany, republican, and 63 for E. D. Kanouse, prohibitionist.

Twenty-third District.

Jefferson county and the towns of Delafield, Eagle, Genesee, Merton, Mukwonago, Ottawa, Oconomowoc, Summit and Vernon, and the city of Oconomowoc in Waukesha county. Population, 1885—48,617.

WALTER S. GREENE (Dem.), of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, was born at Salisbury, Herkimer county, New York, March 23, 1834; passed a partial collegiate course at Madison University and Beloit College, and is by occupation a manufacturer; came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled at Milford, Wisconsin; resided at Prairie du Chien in 1853 and 1854; returned to Milford in 1854, and resided there until 1883; moved to Fort Atkinson, May, 1883; has been chairman of town board 1876, '77, '78, '80, '82, '83, '85 and '86; chairman of the county board 1882, '83, '85 and '86; member of assembly in 1862; county treasurer 1863 and 1864; senator 1873, '74; was one of the judges from this state to the Centennial Exposition in 1876; was elected state senator for the twenty-third district in 1886, receiving 3,601 votes against 2,464 for J. W. Ostrander, republican, and 260 votes for Geo. W. Jenkins, prohibitionist.

Twenty-fourth District.

The counties of Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Polk, Sawyer and Washburn. Population, 1885—41,321.

CHARLES SIMEON TAYLOR (Rep.), of Barron, Barron county, was born in Geneva, Walworth county, Wisconsin, October 13, 1851; was educated at the State University and Whitewater Normal School, graduating from the latter in 1875, and from the law department of the university in 1876; is by profession a lawyer, and editor of the Barron county *Shield;* he established and is president of the Barron Woolen Mills Co.; settled in Barron county in 1876, and was soon afterwards appointed district attorney for that county by Gov. Ludington, to which position he was re-elected three times in succession; has held various local offices: was elected to the assembly for 1885 and 1886 and re-elected in 1886 for 1887 and 1888; was elected to the state senate in 1888 for four years, receiving 6,606 votes to 4,706 votes for Malcom Dobie, democrat, and 958 votes for I. Grettum, prohibitionist.

Twenty-fifth District.

Clark and Eau Claire counties. Population, 1885—50,212.

WILLIAM A. RUST (Rep.), of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, was born at Newport, Michigan, May 3, 1846; received a common school education at Newport, and is by occupation a lumberman: came to Wisconsin in 1871, and settled at Eau Claire, Wisconsin; when a lad he went to Saginaw, Mich., and from there to Eau Claire; he is of Scotch-Irish parentage; attended school in the winters and worked on a farm in the summers; when old enough he worked at lumbering in the woods, and in saw mills in Michigan, and has followed the business constantly ever since; is secretary of the Eau Claire Lumber Co., which position he has held ten years; was elected senator for the twenty-fifth senate district in 1886, receiving 6,203 votes against 1,108 votes for W. A. McKillop, prohibitionist.

Twenty-sixth District.

Dane county. Population, 1885—58,400.

WILLETT S. MAIN (Rep.), of Madison, Dane county, was born at Edmoston, Otsego county, N. Y., August 15, 1828; removed to Clarksville, Allegany county, N. Y., in early life, where he received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Prairieville, now Waukesha, and in February, 1847, he settled at Madison, where he has since resided; held the office of sheriff of Dane county in 1853–4, and again in 1863–4, also in 1867–8; was under sheriff of said county three terms between 1861 and 1871; was elected state senator in 1888, receiving 6,837 votes against 6,507 votes for Michael Johnson, democrat, and 967 votes for D. W. North, prohibitionist.

Twenty-seventh District.

Adams, Columbia and Marquette counties. Population, 1885—46,263.

LEVI ELWIN POND (Rep), of Westfield, Marquette county, was born at Addison, Steuben county, New York, March 8, 1833; was educated in the common school in Addison, and at Union Academy, Tioga county, Pennsylvania; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled in the town of Springfield, Marquette county, on a farm; lived in Oshkosh from the autumn of 1866 until the spring of 1876; was town superintendent of schools and town clerk of Springfield prior to 1861, and justice of the peace in the town of Westfield in 1884; enlisted in Co. E, 7th Wis. Vols., May 22, 1861, as private; elected 1st sergeant at the organization of said company; promoted to 2nd lieut., March 10, 1862, with rank from January 20, 1862, and commissioned captain, February 27, 1863, with rank from December 22, 1862; participated in the battles of Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fitzhugh's Crossing, Chancellorsville, Mine Run, Wilderness and Petersburg; was seriously wounded at Gettysburg, and twice wounded at Petersburg; resigned in consequence of disability from wounds, December 30, 1864; was elected state senator for four years, receiving 4,845 votes, against 3,501 votes for E. S. Baker, democrat. In the 38th session he was on the joint committee on Claims, committee on Military Affairs, and special committee of Fish and Game; in the 39th session was chairman of joint committee on Charitable and Penal Institutions.

Twenty-eighth District.

Iowa and Richland counties. Population, 1885—48,173.

ROBERT LUCAS JOINER (Rep.), of Wyoming, Iowa county, was born at Williamsport, Indiana, November 6, 1841; was educated at Royalton, Vermont, and Richland City, in an academic course; is by profession a surveyor and farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Wyoming; was county surveyor eight years; was elected to the state senate in 1888 for four years, receiving 4,846 votes against 4,117 votes for J. R. L. McCollum, democrat, and 737 votes for C. W. Briggs, prohibitionist.

Twenty-ninth District.

Buffalo, Trempealeau and Pepin counties. Population, 1885—42,567.

JOHN W. DE GROFF (Rep.), of Alma, Buffalo county, was born in Mentz, Cayuga Co., New York, October 12, 1843; received a common school education; is by profession an editor and publisher; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1845, settling at Juneau, Dodge county; removed to Durand, Pepin county, in 1858, and moved to Alma in 1866; was county clerk of Buffalo county from 1866 to 1873, inclusive, and clerk of the circuit court from 1876 to 1887, inclusive; chairman of the county board in 1876; president of the village of Alma in 1876; mayor of the city of Alma, 1887–8; assistant chief clerk of the senate in 1878, and assistant chief clerk of the assembly in 1882 and 1885. Enlisted August 4, 1862, in Co. G, 25th Regt. of Wis. Vols. for three years; participated in the battles of the Georgia campaign, and marched with Sherman's army to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Washington. Was elected member of assembly in 1879, and to the state senate in 1886, receiving 3,349 votes against 1,947 votes for M. W. McDonnell, independent democrat, and 345 votes for A. Tibbetts, prohibitionist; was a member of the committee on Judiciary, and chairman of the committee on Enrolled Bills in the 38th session, and a member of the committee on Finance Banks and Insurance, and Military Affairs, and chairman of the committee on Enrolled Bills in the 39th session.

Thirtieth District.

Chippewa and Dunn counties. Population, 1885—47,086.

WILLIAM MILLER (Rep.), of Rusk, Dunn county, was born in Ireland of Scotch parentage, October 5, 1839; received a common school education, and is by occupation a lumberman and farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Sussex, Waukesha county, Wis.; resided in Eau Claire from 1858 to 1866; was president of the Dunn County Agricultural Society in 1855 and 1856; was elected member of assembly in 1886, and to the state senate in 1888 for four years, receiving 4,914 votes, against 4,092 votes for Wm. H. Smith, democrat, and 561 for D. D. McPherson, prohibitionist.

Thirty-first District.

La Crosse county. Population, 1885—34,791.

THOMAS ALFRED DYSON (Rep.), of La Crosse, Wis., was born in Milwaukee, Wis., December 13, 1851, and was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee; is by profession a lawyer; has lived in Wisconsin since his birth, excepting 1866 and 1867, when he lived in Chicago, Ill.; was official stenographer of the 6th judicial circuit of Wisconsin from 1870 to 1881; has acted as legislative correspondent of the La Crosse Republican and Leader during the sessions of the legislature from 1873 to 1881; was nominated and elected by the republicans, state senator for the 31st senate district in 1886, for four years, receiving 2,558 votes against 1,433 votes for John J. Cole, democrat, 1,888 votes for D. F. Powell, people's, and 276 votes for O. M. Mitchell, prohibitionist; was chairman of the committee on Charitable and Penal Institutions, in the 38th session; was appointed by Gov. Rusk, county judge of La Crosse county, August 23, 1887, to fill a vacancy. Is president *pro tem.* of the senate. His term expires January 1, 1890.

Thirty-second District.

Counties of Jackson, Monroe, Wood. Population, 1885—53,809.

HUGH H. PRICE (Rep.), of Black River Falls, Jackson County, was born in 1859, in the village of Black River Falls. He is by occupation a lumberman, farmer and miller. He was educated in the Union High school of his native town, and at the Wisconsin State University. He has been a member of the city council of Black River Falls, of the county board of Jackson county, secretary of the Jackson County Agricultural Society in 1885, and since he left the University has had charge of an extensive logging business, which employs about 600 men annually. He was elected to fill the vacancy in the 49th congress, made by the death of his father, the Hon. Wm. T. Price, receiving 12,238 votes, against 5,209 votes for James Bardon, democrat. In 1888 was elected to the state senate for four years, receiving 6,662 votes against 5,123 votes for John F. Richards, democrat, and 489 votes for D. L. Hubbard, prohibitionist.

Thirty-third District.

Ozaukee and Washington counties, and towns of Brookfield, Lisbon, Menominee, Muskego, New Berlin, Pewaukee and Waukesha, and village of Waukesha, in Waukesha county. Population, 1885—55,580.

PETER LOCHEN (Dem.), of Newburg, Washington county, was born in Rhine Province, Prussia, June 27, 1840; received a common school education in Europe, and is by occupation a carpenter and farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1860 and settled near Newburg, in the town of Trenton, Washington county, Wisconsin; was elected town treasurer in the years 1869, '70, '79 and '80; side supervisor in 1872, assessor in 1878, and chairman of town board from the year 1881 to 1886, and justice of the peace since 1877; chairman of the Washington county building committee in 1886, when said county erected a new jail and county poor-house, and superintended the erection of the poor-house; was elected state senator for the thirty-third district in 1886 for four years, receiving 6,896 votes, against 1 vote for D. W. Jackson, democrat.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

CHARLES E. BROSS, chief clerk of the senate, of Madison, Wis., was born at Shohola, Pike county, Penn., December 18, 1838; received a common school education; is manager of Western Union Telegraph Company and Wisconsin Telephone Company at Madison; came to Wisconsin in 1861, and to Madison in 1862, as manager of the Northwestern Telegraph Company's office; was appointed agent of the Merchants' Union Express Company in 1865, and was agent for the American and United States Express Companies; has been connected with the daily press of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul in the capacity of legislative reporter; was elected chief clerk of the Wisconsin senate during the session of 1878, to succeed Hon. A. J. Turner, who was appointed railroad commissioner; was elected chief clerk in 1879, '80, '81, '82, '85 and '87 and 1889, receiving 27 votes, against 6 votes for John P. Hume. He is a republican.

THOMAS JEFFERSON GEORGE, of Menomonie, Dunn county, was born in Newton Falls, Trumbull county, Ohio, November 18, 1842; he received a common school education, and is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled at Racine; in 1853 he moved to New Lisbon, and at the close of the war, 1866, settled in what is now the town of Sheridan, Dunn county; was chairman of the town of Sheridan for six years prior to 1874, at which time he was elected sheriff of Dunn county and was re-elected sheriff in 1876 and served until January, 1879; was a private in Co. D, 4th Wis., captain of the Wisconsin National Guard from 1876 to 1883; major 3d infantry, W. N. G., from 1883, which rank he now holds. He was elected sergant at-arms of the senate in 1887, and again in 1889, receiving 27 votes against 6 votes for W. P. Rix. He is a republican.

ASSEMBLY.

The assembly consists of 100 members, who are chosen biennially by districts, and who receive a compensation of $500 for their term of office. The speaker is chosen by the members and receives $500 for his services.

The assembly contains 71 republicans and 29 democrats.

Speaker.

THOMAS B. MILLS.

Adams and Marquette Counties.

Population, 1885—16,408.

JOHN W. GUNNING (Rep.), of Friendship, Adams county, was born in Rochester, N. Y., May 1, 1847; received a common school education, and is a mechanic, but for many years has been engaged in the abstract, loan, real estate and insurance business; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled in Walworth county; removed to Adams county in 1870, where he has since resided; was town clerk from 1873 to 1878, register of deeds from January, 1879, to January, 1890; enlisted at the age of sixteen years in the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry and served two years and five months as bugler, and chief bugler of the regiment; elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 2,230 votes against 1,437 votes for P. C. Nugent, democrat.

Ashland, Price, Oneida, Forest and Florence Counties.

Population, 1885—12,157.

PETER HENRY LEONARD (Rep.), of Fifield, Price county, was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, January 12, 1861, and graduated from the High School at Fox Lake, Wisconsin; is engaged in the mercantile and lumbering business; was county treasurer of Price county in 1884; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 5,067 votes against 4,200 votes for T. F. Mackmiller, democrat.

Barron County.

Population, 1885—13,596.

CHARLES WILLIAM MOORE (Rep.), of Chetek, Barron county, was born in Hillsdale, Mich., November 3, 1842; received a common school education and is by occupation a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Lodi, Columbia county; went to Menomonie in September, 1864; from December, 1867 to January, 1877, lived at Dunnville; in 1877 and 1878 lived in Menomonie; has lived in Chetek since 1879; was treasurer of the town of Dunn, Dunn county, several years; sheriff of Dunn county, 1877 to 1879; chairman of the board of supervisors of Chetek several years; chairman of the county board of supervisors of Barron county, 1887, 1888; was a private in Co. H, Second Wisconsin Infantry and participated in the battles of First Bull Run, Gainesville, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the Wilderness; came home with the regiment in June, 1864, and was mustered out at Madison, Wis.; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 1,802 votes against 845 votes for L. Q. Olcott, democrat, and 308 votes for G. A. Taylor, prohibitionist.

Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Washburn and Sawyer Counties.

Population, 1885—14,844.

LEWIS HENRY MEAD, (Rep.) of Shell Lake, Washburn county, was born at Marshall, Dane county, Wis., September 26, 1853; received a common school education; took a course in law at Madison and was admitted to the bar after examination; is by profession a lawyer; was appointed county judge of Washburn county, June 11, 1883, and elected to the same office in the spring of 1885, which position he still holds. Taught school in Dane, Jefferson, Dodge and Columbia counties for about six years; has been director of the school board since 1884; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 4,241 votes, against 2,178 votes for H. H. Grace, democrat, and 292 votes for James McKay, prohibitionist.

Brown County.

First District—The city of Green Bay, the city of Fort Howard, and the towns of Pittsfield, Suamico, Howard, Preble, Humboldt, Green Bay and Scott, of the county of Brown. Population, 1885—18,727.

ALBERT LEWIS GRAY (Dem.), of Fort Howard, was born in London, Canada, January 29, 1846; received a common school education; is a dry goods merchant by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Green Bay, removing to Fort Howard two years later; has been a member of the county board for twenty years, member of city council, member of school board, city treasurer, chief of fire department, and mayor in 1881, '82, '83, '86, '87 and '88, was delegate to the National Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1884; was member of assembly in 1879, and also for 1882 and 1885, '86; in 1887, elected president of County Board of Trustees for insane asylum, and in 1888, elected member of assembly, receiving 1,586 votes against 1,582 votes for Andrew E. Elmore, republican, and 80 votes for Robert Henderson, prohibitionist.

Second District—The towns of Ashwaubenon, Allouez, Bellevue, Depere, Eaton, Lawrence, Rockland, Glenmore, New Denmark, Wrightstown, Morrison, Holland and the cities of Depere and West Depere. Population, 1885—18,192.

ROBERT J. McGEEHAN (Dem.), of Depere, Brown county, was born in Canada, August 26, 1854; received a common school education, and is by occupation a dealer in agricultural implements; came to Wisconsin in 1870 and settled at Depere; was alderman of the city of Depere in 1883, 1884, 1885, and member of the county board of supervisors of Brown county for 1887 and 1888, and member of the board of trustees for chronic insane of the county; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 2,014 votes against 1,080 votes for Charles Prust, republican, and 40 votes for S. M. Voight, union labor.

Buffalo County.

Population, 1885—18,012.

JOHN W. WHELAN (Rep.), of Mondovi, Buffalo, county, was born in Wisconsin, November 1, 1845; received a common school and collegiate education; graduated from the scientific department of the State University in 1871; admitted to the bar at Eau Claire in 1876, and is by occupation and profession, a farmer and lawyer; has been president of the

Buffalo County Agricultural Society since 1884, and chairman of the town board of Mondovi since spring of 1888; elected member of the assembiy in 1888, receiving 1,694 votes against 1,393 votes for Henry Bechman, democrat, and 83 votes for Hon. Orlando Brown, prohibitionist.

Calumet County.

Population, 1885—17,667.

WILLIAM V. McMULLEN (Dem.), of Brillion, Calumet county, was born in Pictou, Ontario, May 29, 1845; received a common school education, and is by occupation a real estate dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Brillion; has been justice of the peace twenty years, member of school board twelve years, town chairman five years, and member of the county board of supervisors from 1880 to 1886; village president in 1885, which position he still holds; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 1,833 votes against 1,107 votes for Peter Reuter, republican, 33 votes for Riley Bishop, union labor, and 47 votes for D. J. Miller, prohibitionist.

Chippewa County.

Population, 1885—25,135.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MILLARD (Rep.), of Chippewa Falls, Wis., was born in Baraboo, Wis., May 5, 1850; received a common school education and is by occupation a lumberman, manufacturer and florist; lived with his father in Minnesota from 1852 to 1858; then moved to Menomonie, Wis., and lived there until 1861, when he moved to Chippewa Falls in 1861 where he has since resided; has been a member of the city council and county board since April, 1886. Mr. Millard commenced life poor and has worked his way up to his present position of influence and affluence by the exercise of untiring energy. In his younger days he worked in the woods and run logging camps, etc., until he began business for himself; he now owns a controlling interest in the Chippewa Falls Woolen and Linen Mills; owns a large amount of real estate in the city; has a fine residence and numerous fine green houses; during the past campaign he was chairman of the republican club; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 2,662 votes against 2,538 for Robert Patten, democrat, and 254 votes for John Bates, prohibitionist.

Clark County.

Population, 1885—15,423.

MERRITT CLARKE RING (Rep.), of Neillsville, Clark county, was born in Milton, Rock county, Wisconsin, October 30, 1850; was educated at the Sparta high school and graduated from the Wisconsin law school in 1873; is by profession a lawyer and a dealer in real estate and pine lands; has always lived in the state—at Cooksville, Rock county, until 1856, from 1857 until November 7, 1874, at Sparta, and since that time at Neillsville; was elected to the state senate in 1884 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. M. Webb, and represented the eleventh senate district from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1887; was elected member of assembly in 1888, receiving 2,135 votes against 1,452 for Richard Dewhurst, democrat, and 129 votes for H. W. Deming, prohibitionist.

Columbia County.

First District—The towns of Caledonia, Fort Winnebago, Lewiston, Marcellon, Newport, Pacific, Randolph, Scott, Springvale and the city of Portage, and the west ward of the village of Randolph, in the county of Columbia. Population, 1885—15,243.

CHRISTIAN FRIEDERICH MOHR (Rep.), is member of the firm of Prentice & Mohr, of Portage, dealers in lumber, coal, lime, salt, etc.; being born in the village of Kleinschmalkalden, Kreis Thueringen, Germany, in the year 1845, on the 31st day of December; came with his parents to Erie county, N. Y., in the spring of 1853, removing to Columbia county, Wisconsin, in April, 1857, residing in the town of Caledonia until the year 1881, with the exception of two years when he lived in the town of Greenfield, Sauk county; acquiring, by hard knocks, sufficient education in the country schools to enable him to enter the high school at Portage, where he fitted himself for a teacher, and taught school for six years in Columbia and Sauk counties; was town clerk and justice of the peace in Greenfield, Sauk county, and town clerk and chairman of the town of Caledonia, in Columbia county; was elected member of assembly in 1880, for session of 1887, and re-elected in 1888, receiving 1,694 votes against, 453 for R. C. Falconer, democrat, and 134 votes for Edward L. Williams, prohibitionist; was chairman of the committee on State Lands in the 38th assembly.

Second District—The towns of Arlington, Columbus, Dekorra, Fountain, Prairie, Hampden, Leeds, Lowville, Lodi, Otsego, West Point, Wyocena and the city of Columbus. Population, 1885—14,612.

THEODORE HENTON (Rep.), of Otsego, Columbia county, was born at Harbor Creek, Erie county, Penn., April 21, 1836; received a common school education at Harbor Creek; afterwards pursued his studies alone until the age of 24; is by occupation a farmer, and came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled at Otsego; has been a member of the school board for the past 20 years; director and secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Otsego, embracing five towns, for eight years to present date; supervisor in 1880; chairman of town board in 1887 and 1888; superintendent of the town cemetery, clerk of the Baptist church and many other minor positions; was elected member of assembly in 1888, receiving 1,684 votes against 1,342 votes for John Topp, democrat, and 228 votes for Joseph Townsend; prohibitionist.

Crawford County.

Populatian, 1885—16,181.

HUGH PORTER (Rep.), of Crawford county, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, September 23, 1843; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1854, and settled at a place then called Newport, in Columbia county, removing in 1855 to Allamakee county, Iowa, thence to his present home, in August, same year, where he has since resided; entered the service in February, 1865, as a private, in Co. F, 49th Wis. Regt. Vol. Inft.; was discharged in November following; has since been engaged in farming; has held different town offices; was elected member of assembly in 1886, and re-elected in 1888, receiving 1,829 votes against 1,569 votes for James A. Robb, democrat, and 59 votes for Thomas W. Gay, prohibitionist.

Dane County.

First District—The cities of Madison and Stoughton, and the towns of Blooming Grove, Dunn, Rutland, Dunkirk, Pleasant Springs, Albion and Madison. Population, 1885—22,897.

DAVID STEPHENS (Rep.), of Madison, Wis., was born in Kincardineshire, Scotland, July 29, 1837; received a common school education and is by occupation a brick manufacturer, contractor and farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1868 and settled at Madison, moving his residence to town of Madison in 1875; was chairman of the town board in 1887, 1888; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 2,915 votes, against 2,665 votes, for J. M. Clancy, democrat, and 408 votes, for I. W. Kanouse, prohibitionist.

Second District—Towns of Dane, Roxbury, Berry, Springfield, Westport, Middleton, Cross Plains, Verona and Fitchburg. Population, 1885—11,304.

HENRY FREDERICK WILLIAM FEHLANDT (Dem.), of Mazomanie, Dane county, Wis., was born in Picher, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Germany, December 20, 1851; was educated in Germany in the public and private schools, and is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1865, and settled in Roxbury, Dane county; was supervisor of the town of Berry 1880, 1881 and 1882; chairman of the town board in 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 1,766 votes, against 482 votes, for T. H. Bentley, republican, and 175 votes for Wm. C. Dahlk, prohibitionist.

Third District—Towns of Black Earth, Mazomanie, Vermont, Blue Mounds, Perry, Primrose, Montrose, Oregon and Springdale, and villages of Oregon and Mazomanie. Population, 1885—10,390.

PETER O. BAKER (Rep.), of Primrose, post-office address Mount Vernon, was born in Hallingdal, Norway, June 9, 1838; received a common school education, and is by occupation a farmer and carpenter. Came to Wisconsin with his mother in 1850, and settled first in the town of Pleasant Springs, Dane county; removed in 1852 to Deerfield, thence in 1855 to the town of Dunn, thence in 1861 to New Glarus, Green county, where he married November 14, of the same year, Miss Julia Johnson, a native of Norway; returned again to Dane county in the fall of 1862; resided in Montrose two years, and settled in Primrose in 1863; was first elected constable in 1867, and held various local offices, serving a number of years as town supervisor and justice of the peace; was elected chairman of the town of Primrose in 1879, and re-elected in 1880, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87 and '88; has served ten years on the committee of the county board on claims and expenditures; is one of the directors of the Primrose Fire Insurance Company, which position he has held fourteen years. Was elected member of assembly in 1888, receiving 1,282 votes against 854 for C. E. Roe, prohibitionist, and 311 for A. F. Gramm, democrat.

Fourth District—Towns of Vienna, Windsor, Burke, Bristol, York, Sun Prairie, Medina, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Christiana and village of Sun Prairie. Population, 1885—13,909.

HENRY G. KLINEFELTER (Rep.), of Nora, Dane county, was born in Marion county, Ohio, October 22, 1843; received a common school education, and attended the high school in Mukwanago, Waukesha county, one year; is by profession a farmer and tobacco buyer; came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled in Cottage Grove, Dane county; has been justice of the peace and has held various local offices. Enlisted in Co. D, seventh regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry, September, 1861, at the age of seventeen, and was discharged in September, 1865; was commissioned second lieutenant of Co. F, fifty-first regiment, also first lieutenant and quartermaster of the same regiment; participated in the battles of Rappahannock Station, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fitz Hugh's Crossing, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run and Spottsylvania. Was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 1,904 votes against 920 votes for H. O. Tealy, democrat, and 540 votes for P. N. Johnson, prohibitionist.

Dodge County.

First District—The towns of Beaver Dam, Calamus, Clyman, Elba, Emmett, Lowell, Portland, Shields, Westford, 5th and 6th wards city of Watertown, and the city of Beaver Dam, in the county of Dodge. Population, 1885—19,172.

THOMAS F. SOLON (Dem.), of Richwood, Dodge county, was born in Shields, Dodge county, Wis., June 30, 1853; received a common school and academic education; is a real estate dealer by occupation; commenced teaching school at the age of sixteen; followed the profession for seven years; was elected town clerk of Shields (at the age of twenty-one) in 1875; again in 1876; engaged in the carriage business in 1877; employed as general traveling salesman for a Cincinnati carrriage firm, in 1878; promoted to superintendent of salesmen of this state for same firm in 1879; engaged in the general merchandise business in 1880; was appointed postmaster of Richwood, Dodge county, same year; held this office when elected to the assembly; established the Posey creamery in 1884; engaged in real estate in northern Wisconsin in 1887; was elected member of assembly for 1887 and 1888, and re-elected in 1888 for two years, receiving 2,142 votes, against 1,409 votes for Ed. Kernan, republican, and 139 votes for W. W. Williams, prohibitionist.

Second District—The towns of Burnett, Chester, Fox Lake, Leroy, Lomira and Trenton, and the south ward of the city of Waupun and the east ward of the village of Randolph. Population, 1885—9,851.

JOHN STODDART (Dem.), of Fox Lake, was born at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, Scotland, March 30, 1842; received a common school education, and is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Alto, Fond du Lac county; resided in Canada, from May, 1849 until July, 1856; has been school district clerk since 1877, chairman of the town and village of Fox Lake in 1886; was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,131 votes, against 941 votes for C. E. Hooker, republican, and 49 for Ben. Sawyer, prohibitionist.

Third District—The towns of Ashippun, Herman, Hubbard, Hustisford, Lebanon, Oak Grove, Rubicon, Theresa and Williamstown. Population, 1885—17,310.

JOHN A. BARNEY (Dem.), of Mayville, Dodge county, was born in Lenox, Madison county, New York, June 14, 1840; was educated at common and private schools; studied law two years before entering the army, but never engaged in the practice; is not in active business at present; came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled at Mayville; has served as clerk and chairman of town board, and clerk and president of Mayville; appointed postmaster by President Johnson, and resigned upon Grant's election; was county superintendent of schools for the east district of Dodge county for four years ending December 31, 1874; represented Dodge county in the state senate in 1875 and 1876; clerk of the committee on war claims at Washington during the 46th congress; is now justice of the peace, alderman of the third ward of the city of Mayville, and secretary of the Dodge County Soldiers' Relief Association. He enlisted as a private in company B, Tenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers in 1861; was with that regiment in its campaign in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, participating in all the engagements until he lost an arm at the battle of Chickamauga, where he was also taken prisoner; was commissioned captain by brevet by Gov. Fairchild for meritorious services rendered at Perryville and Chickamauga. Was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 2,495 votes against 1,072 votes for D. M. Roberts, republican.

Door County.

Population, 1885—15,552.

HANS JOHNSON (Rep.), of Newport, Door county, was born in Denmark, May 3, 1846; received a common school education in Denmark, and is by occupation a merchant: came to Wisconsin in 1869 and settled in the town of Liberty Grove, in 1871; came to the United States in 1865, to Manistee, Mich., and worked as a common laborer, and in Wisconsin, up to 1881, when he started a general store; has been justice of the peace one year, viz., 1887, and school treasurer eight years, and postmaster at Newport for five years; was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,562 votes against 1,159 votes for F. J. Colignon, democrat, and 50 votes for George Walker, prohibitionist.

Dunn County.

Population, 1885—21,921.

STEWART J. BAILEY (Rep.), of Menomonie, Dunn county, was born in Miami county, Indiana, February 13, 1838; received a common school education, and is by occupation a contractor and builder; came to Wisconsin in 1868 and settled at Menomonie, and has resided there ever since; has served in the Menomonie city council from April 10, 1884, to April 10, 1886; was secretary of the Soldiers' Relief Commission for Dunn county for 1888. Served from September 10, 1861, to October 20, 1864, in Co. G, 9th Ill. Cav.; enlisted as private and promoted to sergeant and regimental color-sergeant; was with the regiment in all its raids and engagements, and was wounded in the battle of Okolona, Mississippi, February 22, 1864; has also served five years in the Wisconsin National Guards. Was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 2,260 votes, against 1,593 votes for John J. Carter, democrat, and 297 votes for Thomas Dickson, prohibitionist.

Eau Claire County.

First District—The city of Eau Claire. Population, 1885—21,668.

HOBART M. STOCKING (Rep.), of Eau Claire, was born in Canton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., April 28, 1846; was educated in the common schools and Galesville University, rounding up with a full apprenticeship in a printing office; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Elkhorn, then moved to Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1849; returned to Wisconsin in 1857 and went to Eau Claire in 1864, and in company with his brother, J. B. Stocking, assumed the proprietorship of the Eau Claire *Free Press*, and continued its publication until January 1, 1870; was captain of Co. G, 48th Regt. Wis. Vol. Inf., from March 13, 1865, until January 9, 1866, when he was mustered out with his company; was receiver of the United States Land Office at Eau Claire, Wis., from May, 1869, to June, 1873. Represented Eau Claire in the assembly in 1876, and the city of Eau Claire in 1888, receiving 1,807 votes, against 1,383 votes for W. F. Bailey, democrat; 329 votes for D. P. Simons, prohibitionist, and 112 votes for A. B. Willey, union labor.

Second District—The town of Bridge Creek, Brunswick, Clear Creek, Drammen, Fairchild, Ludington, Otter Creek, Pleasant Valley, Seymour, Union, Washington, Lincoln, and city of Augusta. Population, 1885—13,121.

GEORGE F. CALDWELL (Rep.), of the town of Otter Creek, Eau Claire county (postoffice, Augusta), was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y.; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1848, settled in the county of Walworth where he resided three or four years; after which time removed with parents to Winnebago county, near the city of Oshkosh, where he resided until the outbreak of the civil war. In November, 1863, enlisted in Company D, 32d Wis. Infantry, Col. Howe commanding, at the siege of Atlanta. In spring of 1865 was transferred to Co. D, 16th Wis. Inft., promoted to corporal, mustered out the following July. In the fall of 1865, moved to Olmstead county, Minn., where he resided two years; moved to Winona county, where he lived one year, thence to the town of Otter Creek, Eau Claire county, in February, 1868, where he has since resided. Present residence, city of Augusta. Has held various local offices; served five years as side supervisor, beginning with the year 1875; elected chairman of his town seven years, 1880, '81 '82, '83, '84, '85, '87, '88; at present president of Eau Claire County "Farmers' Alliance;" was elected member of assembly in 1888, receiving 1,265 votes against 1,049 for G. E. Bartz, democrat, and 243 for Washington Churchill, prohibitionist.

Fond du Lac County.

First District—The towns of Alto, Eldorado, Friendship, Lamartine, Metomen, Pepin, Rosendale, Springvale and Waupun, the city of Ripon, and the north ward of the city of Waupun. Population, 1885—16,551.

CHARLES F. SIMMONS (Rep.), of Ripon, Fond du Lac county, was born in the town of Nekimi, Winnebago county, March 17, 1858; received his education at the Oshkosh High School and Oshkosh Business College, and graduated at the Oshkosh Business College in 1877; is by occupation a farmer; resided in the town of Nekimi, Winnebago county, until 1880, when he went to Rosendale, Fond du Lac county, where he has ever since resided; has held various town offices; elected chairman of the town of Rosendale in 1886, and was elected without opposition in 1887 and 1888; elected to the assembly in 1888, for two years, receiving 1,884 votes against 1,389 votes for Henry De Groot, democrat, and 182 votes for Frank Collins, prohibitionist.

Second District—The towns of Byron, Empire, Fond du Lac and Oakfield, and the city of Fond du Lac. Population, 1885—17,621.

JAMES WILLIAM WATSON (Dem.), of Fond du Lac, Wis., was born in Roxburgshire, Scotland, February 14, 1849; emigrated to the United States in 1862, locating in Fond du Lac county, where he has ever since resided; received a common school education. Passed a satisfactory examination for admission to the bar as an attorney-at-law, before the state board of examiners, in August, 1888. Has held various town offices. Is at present a member of the overflow commissioners for the county of Fond du Lac; was elected clerk of the circuit and county courts of said county in 1884; was re-elected in 1886, and was elected member of the assembly in 1888, for the session of 1889, receiving 1,845 votes, against 1,803 votes for W. S. Russell, republican; 77 votes for J. F. Susan, prohibitionist, and 58 votes for C. A. Doty, union labor.

Third District—The towns of Ashford, Auburn, Calumet, Eden, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola and Taycheedah. Population, 1885—12,650.

PETER LOEHR (Dem.), of Dotyville, Fond du Lac county, was born in Thalheim, Nassau, Germany, March 7, 1831; received a common school education in Germany, and is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled in Milwaukee, and to Dotyville in 1858; was in Pennsylvania in 1853 and 1854; has held several local offices, being chairman of the town board for the years 1873, 77, 78, 81, 82, 87 and 88; was elected to the assembly in 1888, for two years, receiving 1,742 votes against 726 votes for Henry Stannard, republican, and 22 votes for G. S. Thompson, prohibitionist.

Grant County.

First District—The towns of Clifton, Ellenboro, Harrison, Hazel Green, Jameston, Lima, Paris, Platteville and Smelser. Population, 1885—12,858.

JAMES B. McCOY (Rep.), of Platteville, Wis., was born at Peoria, Ill., April 22, 1839; was educated in the common school in Illinois, and finished at Platteville in Platteville Academy; is by occupation a dealer in live stock; came to Wisconsin in 1860 and settled at Platteville; was elected sheriff of Grant county in 1874 and held that office two years; enlisted as a private August 22, 1862, in Co. E, 25th Wis. Vol. Inf., was promoted to 1st lieut. March, 1864; was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, and battles of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, and the several battles in and about Atlanta, Ga., also with Sherman on his march to the sea; was elected member of the assembly in 1886 for two years, and re-elected in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,381 votes against 1,218 votes for Arthur Doyle, democrat, and 135 votes for Nadab Eastman, prohibitionist.

Second District—The towns of Beetown, Bloomington, Cassville, Glen Haven, Lancaster, Liberty, Little Grant, Potosi and Waterloo. Population, 1885—12,732.

REUBEN B. SHOWALTER (Rep.), of Lancaster, Grant county, was born in Fayette county, Pa., June 3, 1842; received a common school education, and is by occupation a superintendent of asylum and poor house; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1849 and settled at Lancaster; removed to Richland county in 1856; back to Lancaster in 1858; to Beetown in 1859; returned to Lancaster in the spring of 1873 as overseer of the poorhouse, which position he resigned in 1883; March 15, 1885, was appointed superintendent of the Grant county insane asylum, and re-appointed overseer of the poorhouse, which position he resigned Jan. 1, 1889; enlisted as a private in Co. C, 31 Wis. Cav., participating in all the engagements and raids of the regiment during the last year of its service; was elected

member of the assembly in 1886, and re-elected in 1888, receiving 1,393 votes, against 1,239 votes, for W. J. McCoy, democrat; 92 votes, for Wm. B. Bennett, prohibitionist, and 53 votes for, Andrew Meyer, union labor.

Third District—The towns of Castle Rock, Boscobel, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Marion, Millville, Mt. Hope, Mt. Ida, Muscoda, Patch Grove, Watertown, Wingville, Woodman and Wyalusing. Population, 1885—11,667.

A. C. V. ELSTON (Rep.), of Muscoda, Grant county, was born in Unionville, Orange county, New York, September 9, 1845; received a high school and academic education and graduated from the Commercial College, Chicago, Ill., in 1865; is by profession and occupation a banker, merchant and farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Muscoda, where he has ever since resided: engaged in mercantile business in 1867 with P. B. McIntyre, and still doing banking and mercantile business under the firm name of McIntyre, Elston & Co.; was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, reciving 1,428 votes against 988 votes for Morton Eastman, democrat; 189 votes for E. Carrington, prohibitionist, and one vote for —— Cory, union labor.

Green County (South).

The towns of Cadiz, Clarno, Jefferson, Spring Grove, Jordan, Monroe, Sylvester and Decatur and the city of Monroe. Population, 1885—14,537.

PHILIP ALLEN (Rep.), of Browntown, Green county, was born in Washington township, Monroe county, Ohio, December 2, 1832; received a common school and a partial high school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin first in 1855, and after traveling over several states of the Union settled in Green county, Wisconsin, in 1857, where he has resided ever since; lived in Elkhart county, Indiana, from December, 1850, until near the close of the following year; taught common school a number of terms; has served as town superintendent of schools, town clerk, chairman of the town board of supervisors two terms; was elected member of the present assembly, receiving 1,621 votes against 1,324 votes for W. Mitchell, democrat; 231 votes for W. Atherton, prohibitionist, and 168 votes for F. Smock, labor candidate.

Green and part La Fayette Counties.

The towns of Brooklyn, Exeter, New Glarus, York, Albany, Mt. Pleasant, Washington and Adams in the county of Green, and the towns of Argyle, Wiota, Darlington, Willow Springs, Fayette and Blanchard in La Fayette county. Population, 1885—16,858.

CHARLES F. OSBORN (Rep.), of Darlington, was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, March 16, 1847; was educated in the common schools at Darlington, and by profession a lawyer; came with his father to Darlington in 1851; was county judge of La Fayette county from 1882 to 1886, and has been city attorney and mayor of Darlington; was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 2,168 votes against 1,616 votes for John Smith, democrat; 338 votes for F. Lambert, prohibitionist; 58 votes for Will C. Hodge, union labor; 86 votes for Philip Allen, and 1 vote for H. H. Gray.

Green Lake County.

Population, 1885—16,008.

E. C. SMITH (Dem.), of Markesan, was born in the town of Green Lake, Green Lake county, December 28, 1852; received a common school and business college education, and is by occupation a farmer; was clerk of the town of Green Lake in 1881-82 and 1883, and elected sheriff of Green Lake county in 1884; was elected to the assembly in 1888, for two years receiving 1,602 votes against 1,531 votes for H. B. Lowe, republican, and 125 votes for Ira E. Smith, prohibitionist.

Iowa County.

First District—The towns of Arena, Moscow, Mineral Point, Ridgeway and Waldwick, and the city of Mineral Point. Population, 1885—10,195.

NICHOLAS T. MARTIN (Rep.), of Mineral Point, was born in Mineral Point, Iowa county, Wis., September 26, 1843; received a graded city high school education, and is by occupation a hardware merchant; lived five years at Madison, from 1865 to 1870; was clerk in the state treasury department under Samuel D. Hastings one year, and also clerk in the secretary of state's office four years under T. S. Allen, secretary of state; was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,062 votes against 973 votes for George Jeuck, democrat, and 230 votes for Uriah James, prohibitionist.

Second District—The towns of Clyde, Dodgeville, Eden, Highland, Linden, Mifflin, Pulaski and Wyoming. Population, 1885—12,677.

MICHAEL JOHN BENNETT (Rep.), of Pine Knot, Iowa county, was born in the town of Clyde, Iowa county, Wis., January 8, 1860; received a common and high school education; is a farmer and school teacher by profession; was chosen town clerk of his town in 1885, and again in 1886; was elected member of the assembly for 1887 and 1888, and was re-elected in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,443 votes, against 1,283 votes for J. C. Comfort, democrat, and 203 votes for Charles Weston, prohibitionist.

Jackson County.

Population, 1885—15,902.

THOMAS B. MILLS (Rep.), of Millston, was born in the town of Manchester, Jackson county, Wisconsin, October 12, 1857; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a lumberman; was chairman of the town board from 1882 to 1884, and town treasurer in 1886; lived on a farm until 16 years of age; learned telegraphy and railway work, which he followed until 21 years old; then took the scientific course in Col. John G. McMynn's academy in Racine; graduated in June, 1881, since which time he has been engaged in the lumber and pine land business; has been chairman of the town board since 1866, and chairman of the county board of supervisors two terms; was elected member of assembly in 1884, and again in 1886, receiving 1,505 votes, against 1,162 votes for George W. Lewis, democrat, and 166 votes for F. A. Robertson, prohibitionist; was elected speaker for the thirty-eighth assembly, receiving 56 votes, against 31 votes for John Winans, 5 votes for Ben. C. Garside, 1 for John Luchsinger, 1 for Ed. Keogh and 1 for Adam Apple. Was re-elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 2,033 votes, against 1,277 votes for Jacob A. Sechler, democrat; was also elected speaker in the thirty-ninth assembly, receiving 71 votes, against 29 votes for C. R. Feld.

Jefferson County.

First Distrtct—The towns of Concord, Farmington, Ixonia, Milford, Waterloo, Watertown, the village of Waterloo, and the first, second, third, fourth and seventh wards of the city of Watertown. Population, 1885—16,694.

CARL R. FELD (Dem.), of Watertown, was born at Watertown, Wisconsin, December 14, 1858, and has always resided in the state; received a collegiate education, and was graduated from Union College of Law, of Chicago; is a lawyer by profession; has been court commissioner for Jefferson county since May, 1883, and has held no other public office of any kind until his election to the assembly in 1885; was re-elected to the assembly in 1886, and again in 1888, receiving 2,256 votes. The other parties made no nomination.

Second District—The towns of Ashland, Cold Spring, Hebron, Jefferson, Koshkonong, Lake Mills, Oakland, Palmyra, Sullivan and Sumner. Population, 1885—17,562.

MARK CURTIS (Rep.), of Hebron, Jefferson county, was born in the town of Chelsea, Orange county, Vermont, December 11, 1830; received a common school education, and is engaged in general business, came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled at Curtis Mill, town of Jefferson, Jefferson county; resided in Whitewater from 1859 to 1863, and in the town of Hebron twenty-three years; was town superintendent of schools of Hebron in 1855; town clerk fifteen years, justice of the peace twenty years, secretary of the Jefferson County Old Settlers' Society five years; was elected to the assembly in 1888, for two years, receiving 2,054 votes against 1,991 votes for S. A. Craig, democrat, and 167 votes for Robert Fargo, prohibitionist.

Juneau County.

Population, 1885—17,024.

JOSEPH WEEKS BABCOCK (Rep.), of Necedah, was born at Swanton Falls, Vermont, March 6, 1850; received a common school education, at Cedar Falls and Mount Vernon, Iowa; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1881, and settled at Necedah; resided on a farm in Butler county, Iowa, from 1856 to 1861; in Cedar Falls, Iowa, from 1861 to 1872, and in Dubuque, Iowa, from 1872 to 1881; has been chairman of the town of Necedah and president of the village of Necedah; was elected to the assembly in 1888, for two years, receiving 2,122 votes against 1,503 votes for F. Winsor, democrat, and 182 votes for W. G. Boorman, prohibitionist.

Kenosha County.

Population, 1885—14,137.

DWIGHT L. BURGESS (Rep.), of Salem, Kenosha county, was born at Brighton, Kenosha, December 19, 1841; received a common school education; also attended Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; is a farmer; spent one winter, 1864-65 in Little Rock, Arkansas; was chairman of the town board of Brighton in 1882, also in 1888; chosen president of the Kenosha County Old Settlers' Club, in 1888; also served six months in the quartermaster's employ, in Arkansas; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 1,730 votes, against 1,647 votes, for Walter J. Fox, and 89 votes, for Charles B. Gaines, prohibitionist.

Kewaunee County.

(Except towns of Franklin and Carlton.)

Population, 1885—13,786.

JOSEPH WERY (Dem.), of Darbellay, Kewaunee county, was born in Belgium, September 29, 1836; received a common school education in Belgium, and is by occupation a farmer and dealer in general merchandise; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled in Darbellay, where he has ever since resided; was member of the county board in 1869, '70, '71, '73, '74 and '75; sheriff of Kewaunee county in 1877 and '78, and town clerk and justice of the peace from 1878 to the present time; elected to assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,310 votes, against 1,001 votes, for Henry Runke, republican.

La Crosse County.

First District—The city of La Crosse. Population, 1885—21,740.

JAMES JOSEPH HOGAN (Dem.), of La Crosse, was born in St. John's, Newfoundland, July 6, 1837; received a common school education, and is by occupation a merchant (wholesale grocer); came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled in Sheboygan county, and to La Crosse in 1857; has been mayor of the city of La Crosse twice, in 1875 and 1876; was elected to the assembly in 1888, for two years, receiving 2,655 votes against 2,477 votes for George F. Stitch, republican, and 351 votes for John James, prohibitionist.

Second District—The towns of Bangor, Barre, Burns, Campbell, Farmington, Greenfield, Hamilton, Holland, Onalaska, Shelby, Washington, and city of Onalaska. Population, 1885—13,051.

WILLIAM SMITH (Rep.), of Bangor, La Crosse county, was born at Soemerda, Province of Saxony, Prussia, August 15, 1845; received a common school education at Bangor, Wis., and is by occupation a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled at Sauk City, Sauk county; removed to La Crosse county in 1861, and settled at Bangor; lived at Houston, Houston county, Minn., in 1871 and 1872, as a grain buyer; has been supervisor of the town of Bangor, in 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, and chairman of town, and member of the county board in 1882, 1883, 1887 and 1888; has been treasurer of the La Crosse County Agricultural Society five years, 1883 to 1888; was elected to the assembly in 1888, for two years, receiving 1,912 votes against 997 votes for E. Markle, democrat, and 155 votes for Wm. McEldowney, prohibitionist.

La Fayette County (Part).

The towns of Belmont, Benton, Elk Grove, Kendall, Monticello, New Diggings, Seymour, Shullsburg, White Oak Springs, Wayne and Gratiot. Population, 1885—12,143.

JAMES WILSON FREEMAN (Rep.), of Shullsburg, La Fayette county, was born at East St. Louis, June 17, 1842; has a common school education, and is by occupation a grain and stock dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Avon, Rock county, with his parents; removed with his father in 1854 from Avon to Wiota, in La Fayette county, where he resided about six years; he then lived near Durand, Ill., for two years; during the years 1863 to 1866, he was engaged in running lumber on the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers and working on the Union Pacific railroad and oil fields of Pennsylvania; lived one year in Louis; moved to Darlington, La Fayette county, in 1868, and resided there until 1881, when he removed to Shullsburg, where he has resided ever since; has been engaged in dealing in stock and grain ever since he went to Darlington, and in general merchandise from 1875 to 1878; was elected chairman of the town board of Shullsburg in April, 1866, which was the

first office for which he was ever a candidate; received the unanimous nomination of the republican convention for the assembly for the western district of La Fayette county in 1886, and was re-elected in 1888, receiving 1,519 votes, against 1,274 votes for James S. Galligher, democrat, and 125 votes for Mathew Robinson, prohibitionist.

Langlade, Lincoln, Taylor Counties.

Population, 1885—18,604.

HERMANN REINHOLD FEHLAND (Dem.), of Merrill, Lincoln county, was born in the province of Brandenburg, Germany, September 21, 1855; was educated in the German school at Mayville, Dodge county, Wis., from 1864 to 1868, and from 1868 to 1872 received a common school education; is by occupation a hardware merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Iron Ridge, Dodge county, in company with his parents; removed to Mayville, Dodge county, in 1868, where he resided until fall of 1874, when he removed to Princeton, Green Lake county, and resided there four years; in 1878 removed to Horicon, Dodge county, and in 1882 removed from there to Merrill, Lincoln county, where he has ever since resided; was alderman of the city of Merrill in 1884; 1885-88, county clerk of Lincoln county; was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 3,144 votes against 2,611 votes for A. J. Perkins, republican, and 190 votes for W. D. Badger, prohibitionist.

Manitowoc County.

First District—The towns of Cato, Centerville, Eaton, Liberty, Meeme, Rockland and Schleswig. Population, 1885—11,036.

EMIL PAUL SCHEIBE (Dem.), of Hika P. O., Manitowoc county, was born in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, September 1, 1861; received a common school education and is by occupation a brewer. In 1867 he moved to Centerville, in the same county; never held any public position until 1888 when he was elected to the assembly receiving 1,313 votes against 844 votes for Quincy Danforth, republican.

Second District—The towns of Coopertown, Gibson, Franklin, Kossuth, Maple Grove, Mishicott, Two Rivers, Two Rivers City, Two Creek in Manitowoc county, and towns of Franklin and Carlton in Kewaunee county. Population, 1885—18,895.

ISAAC CRAITE (Dem.), of Mishicot, Manitowoc county, was born at Manitowoc Rapids, Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, April 25, 1856; attended the common school and high school at Manitowoc city, and one term at the Oshkosh Normal School; is by profession a merchant and justice of the peace; moved to Mishicot in 1875, and has resided there ever since; was elected town clerk of the town of Mishicot, in the spring of 1880, and held that position until 1886; was elected justice of the peace in the spring of 1880, and has held that position ever since; taught school for eight years previous to 1882; was delegate to the democratic state convention in 1884, and to the congressional convention in 1884 and 1886; in 1886 was elected to the assembly from the second assembly district of Manitowoc county, and re-elected in 1888, receiving 2,426 votes, against 637 votes for H. Riley, republican, and 42 votes for A. Danforth; 6 votes for H. Rushuke, and 3 votes for J. Wery.

Third District—Towns of Manitowoc, Manitowoc Rapids, Newton and the city of Manitowoc. Population, 1885—12,263.

JAMES SIBREE ANDERSON (Rep.), of Manitowoc, was born in Kelvin Haugh, near Glasgow, Scotland, December 25, 1842; received a common school education in Manitowoc, and a collegiate course at Appleton, graduating from Lawrence university, class of 1870; was admitted to the bar in December, 1871; editor of the *Lake Shore Times* from 1883 to 1886 inclusive; came to Wisconsin in 1852, and settled at Kossuth, Manitowoc county; came to city of Manitowoc in 1854, where he has ever since resided; was justice of the peace and police justice of the city of Manitowoc in 1874, circuit court commissioner for Manitowoc county, four years; served two terms as city attorney for Manitowoc, and one term alderman. In 1873, he was married to Eva M., daughter of Hon. J. T. Mills, of Lancaster, Wis. Enlisted in Co. A, 5th Reg. Wis. Vols., April 20, 1861, as private, appointed corporal and sergeant; was with the regiment all through the term of its service, and present in all its battles, including Williamsburg, Seven Days battles, first and second Fredericksburg, Antietam, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg; was wounded at Golden's Farm, Mine Run and Spottsylvania; was elected member of assembly in 1888, receiving 1,178 votes, against 1,018 votes for Emil Teitgen, democrat, and 90 votes for A. D. Wittman, union labor.

Marathon County.

First District—The towns of Spencer, Day, Bergen, Brighton, Eau Plaine, Cleveland, Mosinee, Hull, Wien, Marathon, Holton, Johnson, Reitbrock, Rib Falls, Stettin, Maine, Berlin, Hamburg, Halsey and the village of Marathon City. Population, 1885—13,168.

JOSEPH CHESAK (Dem.), of Poniatowski, Marathon county, was born in Pilsen Bohemia, Austria, December 8, 1854; received a common school education in the town of Trenton, Washington county, and also attended the Spencerian Business College of Milwaukee; is by occupation a merchant and hotel keeper; came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at the village of Newburg, Washington county, and resided there until February, 1881; from there he moved to Poniatowski, Marathon county, where he has ever since resided; was town clerk of Trenton, Washington county, in 1878, '79 and '80, and town clerk of Rietbrock, Marathon county, from 1881 to the present time; justice of the peace of Reitbrook 1881 to 1888; school district treasurer 1882 to 1888; was postmaster of Reitbrock, since 1881, and resigned the same after being elected to the assembly; was elected to the thirty-ninth assembly in 1888, receiving 1,493 votes against 1,003 votes for John W. Salter, republican, and 141 votes for Mike Lemmer, union labor.

Second District—The towns of Texas, Easton, Wausau, Weston, Norrie, Pike, Kronenwetter, Knowlton, and city of Wausau. Population, 1885—13,435.

MATHEW P. BEEBE (Dem.), of Wausau, Marathon county, was born in Pottersville, Warren county, N. Y., September 4, 1833; received a common school education; is a millwright by trade; came to Wisconsin in 1851, and to Wausau in 1852; moved to Pine River, Marathon county, in 1862, and was in the lumbering business there till 1877, then returned to Wausau, and has been in the lumbering business since that time; has never held any public office until elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 1,424 votes against 1,323 votes for J. D. Womer, republican, 314 votes for A. F. Marquardt, union lobor, and 34 votes for Wm. Wilson, independent.

Marinette County.

Population, 1885—13,494.

PATRICK CLIFFORD (Dem.), of Marinette, Marinette county, was born in Columbus, Ohio, December 19, 1854; was educated at Clyman, Dodge county, in the common school; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1857, with his parents, and settled at Clyman, Dodge county; moved to Marinette in 1871, where he has since resided; was elected sheriff of Marinette county in 1886, and member of assembly in 1888, receiving 2,018 votes against 1,451 votes for Luther B. Noyes, republican, 220 votes for B. F. Sampson, prohibitionist and 160 votes for A. Colburn, union labor.

Milwaukee County.

First District—First and Eighteenth wards. Population, 1885—14,024.

MICHAEL DUNN (Dem.), of 600 Creamer street, Milwaukee, was born March 27, 1859, in Milwaukee; was educated in the first ward school; is at present a grading contractor; never held any public positions until elected member of the assembly in 1886 for the session of 1887, and re-elected in 1888, for two years, receiving 1,493 votes against 1,199 votes for F. F. Adams, republican, and 342 votes for James O'Donnell, union labor.

Second District—Second and Fifteenth wards. Population, 1885—17,833.

FRANK E. WOLLER (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., February 15, 1859; received a common school education in Milwaukee, and is by occupation a real estate dealer; was alderman from April 19, 1887, to April 17, 1888, from the fifteenth ward; was elected to the thirty-ninth assembly in 1888, receiving 1,958 votes, against 1,680 votes for George Poppert, republican; 444 votes for Chas. A. Van Ness, union labor; 17 votes for M. A. Arnold, prohibitionist, and 52 votes for Henry Shafer, socialist.

Third District—Third ward. Population, 1885—7,427.

EDWARD KEOGH (Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born in Ireland, May 5, 1835; received a common school education; is a printer; emigrated from Ireland in 1841, and settled in Utica, N. Y., but removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1842; was a member of the assembly in 1860 and 1861; represented the sixth district in the state senate in 1862 and 1863, being the youngest member of that body; he was a member of the assembly in 1876, '77, '78 and '79,

and re-elected for 1880 without opposition; was re-elected member for 1881, and again for 1882; was again elected in 1886 for two years, and re-elected in 1888, receiving 1,177 votes against 429 votes for Edw. J. Kelly, union labor.

Fourth District—The Fourth and Sixteenth wards. Population, 1885—14,910.

WILLIAM J. McELROY (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Berlin, Green Lake county, Wis., January 8, 1856; received a common school and academic education; is by profession a lawyer, and has always resided in Wisconsin; has been court commissioner since 1885, but has held no other public office until elected to the assembly in 1888; was re-elected in 1888 for the thirty-ninth assembly, receiving 2,059 votes, against 1,460 votes for Jacob Knoernchild, democrat; 271 votes, or C. A. Edmunds, union labor, and 68 votes, for T. Robertson, prohibitionist.

Fifth District—The Fifth, Eighth and Eleventh wards. Population, 1885—27,525.

HENRY SIEBERS (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Holland, October 5, 1844; received a common school education, partly in Holland and partly in the United States; is by occupation an iron moulder; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled in Milwaukee; has always resided in Milwaukee, except about a year's travel as journeyman in Minnesota and Nebraska; was appointed factory inspector for the state of Wisconsin, by Commissioner F. A. Flower, in February, 1885, which position he held for two and one half years, then resigned to take charge of a foundry; was elected to the assembly in 1888, for two years, receiving 3,211 votes, against 2,374 votes, for James T. Brett, democrat, and 1,164 votes, for Theo. Koerner, union labor.

Sixth District—Sixth and Thirteenth wards. Population, 1885—20,399.

CHRISTOPHER S. RAESSER (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Rochester, N. Y., February 20, 1843; received a common school and collegiate education; is by occupation a merchant and vessel owner; came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled in Milwaukee; resided in Missouri from 1867 to 1870; in Chicago from 1871 to 1875; enlisted as private in the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, March 3, 1862, and was discharged March 10, 1866; participated in engagements at Mount Valley, Mo., and Indian fighting in western Kansas; spent most of his term of enlistment in detached service with Gen. Blunt, Gen. Thayer and Gen. Curtis as letter and return clerk respectively, with headquarters at Fort Scott, Kan., Fort Smith, Ark., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; was member of assembly in 1879 and 1880, and again elected in 1888, receiving 2,385 votes against 1,398 votes for Jacob Truss, democrat, 808 votes for E. J. Mansar, union labor, and 103 votes for Will Koenig, socialist.

Seventh District—Seventh ward. Population, 1885—6,872.

HENRY E. LEGLER (Rep.), of Milwaukee, Wis., was born in Palermo, Sicily, June 22, 1861; came to this country when eight years old; received common school education; has resided in Wisconsin since 1873; is by profession a newspaper writer; received 949 votes against 663 for Fred Kissinger, democrat, and 59 for H. S. Brown, labor.

Eighth District—The towns of Milwaukee, Granville and Wauwatosa. Population, 1885—14,738.

AMOS THOMAS (Rep.), of Good Hope, Milwaukee county, Wis., was born in Davis county, Indiana, March 30, 1823; received a common school education in Illinois and Wisconsin and is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1839 and settled in Granville, Milwaukee county, where he has always resided; was elected chairman of supervisors in 1870, '72, '74, '75, '77, '78 and '79, and to the assembly in 1888, receiving 2,351 votes against 1,375 votes for Geo. W. Everts, democrat; 248 votes for Ben. C. Garside, union labor, and 34 votes for L. G. Wheeler, prohibitionist.

Ninth District—Ninth ward. Population, 1885—16,390.

GEORGE CHRISTIAANSEN (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Holland, July 14, 1849; received a common school education; and is by occupation a lead caster; came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled in Milwaukee, where he has ever since resided; was police officer from 1880 to 1884, and elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,536 votes against 1,353 votes for George Stehling, democrat; 342 votes for John Webber, union labor, and 138 votes for Chas. Duchow, socialist.

Tenth District—Tenth ward. Population—13,862.

CHARLES ELKERT (Rep.), of 728 Center street, Milwaukee, was born in Prussia, December 8, 1849; received a common school education; is by occupation a tanner (of the firm of W. Elkert & Son); came with his parents to Milwaukee in 1851, and has resided there since; has been a member of county board of supervisors from the tenth ward for the years 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884; was elected member of assembly for 1885 and 1886; re-elected in 1888 for two years receiving 1,636 votes, against 844 votes for Henry Rolfs, democrat, and 464 votes for Otto Gallun, union labor, and 7 votes for Fred. Sieling, socialist.

Eleventh District—The Seventeenth ward, and the towns of Lake, Oak Creek, Greenfield and Franklin. Population, 1885—14,413.

WILLIAM LOCKYER DENNIS (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Carrington, Nottinghamshire, England, July 19, 1853; received a common school education in England and the United States; is by occupation a mason; came to Milwaukee in 1868; has never held any public office until elected to the assembly in 1888, when he received 1,675 votes against 1,353 votes for James A. Ruan, democrat and labor, and 19 votes for James Douglas, prohibitionist.

Twelfth District—Twelfth and Fourteenth wards. Population, 1885—19,267.

EDWARD I. SLUPECKI (Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born in Posen, Poland, November 29, 1863; received a collegiate educatian in Milwaukee, graduating from the Catholic Institution now known as the Marquette College (formerly St. Gall's College); is by occupation a real estate dealer, steamship and insurance, etc., office. Came to Wisconsin in 1869, and settled at Milwaukee; is a sergeant of the Kosciusko Guards, Co. B, Fourth Battalion W. N. G.; has never held any public office until elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 1,817 votes against 1,168 votes for Robert Stewart, republican, and 636 votes for Fred Bohl, union labor.

Monroe County.

First District—The towns of Angelo, Jefferson, La Fayette, Leon, Little Falls, New Lyme, Portland, Ridgeville, Sparta and the city of Sparta. Population, 1885—10,009.

WILLIAM H. BLYTON (Rep.), of Sparta, was born in Franklinville, New York, October 4, 1842; had a common school education; is an insurance agent; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Sparta, where he still resides; enlisted as a private in Co. C, 19th regiment Wis. Vols., January 23, 1862; was promoted to quartermaster sergeant May 14, 1862; served with the regiment, taking part in engagements at New Berne, Suffolk, West Point, Petersburg, and many minor battles; was promoted to 1st lieutenant, 2d regiment U. S. Inf., October 21, 1864, and served with the regiment until October, 1865, in Dakota and Montana, and as post quartermaster at Fort Randall, D. T., until June 20, 1866; was wounded by Indians December 7, 1865, near Yankton Agency, D. T., and was mustered out, June 26, 1866; has been village clerk of Sparta since April, 1870; city clerk of Sparta for 1883 and 1884; supervisor from 2d ward of Sparta in 1884; was member of assembly in 1883 and was re-elected for 1885, and again elected in 1888, receiving 1,283 votes against 991 votes for A. H. Isham, democrat, and 115 votes for W. W. Link, prohibitionist.

Second Disirict—The towns of Adrian, Byron, Clifton, Glendale, Greenfield, LaGrange, Lincoln, Oakdale, Sheldon, Tomah, Wellington, Wilton, and the city of Tomah. Population, 1885—12,775.

JAMES R. LYON (Rep.), of Glendale, Monroe county, was born in Benton Center, Gates county, N. Y., November 4, 1833; was educated at Benton Center, and by occupation, a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Glendale, Monroe county; resided in Sparta, Monroe county, from 1880 to 1883; has been chairman of the board of supervisors several terms, and was elected register of deeds in 1880; enlisted May 11, 1861, in Co. I, 6th Wis. Vols; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 1,463 votes, against 1,160 votes for James Wilson, democrat, and 79 votes for J. R. Jones, prohibitionist.

Oconto County.

Population, 1885—13,205.

CHARLES HALL (Rep.), of Oconto, Wis., was born in London, England, in 1847; received a common school education in Oconto, and is by occupation, a hardware dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled at Depere, Brown county, and removed to Oconto with his parents in 1855, and has resided there ever since; was appointed clerk of the cir

cuit court in 1873, to fill vacancy; was elected to same office from 1873 to 1882; was alderman of his ward from 1881 to 1884, and was president of the city council, and several other minor offices; enlisted as private in Co. H, 39th Wis. Vol. Inf.; was elected member of assembly in 1886, was chairman of committee on Incorporations, during that session (1887), and also a member of joint committee on apportionment, and re-elected in 1888, receiving 1,467 votes, against 1,021 votes for F. F. Wheeler, democrat.

Outagamie County.

First District—The city of Appleton and towns of Centre and Grand Chute. Population, 1885—14,125.

LOUIS L. JABAS (Dem.), of Appleton, Outagamie county, was born at Sanford's Corner's, Jefferson county, N. Y., September 15, 1849; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1862 and settled in the town of Grand Chute, Outagamie county, and has always resided in the same town; was town treasurer in 1875, '76, '77 and '78, and chairman of the town board of supervisors in 1885, '86, '87 and '88; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 2,617 votes, being endorsed by the republican and people's party, against 128 votes for J. P. Zonne, prohibitionist.

Second District—The city and town of Menasha, in the county of Winnebago, and the towns of Deer Creek, Maine, Cicero, Seymour, Maple Creek, Bovina, Black Creek, Osborn, Liberty, Ellington, Freedom, Hortonia, Dale, Greenville, Buchanan, Kaukauna, the third ward of the city of New London, and the cities of Seymour and Kaukauna. Population, 1885—25,955.

THEODORE KNAPSTEIN (Dem.), of New London, was born in Prussia, November 12, 1848; received a common school education, and is by occupation a brewer; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Greenville, Outagamie county; was a member of the village board and afterwards alderman of New London from 1872 to 1884; mayor of the city in 1884, and president of the common council in 1885; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 2,945 votes, against 2,044 votes for F. R. Dittmar, republican, and 68 votes for J. W. Hall, prohibitionist.

Ozaukee County.

Population, 1885—15,197.

FREDERICK W. HORN (Ind. Dem.), of Cedarburg, was born in the village of Linum, province of Brandenburg, Prussia, August 21, 1815; entered the college of "Grave Kloster," in Berlin, but left before graduation, and soon after entered the military service of Prussia; is a lawyer by profession, and editor of the Cedarburg *Weekly News*. He left Prussia for the United States in 1835; resided in the state of New York until 1837; went in the fall of that year to Michigan, and traveled through Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, returning to Michigan in the winter of 1839; in 1840 came to Milwaukee, and in 1841 settled in Mequon, and thence, in 1847, to his present place of residence; was appointed by Gov. Doty, in 1842, justice of the peace for Washington county, then the only magistrate in the county; was postmaster of Mequon during his residence therein; register of deeds in 1846 and 1847; elected as an independent candidate to the first senate in 1848, and re-elected for 1849 and 1850; was elected to the assembly in 1851, '57, '59, '60, '67, '68, '72, '75, '82, '87 and '89, and was elected speaker of that body in 1851, '54 and '75; was state commissioner of emigration, residing in New York, in 1854, '55; county superintendent of schools in 1862, '63, '64 and '65; was a delegate to the democratic national convention at Charleston and Baltimore in 1860, serving as vice-president, and again a delegate to the democratic national convention in New York in 1868; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 1,438 votes, against 1,316 for J. J. Race, democrat, and 94 votes for A. M. Alling, republican.

Pepin County.

Population, 1885—6,226.

VIVUS W. DORWIN (Rep.), of Durand, was born in Champion, Jefferson county, New York, January 15, 1832; received a common school education; is engaged in farming and milling; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Jackson, Adams county, removing to Durand in 1856; has served as chairman of the town board eight years, and of the county board three years; entered the army during the late war as captain of Co. G., 37th Wis. Vol. Inf., in September, 1862, and continued in the service until compelled to resign on account of ill-health, September, 1863; was member of assembly in 1877 and 1878; was elected member of assembly for 1885 and again in 1888, receiving 759 votes against 611 votes for P. J. Ryan, democrat, and 187 votes for O. Skinner, prohibitionist.

Pierce County.

Population, 1885—19,645.

DANIEL J. DILL (Rep.), of Prescott, Pierce county, was born in Dillsburg, York county, Penn., February 24, 1830; received a common school education at Dillsburg; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Prescott, Wis., where he has always resided except during the term of four years and a half in the army; was mayor of the city of Prescott for the years 1867, '68, '69, '76, '77, 83, '84 and '85; has been a member of the county board of supervisors for three or four years; went into the army in 1861 as captain of Co. B, sixth regular volunteer infantry; was commanding colonel of the 30th regiment of volunteer infantry, September, 1862; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 2,725 votes against 1,451 votes for Osborn Strahl, democrat and prohibitionist.

Polk County.

Population, 1885—12,881.

JAMES HENRY McCOURT (Rep.), of St. Croix Falls, was born in Clinton county, New York, October 26, 1846; was educated in the common schools, and is at present engaged in real estate and lumbering business; came to Wisconsin in 1869 and settled at St. Croix Falls; lived at Taylor's Falls, Minn., from 1867 to 1878; was member of assembly in 1887; served as a member of the committee on Railroads and Incorporations and the special committee to investigate Science Hall; was elected president of the village of St. Croix Falls at its first charter election in 1883; and re-elected to the assembly in 1888, for 1889-90, receiving 1,108 votes, against 1,032 votes, for John Nordguard, democrat, and 492 votes, for J. W. Dean, prohibitionist.

Portage County.

Population, 1885—23,348.

EDWARD McGLACHLIN (Rep.), of Stevens Point, was born in the town of Watson, Lewis county, New York, December 19, 1840; came to Wisconsin in 1857 and worked as a farm hand in Sheboygan county; commenced learning the printer's trade at Fond du Lac in the spring of 1859; in September, 1861, enlisted as a private in company K, First Wisconsin Infantry, and was afterwards promoted to sergeant. With the exception of the battle of Perryville, took part in all the battles and skirmishes in which the regiment was engaged up to and including the battle Chickamauga; was taken prisoner on the evening of Sunday, Sept. 20, 1863, and remained in the hands of the confederates until December 10, 1864, when he was paroled at Florence, South Carolina; was confined on Belle Isle in the city of Richmond, at Danville, Va., at Andersonville, Ga., and at Charleston and Florence, South Carolina; after the close of the war resumed the printing business, which he followed at Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, Wis., and Clinton, Iowa; in 1873 removed from Oshkosh to Stevens Point, and since that time has been one of the editors and publishers of the Journal; in 1885 was elected member and treasurer of the board of education; was elected member of assembly in November, 1888, receiving 2,579 votes, against 2,347 votes for John McGreer, democrat, and 143 votes, for F. L. West, prohibitionist.

Racine County.

Population, 1885—30,921.

ALFRED L. BUCHAN (Rep.), was born in the town of Dover, Racine county, Wis., March 4, 1847; received a common school education, after which he took a collegiate course in Monmouth College, Ill., where he received the degree of master of arts. He then selected as his profession the practice of medicine and graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 1, 1871, and from Bellevue Hospital and Medical College, New York city, March 1, 1877. Was elected to the thirty-ninth assembly in 1888, receiving 4,014 votes against 3,524 votes for A. B. Hayes, democrat, and 442 votes for John W. Thomas, prohibitionist.

Richland County.

Population, 1885—18,174.

ROBERT H. DELAP (Rep.), of Richland Center, Richland county, was born in Monroe, Green county, Wis., September 26, 1846; was educated in the common schools; also took a course and graduated from the college of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, in

1880; was raised in Grant county, Wis., and resided at Millville and Boscobel at close of the war; lived in Viroqua until 1871, when he moved to Viola, Richland county; was a member of the county board in 1884; justice of the peace for 14 years; commander of Jerry Turner Post, No. 85, G. A. R., for 3 years, and captain John A. Logan Camp, S. of V., one year; enlisted at Boscobel, August 16, 1862, as a private in Captain Frank B. Burdick's Co. G, of the 33d Wis. Inf. Vols.; was in the Vicksburg, Meridian, Red River, Tupelo, Nashville and Spanish Fort campaigns, and participated in all of the battles and sieges of these campaigns; served three years; was one of the youngest soldiers of the war, enlisting at the age of 15 years and 11 months; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 2,307 votes against 1,857 votes for F. G. Rodolf, democrat, and 299 votes for J. O. Black, prohibitionist.

Rock County.

First District—The towns of Avon, Beloit, Magnolia, Newark, Plymouth, Spring Valley, Union and the city of Beloit. Population, 1885—14,290.

M. V. PRATT (Rep.), of Evansville, Rock county, was born at Easton, Mass., November 10, 1828; graduated at the Bridgewater, Mass., Normal School; is a produce dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1862, settling at Spring Prairie, in Walworth county; removed to Evansville in 1871; was chairman of supervisors of Spring Prairie in 1871; president of the village of Evansville 1878–79, and supervisor in 1878, '79, '80; was elected member of assembly in 1881 and again in 1888, receiving 2,321 votes against 868 votes for Ole Gelbert, democrat; 38 votes for J. Harvey, democrat, and 237 for J. S. Johnson, prohibitionist.

Second District—The towns of Center, Harmony, Janesville and the city of Janesville. Population, 1885—13,247.

CYRUS MINER (Rep.), of Janesville, was born in Danville, Vermont, July 24th, 1827; received a common school education; removed to Janesville in 1848, where he has since resided excepting two years passed in South America and Australia; engaged in mercantile business continuously since 1859; from 1875 to 1881 a member and for four years treasurer of the board of trustees of the State Institution for the Education of the Blind; has served as a member of the Rock county board of supervisors and as a member of the board of education of the city of Janesville; was treasurer of the Rock County Agricultural Society for seven years and treasurer of the State Agricultural Society the past twelve years; has been treasurer of several local organizations and societies; was elected a member of the assembly for the years 1889–90 by a vote of 1,625 against 1,412 cast for Geo. C. McLean, democrat, and 64 votes for James Cleland, prohibitionist.

Third District—The towns of Bradford, Clinton, Fulton, La Prairie, Lima, Milton, Porter, Rock, Johnstown, Turtle, village of Clinton and city of Edgerton. Population, 1885—15,083.

HENRY TARRANT (Rep.), of La Prairie, Rock county, was born in Berkshire, England, May 22, 1823; received a common school education and is engaged in the occupation of farming and insurance; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Janesville; was appointed town clerk in 1863 and elected each year thereafter for fifteen consecutive years; chairman of the board of supervisors in 1884; also in 1886, 1887 and 1888, and serving on the county board of supervisors during that period; also secretary of the Town Fire Insurance Company for the past fifteen years; was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years receiving 2,185 votes, against 1,318 votes for John Harvey, democrat, and 186 votes for S. G. Burdick, prohibitionist.

St. Croix County.

Population, 1885—18,956.

EDWARD CONNER (Rep.), of Woodville, St. Croix county, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., February 3, 1829; received a common school and partial academic education; is engaged in the occupation of farming; came to Wisconsin in 1871, and settled at his present residence. Left New York in 1862 for Pennsylvania; from there to Michigan and then to Elgin, Ills., and resided there until his removal to his present residence; was a member of the county board five years from 1880, to 1885 and has filled many important offices; was not in the army on account of disability; elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 2,688 votes, against 2,175 votes for Thomas Walsh, democrat, and 585 votes for William Johnston, prohibitionist.

Sauk County.

First District—The towns of Fairfield, Greenfield, Merrimac, Sumpter, Prairie du Sac, Honey Creek, Troy, Franklin, Spring Green, Bear Creek, Baraboo and the city of Baraboo. Population, 1885—15,947.

THOMAS HILL (Rep.), of Spring Green, Sauk county, was born in Lancashire, England, October 16, 1846; received a common school and academic education, and is by occupation a farmer and live stock dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Spring Green, Sauk county; resided at or near Sylvania post-office, Racine county for about two months prior to settling at Spring Green; was town clerk in 1866 and 1867, school district clerk in 1877, and secretary of high school board for the term of three years, re-elected in 1880 for another term of three years, town assessor two years, 1884–85; chairman of the town in 1887–88, and supervisor of the village in 1883; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 1,925 votes against 1,266 votes for Lawrence Watson, democrat, and 312 votes for E. O. Stone, prohibitionist.

Second District—The towns of Delton, Dellona, Freedom, Excelsior, Reedsburg, Ironton, Westfield, Washington, Woodland, La Valle and Winfield. Population, 1885—14,412.

BENJAMIN GREENE PADDOCK (Rep.), of La Valle, Sauk county, was born in Vienna, Oneida county, New York, November 10, 1827; was educated in the common school and seminary at Whitesboro, N. Y.; is a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1858, and settled at Ironton, Sauk county; lived there until he moved to La Valle, in 1876; was town clerk of Ironton in 1861 and justice of the peace four years in the same town; postmaster of Ironton six years, from 1860 to 1866 inclusive; sheriff of Sauk county in 1871–72; commissioner of the poor of Sauk county from 1873 to 1876; postmaster at La Valle from 1876 to 1884; elected member of the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,486 votes against 1,353 votes for W. H. Young, democrat, and 227 votes for Paul Bishop, prohibitionist.

Shawano County.

(Except towns of Grant and Pella.)

Population, 1885—14,842.

ROBERT WALLACE JACKSON (Rep.), of Shawano, Shawano County, was born at Kenosha, Wis., August 12, 1842; received a common school education at Oshkosh; is by occupation treasurer of the Upham & Russell Co.; came to Wisconsin in 1842, and settled at Oshkosh, where he resided until 1871, and then moved to Shawano, where he lived up to date; was 1st lieutenant in the 21st Wis. Vol. Inf., and participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River and Chickamauga; was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863; was in rebel prison at Libby, Macon, Charleston and Columbia, and was released about March 1, 1865; was elected to the assembly in 1886, and re-elected in 1888, receiving 1,837 votes against 1,253 votes for K. M. Phillips, democra

Sheboygan County.

First District—The towns of Herman, Mosel, Rhine, Russel and Sheboygan. Population, 1885—18,621.

VALENTINE DETLING (Dem.), of Sheboygan, was born in Duchess county, N. Y., March 28, 1843; has a common school education and is a dealer in real estate; came to Wisconsin in 1844 with his parents and settled on a farm in the town of Polk, Washington county; from 1864 to 1873, he resided at West Bend, Wis., and from 1873 to 1879, at Plymouth, Sheboygan county, and since that time has resided at Sheboygan City; was deputy register of deeds of Washington county in 1865 and 1866, and register of deeds of the same county from January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1871, and register of deeds of Sheboygan county from January 1, 1880, to January 1, 1887; elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,970 votes, against 1,660 votes for Joseph G. Ead, republican, and 621 votes for Paul Reuther, union labor.

Second District—The towns of Greenbush, Linden, Mitchell, Sheboygan Falls, and Plymouth, the city of Plymouth and village of Sheboygan Falls. Population, 1885—9,682.

CHARLES A. CORBETT (Rep.), of Greenbush, Sheboygan county, was born in the town of Benson, Rutland County, Vt., November 21, 1840; was educated at the Spencerian Business College; is now a retired merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Greenbush, Sheboygan county; lived in the town of Forest, Fond du Lac county, engaged in the

with the exception of one year; he established the Banner post-office in the town of Forest in 1867, and was appointed postmaster, resigned in 1868, and sold out his mercantile business; engaged in the mercantile business in Greenbush in 1869, and retired in 1882. On June 28, 1870, he married Jennie M. Lewis, his present wife; enlisted in the army in June, 1861; veteranizing in 1863, had his right leg shot off, June 6, 1864, at the battle of Lake Chicath, Arkansas, but did not get his discharge from the service until November 22, 1865; was in the battles of Fredericktown, New Madrid, Island No. 10, Farmington, Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, 3d and 4th of October, 1862, Vicksburg, both the siege and assault, Red river expedition; participating in several battles on the trip. Was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,207 votes, agains 1,044 votes for John L. Reed, Democrat, and 7 votes for C. L. Sibley, prohibitionist.

Third District—The towns of Holland, Lima, Scott, Sherman and Wilson. Population, 1885—10,297.

ELLIS C. OLIVER (Rep.), of Cedar Grove, Sheboygan county, was born in Winooski, Sheboygan county, Wis., February 16, 1853; received his education in the Sheboygan city high school; is engaged as superintendent of fishery; has always resided in the county; was chairman of the town board of supervisors in 1880, '81, '84, '85 and '86; is at present fish warden for the first district, having been appointed by Gov. Rusk in 1885, and re-appointed in 1887; was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,019 votes against 943 votes for Dr. L. T. Coller, democrat.

Trempealeau County.

Population, 1885—19,112.

KNUDT K. HAGESTAD (Rep.), of Ettrick, Trempealeau county, was born in Ulvig Bergens Stift, Norway, June 26, 1846; received a common school education, and is by occupation a farmer; immigrated with his parents in 1854, and settled in Columbia county, Wisconsin; removed to Trempealeau county in 1860 and settled in the town of Ettrick; was chairman of the town board nearly four years and clerk of the school board nine years; has been director and vice-president of the Ettrick Mutual Scandinavian Insurance Company for a number of years, and president of the Ettrick Creamery Association since its organization in 1885; was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 2,126 votes against 1,669 votes for Joshua Rhodes, democrat, and 238 votes for W. P. Masseure, prohibitionist.

Vernon County.

First District—The towns of Bergen, Coon, Christiania, Franklin, Genoa, Hamburg, Harmony, Jefferson, Sterling and Wheatland. Population, 1885—11,721.

JOHN STEVENSON (Rep.), of Chaseburg, Vernon county, was born near Montreal, Canada, April 11, 1835; received a common school education, and is a farmer; came to Ohio with his parents in 1837, and removed to Wisconsin in 1856, settling in Vernon county; has several times been elected chairman of the town of Harmony, and a member of the county board in 1887; was a delegate to the republican state convention in 1875; enlisted in Co. D, Forty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, September 1, 1864, and served until the close of the rebellion; was at the battle of Johnsonville, Tenn.; was elected member of assembly in 1876, and again in 1888 for two years, receiving 1,467 votes, against 810 votes for Christ. Ellefson, democrat, and 87 votes for Elias Harris, prohibitionist.

Second District—The towns of Clinton, Forest, Greenwood, Hillsboro, Kickapoo, Liberty, Stark, Union, Viroqua, Webster, Whitestown, and the city of Viroqua. Population, 1885—12,702.

THOMAS J. SHEAR (Rep.), of Hillsborough, was born in Concord, Erie county, New York, September 25, 1836; he received an academic education; is a merchant; came from New York in 1853 to Hillsborough, where he has continued to reside; enlisted as a private in Co. C, 47th Regt. Wis. Vol. Inf., in 1865; has been town clerk since 1860, with the exception of three years; was elected county superintendent of schools in 1867; was elected member of assembly for 1882, and again in 1888, receiving 1,810 votes, against 782 votes for Joseph Harris, democrat, and 160 votes for Joseph Omundson, prohibitionist.

Walworth County.

First District—The towns of Darien, Delavan, La Grange, Richmond, Sharon, Sugar Creek and Whitewater, excepting therefrom the village of Elkhorn. Population, 1885—13,092.

FERNANDO C. KIZER (Rep.), of Whitewater, Walworth county, was born in Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1832; received his education at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa.; is now foreman of the shipping department of the Esterly Harvester Works; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and lived in Watertown one year; then moved to Whitewater and studied law in the office of the Hon. N. S. Murphy, until the war began, when he enlisted in the 3d Wis. Cav.; was first lieut. of Co. D.; commissioned captain of the company, August, 1864; came home in March, 1865; was engaged in numerous fights in southwest Missouri, including Cane Hill, Prairie Grove; has held many local offices; was town clerk in 1860 and president of the village of Whitewater; city treasurer in 1885, and is now president of the Whitewater Investment and Improvement Association; was elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 2,134 votes against 1,048 votes for Amos Ives, democrat; 429 votes F. C. Weaver, prohibitionist, and 9 votes for Martin Tuttle, union labor.

Second District—The towns of Bloomfield, East Troy, Geneva, La Fayette, Linn, Lyons, Spring Prairie, Troy, Walworth and the village of Elkhorn and the city of Lake Geneva. Population, 1885—14,110.

DWIGHT SIDNEY ALLEN (Rep.), of Lake Geneva, was born in Madison county, N. Y., February 12, 1843; was educated in the select school in Lake Geneva, and is engaged in farming; came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled at Linn, Walworth county; was town treasurer of Linn three years; chairman of the town board of supervisors since April, 1877; chairman of the county board of Walworth county eight years; was a private in Co. C, 22nd Regt. Vol. Inf.; was captured at Thompson's Station, Tenn.; participated in the battles at Reseca, Dallas Woods, Kenesaw Mountain, Culp's Farm, Peach Tree Creek, and marched with Sherman to the sea; was elected member of assembly in 1888, receiving 2,209 votes, against 960 votes for E. D. Page, democrat, and 251 votes for Huron Hawks, prohibitionist.

Washington County.

Population, 1885—23,692.

FREDERICK C. SCHULER (Dem.), of Boltonville, was born in the Duchy Sax Weimar, Germany, March 8, 1841; received a common school education; is a miller (of the firm of Bolton & Schuler); came to Wisconsin in July, 1853, and settled with his parents at Sheboygan Falls, removing in 1859 to Plymouth, and thence in 1863 to Boltonville, his present home; was justice of the peace from 1876 to the present time; has been chairman of the town board of Farmington from 1877 to 1887, and was chairman of the county board in 1881, '82; was appointed postmaster in June, 1883, but resigned in June, 1884; was elected member of assembly for 1885 and 1887, without opposition, and re-elected for 1889, receiving 3,093 votes against 1,640 votes for George Noller, independent democrat; was appointed by Governor Rusk a member of the Legislative Visiting committee to the state institutions in 1886, and was re-appointed in 1888.

Waukesha County.

First District—The towns of Brookfield, Lisbon, Menomonee, Muskego, New Berlin, Pewaukee and Waukesha, and the village of Waukesha. Population, 1885—16,762.

GEORGE WINANS (Dem.), of Waukesha, was born in Camanche, Iowa, in 1840; received a common school and academic education at Albany and Mount Carroll, Ills.; is by occupation a pilot and lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1862 and settled at Chippewa Falls, and removed to Waukesha in 1875, where he has since resided; never held any public position until elected to the assembly in 1888 for two years, receiving 2,382 votes against 1,642 votes for M. L. Snyder, republican, and 140 votes for Geo. McKerrow, prohibitionist.

Second District—The towns of Delafield, Eagle, Genesee, Merton, Muckwanago, Ottawa, Oconomowoc, Summit and Vernon and city of Oconomowoc. Popuation, 1885—14,361.

EPHRAIM BEAUMONT (Rep), of Hartland post-office, Wisconsin, was born near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, February 19, 1834; received an academic education; is a farmer and summer hotel keeper; came to Waukesha, Wis., in 1851; crossed the plains in 1854

to California; returned and settled on his present home in Merton, Waukesha county, in 1863; is president of the county agricultural society and member of the executive board of the state agricultural society; was chairman of the board of supervisors in 1868–69, county treasurer in 1871, '72, '73 and '74, and sheriff in 1875–76; was elected to the assembly for 1889, receiving 1,892 votes against 1,369 for W. E. Hennessey, democrat, and 161 for F. A. Andrews, prohibitionist.

Waupaca County.

First District—The towns of Dayton, Farmington, Waupaca, Lind, Royalton, Weyauwega, Fremont, Caledonia, Little Wolf and the village of Weyauwega and the city of Waupaca. Population, 1885—11,524.

EVAN COOLIDGE (Rep.), of Waupaca, was born in Philadelphia, N. Y., May 27, 1838; was educated in the Jefferson County Institute, N. Y., and is by occupation a banker; came to Wisconsin in 1859, and settled at Waupaca, where he has since resided; was elected county treasurer of Waupaca county in 1863, which position he held for three terms; was elected member of assembly in 1888 for the thirty-ninth assembly, receiving 1,627 votes, against 715 votes for William Bauer, democrat, and 121 votes for John W. Evans, prohibitionist.

Second District—The towns of Matteson, Larrabee, Bear Creek, Dupont, Union, Helvetia, Iola, Scandinavia, St. Lawrence, Lebanon, the city of Clintonville, and the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th wards of the city of New London, of the county of Waupaca, and the towns of Grant and Pella in Shawano county. Population, 1885—15,603.

JACOB WIPF (Rep.), of Iola, Waupaca county, was born in Hargen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland, December 15, 1834; in engaged in the occupation of lumbering and milling; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Iola, his present home, where he has ever since lived; was town treasurer two terms, and chairman of the town board five terms; was a sergeant in the 44th Wis. Vol. Inf., Co. C., and participated in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864; was elected to the assembly in 1888, for 1889, '90, receiving 1,872 votes, against 1,257 votes for B. A. Weatherby, democrat, and 63 votes, for R. G. Gibson, prohibitionist.

Waushara County.

Population, 1885—13,921.

WILLIAM B. LA SELLE (Rep.), of Plainfield, was born at Swanton, Franklin county, Vermont, October 22, 1845; received a common school education, and is by occupation a real estate, collection and insurance agent; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Oshkosh; removed to Hancock, Waushara county, in 1857; thence to Stevens Point, in 1871; went back to Waushara county in 1876, and settled in Plainfield, where he has since resided; served three years in 30th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; was town clerk from 1877 to 1881 inclusive, and served two terms as president of the village of Plainfield; was elected member of assembly for 1886, and re-elected in 1888 for two years, receiving 2,922 votes, against 151 votes for John D. Jones, prohibitionist, and 17 votes for D. W. Jonas, independent.

Winnebago County.

First District—The First, Second, Fourth and Fifth wards of the city of Oshkosh and town of Oshkosh. Population, 1885—16,939.

GEORGE WHITE PRATT (Dem.), was born at East Haddam, Connecticut, March 23, 1840; was educated at a common and private school, and is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1871 and settled in Oshkosh; was elected mayor of Oshkosh in 1882, 1883 and 1884; member of the county board in 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1888; delegate to the democratic national convention at Chicago, in 1884; elected member of assembly in 1888, for session of 1889 and '90, receiving 1,592 votes, against 1,491 votes cast for John Bandorob, republican, 243 votes for F. R. Stewart, union labor, and 92 votes for George Rogers, prohibitionist.

Second District—The towns of Neenan, Clayton, Winchester, Winneconne, Vinland, Poygan, Wolf River and the city of Neenah. Population, 1885—12,832.

WALTER L. MILLER (Rep.), of Winneconne, was born in York county, New Brunswick, February 26, 1850; received a common school education; he is a manufacturer of lumber, owns a saw mill at Winneconne and deals in timber lands; came to Wisconsin when he

was but three months old, with his parents, and settled on a farm in the town of Rushford; four years later he removed to Winneconne where he has since resided; from 1874 to 1882, he owned and was captain of a steamboat on the Fox and Wolf rivers; June 2, 1874, he married Frances, daughter of Frank McCabe, of the town of Oshkosh; was elected first president of the village of Winneconne in 1887, and in 1888 was elected to the thirty-ninth assembly, receiving 1,281 votes, against 1,214 votes for J. B. Russell, democrat; 71 votes for Isaac M. Burt, union labor, and 65 votes for E. W. Clark, prohibitionist.

Third District—The towns of Algoma, Black Wolf, Nekimi, Nepeuskin, Omro, Rushford and Utica, and the Third and Sixth wards of the city of Oshkosh. Population, 1885—16,103.

CASPER SCHMIDT (Rep.), of Oshkosh, was born in Germany, December 10, 1842; was educated at the common school, and is by occupation a miller; came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Nekimi, Winnebago county; removed to Oshkosh in 1875, and has since remained there; was supervisor in county board from the Sixth ward of Oshkosh for seven years, and also held the same office for three years from the town of Nekimi; enlisted January 17, 1862, in the 19th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out April 29, 1865; was engaged in the seige of Suffolk, April, 1863, Newbern, N. C., February, 1864; Drury's Bluff, Va., 1864; seige of Petersburg, Va., 1864, Fair Oaks, Va., October 27, 1864, and capture of Richmond, April 3, 1865; was elected to the assembly in 1888, receiving 1,583 votes, against 1,555 votes for Col. Gabriel Bouck, 129 votes for A. F. Gallagher, union labor, and 189 votes for John R. Jones, prohibitionist.

Wood County.

Population, 1885—14,388.

ROBERT CONNOR (Rep.), of Auburndale, Wood county, was born at Houston, Renfrewshire, Scotland, November 25, 1838. Received his education in the common schools of his native county; when sixteen years of age he emigrated to Canada, where he remained until 1873, when he located in Wisconsin where the village of Auburndale now stands; engaged in lumber and mercantile business. He served respectively as clerk and treasurer of the town and village of Auburndale for a number of years. Mr. Connor received for member of assembly a plurality of 1,812 votes over Frank Cramer, democrat, and 149 over Hon. H. A. Lathrop, assemblyman of preceding term, and the independent candidate for re-election.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

EDWIN D. COE, chief clerk of the assembly, of Whitewater, Walworth county, was born in the town of Ixonia, Jefferson county, Wis., June 11, 1840; is editor and publisher of the Whitewater *Register;* entered Wayland University at Beaver Dam in 1856; spent three years there and part of one year at the State University, at Madison, but enlisted before graduating; was admitted to the bar of Rock county in 1865; joined Co. A, 2d Wis. Vol. Inf., under the first call for three months' volunteers; re-enlisted in 1861 in August, in the 1st Wis. Cavalry and served two years, when he was discharged on account of injuries received in the service; he was a member of assembly in 1878 and in 1879; was elected chief clerk of the assembly in 1882, 1885, 1887 and 1889, receiving 72 votes against 26 votes for John Nagle; he is a republican.

F. E. PARSONS, sergeant-at-arms of the assembly, of Lake Mills, Jefferson county, was born in Egremont, Berkshire county, Mass., October 27th, 1831; received an academic education; commenced teaching at the age of 18; graduated in medicine at the age of 22; was admitted to the bar in 1859 by certificate from the supreme court of the state of Illinois; enlisted in the regular army early in the war; held the rank of 1st lieut. in the 13th U. S. infantry at the end of the war; was transferred to the 31st in 1866, and appointed regimental quartermaster in 1867; was made acting quartermaster general of the upper district of Dakota in 1868; resigned his commission in 1870, returning to private life. He came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1876, where he has since resided. In 1888, he delivered numerous speeches on the tariff in nearly every county of the state, in the interest of the republican party, and was conceded to be one of the most effectual stump speakers of the campaign. He was elected sergeant at arms by a vote of 71 to 27 for James Golden.

GENERAL INDEX.

For names of members of legislature 1848—1889 inclusive, see pages...131-176.
County officers....466-471.
Members of congress....433-436.
U. S. government officials....419-443.
Wisconsin National Guard....463-465.
See index of names....Back.

A.

	Page.
ABSENCE, not allowed without leave	41
provision in cases of	41
leave to be obtained, senate rule 9	88
assembly rule 3	93
committees not to be absent without leave, senate rule 45	92
assembly rule 25	95
ACADEMIES, portion of income of School Fund to be applied to support of (subdivision 2) sec. 2, art. 10, state con	22
ACADEMY of Sciences, Arts and Letters	462
ACCOUNTS, to be verified by affidavit, joint rule 22	104
papers relating to, joint rule 22	104
ACTS, records and judicial proceedings of each state entitled to faith and credit in other states, sec. 1, art. 4, U. S. con	7
ACTIONS, to be continued as if no change in government, sec. 1, art. 14, state con	24
ACCUSED, right of, to be heard, etc., sec. 7, art. 1, state con	13
ADDRESS, how presented	42
ADHERE, question discussed	65
effect of a vote to	66
should be submitted to conferences before vote to	66
ADJOURNMENT, motion for, cannot be amended	69
rules and regulations in respect to	69
a question is removed by	60
of the session, all unfinished business falls	70
of the session, modes and manners discussed	69-70
to be declared by the speaker	70
for more than three days by concurrent votes	69
provision for disagreement respecting	69
effect of, on business pending	70
motion for, when in order, senate rule 27	90
both houses to agree	16
assembly rule 52	98
not in order for more than three days, joint rule 27	104
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S department	449
AGRICULTURAL College Fund	269-273
Income	269-273
State Society	438
ALIENS to possess and enjoy property same as citizens, sec. 15, art. 1, state con	14
ALLOTMENT Fund	275
ALPHABETICAL list of state senators, 1848 to 1889	131-138
assemblymen, 1848 to 1889	139-176
AMENDMENTS, proceedings in relation to	58-59
to U. S. constitution, how made, sec. 1, art. 5, U. S. con	8
to state constitution, how made, sec. 1, art. 12, state con	23

GENERAL INDEX.

	Page.
AMENDMENTS — Continued.	
how to be reported	51–52
fall on recommitment	52
in third degree not admissible	56
discussion of the nature and coherence of	58–59
speaker can not refuse to receive because inconsistent	58
may totally change the subject	53
if House refuse to strike out a paragraph it can not be amended	58
a new bill may be engrafted on another	58
mode of procedure on, between the Houses	52
made in the committee of the Whole fall on reference	52
proposed, inconsistent with one adopted, may be put	58
may be amended prior to adoption, but not after	58
proposed, by striking out, and lost, the paragraph proposed to be stricken out can not be amended	58
not identical or equivalent to one lost, may be proposed	58
by insertion, how far liable for further amendment	59
may be read, senate rule 31	90
on the third reading, how made, senate rule 41	91
assembly rule 89	101
by substitute, how made, senate rule 52	92
"dead-head" prohibited, assembly rule 30	96
joint rule 15	103
not germain, prohibited, assembly rule 31	96
in Committee of the Whole, senate rule 34	91
assembly rule 81	100
when to be read, assembly rule 86	100
either house may amend joint rule 15	103
APPOINTMENTS, to be made by the president, sec. 2, art. 2, U. S. con	6
APPORTIONMENT of representatives in congress, sec. 2, art. 2, U. S. con	5
of senators and members of assembly, sec. 3, art. 4, state con	15
first, of senators and members of assembly, sec. 12, art. 14, state con	26
of 1882, congressional population 1885	342
APPROPRIATION, made by resolution	49
APPROPRIATIONS, bills for, to be read at length, assembly rule 43	97
papers relating to, to be preserved, joint rule 22	104
by law, sec. 9, art. 1, U. S. con	5
for army not to exceed two years, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con	5
to be made before the payment of money, sec. 2, art. 8, state con	33
none to be made except in certain cases	33
ARREST, definition of privilege from	37–40
privilege from, terminates with the session	37
ARMIES, congress to raise and support, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con	5
ARMS, right of people to bear, art. 2, U. S. con	9
ARMY, troops engaged in civil and other wars of U. S	334–335
ARTS AND SCIENCES, to be promoted, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con	5
academy of	462
ASSAULTS and affrays in the House, how settled	47
ASSEMBLE, people may (Amend. 1)	9
ASSEMBLY, hour for meeting, assembly rule 1	93
journal to be printed, assembly rule 32	96
roll to be called, assembly rule 2	93
rules for government of	93–101
number of members of, sec. 2, art. 4, state con	15
when and how chosen, sec. 4, art. 4, state con	16
districts, how to be bounded, sec. 4, art. 4, state con	16
state divided into, sec. 12, art. 14, state con	26
biographical sketches of, 1889	501–522
statistical list of members, 1889	473–478
employes for 1889	483–484
standing committees of, for 1889	479–480

	Page.
ASSEMBLY—continued	
diagram of chamber	Front.
district map of, apportionment 1887	Back.
speakers of	177
clerks of	178
newspaper reporters of	Diagram.
sergeant-at-arms of	179
the various territorial	116–124
ASSEMBLYMEN, 1848 to 1889	130–176
list of, for 1889	475–478
to be chosen biennially, sec. 4, art. 4, state con	31
ASSESSMENT of property by state board	277–280–281
local assessors	292
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE of supreme court, vote on	258
list of the	129–130, 421
ATTAINDER, bill of, prohibited by congress, sec. 9, art. 1, U. S. con	5
prohibited to the states, sec. 10, art. 1, U. S. con	5
of treason, shall not work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted, sec. 3, art. 3, U. S. con	7
no bill of, to be passed, sec. 12, art. 1, state con	14
of treason, not to work corruption of blood, sec. 12, art. 1, state con	14
ATTORNEY, suitors may prosecute and defend by, or in person, sec. 20, art. 7, state con	21
ATTORNEY GENERAL, when and how elected, and term of office, sec. 1, art. 6, state con	18
to be one of school land commissioners, sec. 7, art. 10, state con	23
vote for, 1888	253
department, organization of	448
list of, Wisconsin territory	115
state	128
ATTORNEYS, district, in the state	469
when and how chosen and term of office, sec. 4, art. 6, state con	18
U. S. district, list of Wisconsin territory	115
state	421
of Wisconsin by counties	469
AUDITOR, secretary of state to be, sec. 2, art. 6, state con	18
AYES AND NOES, how questions are determined by	63
no member to vote if not present	64
to be called, senate rule 48	92
assembly rule 59	98
absentees to be recorded, assembly rule 59	98
speaker to vote, assembly rule 13	94

B.

BAIL, excessive, shall not be required, amendments to U. S. con., art. 8	10
excessive, shall not be required, sec. 6, art. 1, state con	13
all persons bailable before conviction, etc., sec. 8, art. 1, state con	13
BANKRUPTCY LAWS to be uniform, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con	5
BANK COMPTROLLERS, list of	128
BANKS, state condition of, January 7, 1889	358–360
BANKS AND BANKING ASSOCIATIONS, how may be incorporated, sec. 5, art. 11, state con	23
how vote to be submitted to people, sec. 5, art. 11, state con	23
BETTING on election to disqualify an elector, sec. 6, art. 3, state con	15
BIENNIAL ELECTION, to begin, sec. 1, art. 13	33
BIENNIALLY, assemblymen chosen, sec. 4, art. 4	31
BILLS for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, sec. 7, art. 1, U. S. con	4
before the become laws shall pass both Houses and be approved by the president; or if disapproved, shall be passed by two-thirds of each house, sec. 7, art. 1, U. S. con	4

Abbreviations, rules for
Abstracts of decisions
Abstract copy of appointment
Acceptance of
Acts of
Actions by
Actions by persons in public office
Actions by
Actions by
Actions by

BILLS — continued. Page.

not returned in ten days, unless an adjournment intervenes, shall be laws, sec. 7, art. 1, U. S. con 4
in legislature not to embrace more than one subject, sec. 18, art. 4, state con. 16
may originate in either house, sec. 19, art. 4, state con 16
action of the governor on, sec. 10, art. 5, state con 18
if vetoed how to proceed, sec. 10, art. 5, state con 18
when become a law without governor's signature, sec. 10, art. 5, state con 18
engrossed, must not be looked into 45
to be fairly written or speaker may refuse them 49
reports on fall, if recommitted 52
a particular clause may be committed 52
amendments to, how proceeded with 52
amendments fail if referred to committee 52
proceedings on second reading 53
time for attacking or opposing 53
what constitutes possession 54
one bill may be engrafted on another 59
one house may pass with blanks to be filled in the other 59
on third reading, committee on, assembly rule 26 95
on third reading forms observed 61
on third reading, may be committed 62
on third reading, amended by riders 62
on third reading, blanks filled 62
cannot be altered after passage 62
new, concerning their introduction 49
to receive three readings, etc 49
how brought in on notice and leave 49
force in introducing 49
not amended at first reading 49
proceedings on the second reading 50
how and to whom committed 50-51
shall be read twice before committment 50
not to be referred to avowed opponents 50
referred, may be delivered to any of the committee 50
amendments between the houses, mode of proceeding 65-66
by whom to be taken from house to house 67
may be specially commended to notice of the other house 68
general process in passing 79-80
how acted upon in committee of the Whole 81-82
to hasten passage of 80
titles of 82
report of committee on, forms used 83
enacting clause of, form required 83
rejected, course to be pursued 68
if one house neglects a bill, the other may remind of it 68
how to be enrolled, signed and presented to the President 68
amendments can not be receded from or insisted on, by the amending house with a further amendment 66
or resolution when reported by committee, assembly rule 86 100
amendment to an amendment has precedence over a motion to agree or disagree 66
amendment to amendments, how far admissible 66
proceedings upon, in committee of the Whole, etc 52
titles, when made 64
reconsideration, when and how the question may be moved 64
reconsideration, effect of a vote for 64
rejected, relating to their being brought in during the same session 68
originating in one house, rejected in the other, may be renewed in the rejecting house 68
expedient for remedying omissions in 63
mode of proceeding, when founded on facts requiring an explanation 63
effect of a vote to insist or adhere 63

BILLS — continued. Page.
conference upon, at what stages and by whom asked 66
papers relating to, to be left with the conferees of the House acceding to the conference 67
enrolling 68
proceeding, when disapproved 68
not returned in ten days, to be laws, unless an adjournment intervene 68
resolutions and memorials, how introduced, senate rule 35 91
assembly rule 36 96
first and second reading, assembly rule 38 97
to be endorsed, senate rule 35 91
assembly rule 37 96
to be referred, assembly rule 46 97
to be printed, number of, senate rule 39 91
assembly rule 41 97
to be considered in committee of the Whole, senate rule 38 91
assembly rule 46 97
to receive three readings, senate rule 36 9
assembly rule 44 9
re-committment, assembly rule 90 101
to be committed at pleasure, assembly rule 62 98
"dead-head" prohibited, assembly rule 30 96
joint rule 15 103
appropriating money, assembly rule 43 97
engrossment of, senate rule 40 91
senate rule 42 91
assembly rule 27 95
assembly rule 87 100
clerical errors may be corrected, assembly rule 80 100
report on enrolled, assembly rule 28 95
examination of enrolled, joint rule 17 103
enrolled, to be signed, joint rule 18 103
to be presented to the governor, joint rule 19 103
resolutions to take the same course as, joint rule 20 103
form of title prescribed, joint rule 12 102–103
title to be recited in, assembly rule 24 95
when rejected, notice to be given, joint rule 4 102
not to be brought in again without leave, joint rule 5 102
papers to accompany, joint rule 6 102
reading of, assembly rule 42 97
to be read by sections, assembly rule 79 100
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, United States Senators 483
Representatives in Congress 487–489
State officers 490–492
State Senators 493–501
Officers of the Senate 501
Assemblymen 501–522
Officers of the Assembly 522
BLANKS, longest time and largest sum first put 56
bill may be passed with, and filed in other House 59
may be filled in engrossed bills 62
construction of the rule in filling 59
BLIND, School for Education of 403
view of school 407
BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM 396–398
Duties of 396
Institutions under supervision of 396
Number of insane under public care 397
Amount received from counties for care of chronic insane 397–398
BOARD OF HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS 433
BOARD OF SUPERVISION 399
Duties of 399
Law organizing 399
Statistics of institutions under care of 401

Page.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS of cities, towns and villages 286–287
of counties 288–289
BONDS, official, executive under territorial government, to remain valid, sec. 4, art. 14, state con 25
BORROW MONEY, congress may, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con 4
BOUNDARIES of state, sec. 1, art. 2, state con 14
BRIBERY (Randall and Whitney's case, breach of privilege 38
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS 450
BUSINESS, order of, in senate 44–45
a settled order in its arrangement useful 44

C.

CABINET, President's 430
CALL OF THE HOUSE, when and how made, senate rule 32 90
assembly rule 67 99
assembly rule 77 100
duties of the sergeant-at-arms under, assembly rule 69 99
duties of clerk under, assembly rule 70 99
proceedings in case of 41
no business to be transacted, assembly rule 71 99
when at an end, assembly rules 72–73 99
CAPITATION TAX, apportionment of, sec. 9, art. 1, U. S. con 5
CAPITOL, description of 376
CENSUS (see population) of, state, 1836–1885, by counties 334–335
by towns, villages and wards, with election statistics 202–249
of U. S., made every ten years, sec 2, art. 1, U. S. con 3
of state, sec. 3, art. 4, state con 15
CENTRAL COMMITTEES, State 362
CERTIFICATES OF STATE DEBT when may be issued, sec. 9, art. 8, state con 21
CHAIRMAN of committee elected 42
of committee of the whole may be elected 43
of the various state central committees and members 362
CHALLENGE, breach of privilege 38
CHANGE OF VOTE, right to 64
CHARITABLE, Penal and Reformatory institutions 399–413
CHIEF CLERK, election of, senate rule 11 88
assembly rule 14 94
his general duties, senate rule 11 88
assembly rule 14 94
no person to remain at table of, senate rule 20 89
assembly rule 65 99
papers not to be taken away from the table of, senate rule 11 88
assembly rule 14 94
may appoint assistants, assembly rule 15 94
may correct certain errors, assembly rule 16 94
to sign acts, assembly rule 17 94
election of, general form used 76
compensation of, and of assistants 76
general duties of, discussed 77
CHIEF CLERKS of legislatures since 1848 178
CHIEF JUSTICE, one of the justices of the supreme court shall be, sec. 7, art. 7, state con 19
powers vested in, sec. 2, art. 7, state con 19
CHRONIC INSANE, amounts received by counties for care of 1882–1888 327–328
CIRCUIT COURTS of the United States 419
of Wisconsin 420–429
CIRCUIT JUDGES, to be judges of the supreme court, sec. 4, art. 7, state con 19
to be elected for each circuit and to reside therein, sec. 7, art. 7, state con 19
one of, to be designated as chief justice, sec. 7, art. 7, state con 19

CIRCUIT JUDGES—continued. Page.
to be classified, sec. 7, art. 7, state con. 19
vacancy, how filled, sec. 7, art. 7, state con. 19
not to be elected within thirty days of a general election, sec. 9, art. 7, state con. 20
salary of, sec. 10, art. 7, state con. 20
not to receive fees or hold any other office, sec. 10, art 7, state con. 20
who eligible, sec. 10, art. 7, state con. 20
may hold courts for each other, sec. 11, art. 7, state con. 20
may be removed from office, and how, sec. 13, art. 7, state con. 20
official vote on, in 2d, 5th, 6th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 15th circuits 259-260
list of, with circuits in state 422-429
CIRCUITS, JUDICIAL, United States, with list of judges 419
state, map of circuits ..... Back
CITIES, legislature to organize and restrict powers of, sec. 3, art. 9, state con. 23
towns and villages, taxes levied in 1887 ..... 282, 283
indebtedness of 1887 ..... 286, 287
value of lots in, and villages 1888 292
list of the superintendents of schools of 473
city superintendents of schools 473
CITIZENS AND ALIENS equal as to possession and enjoyment of property, sec. 15, art. 1, state con. 14
of each state, shall be entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states, sec. 2, art. 4, U. S. con. 7
who are, 14th amendment to U. S. con. 10
CIVIL ACTIONS, to be continued as if no change in government, sec. 1, art. 19, state con. 24
CLAIMS, accounts to be verified, joint rule 22 104
papers relating to, to be preserved, joint rule 23 104
no prejudice to certain, sec. 3, art 4, U. S. con. 8
of the United States, or of the several states, not to be prejudiced by any construction of the constitution, sec. 3, art. 4. U. S. con. 8
U. S. court of, with list of judges 419
joint committee on 480
CLERK, puts the question before election of speaker 42
to read standing 53
numbers the sections 60
may correct his errors 67
CLERKS, county, list of 466
CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT, list of Wisconsin territory 115
list of state 139
to be appointed by court, sec. 12, art. 7, state con. 20
CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURTS to be chosen in each county, sec. 12, art. 8, state con. 20
if vacancy, judge to appoint, sec. 12, art. 7, state con. 20
to take oath and give security, sec. 12, art. 7, state con. 20-32
list of, by counties 469
COASTING TRADE, regulations respecting, sec. 9, art. 1, U. S. con. 5
COINS, Congress to fix value of foreign, sec. 8, art. U. S. con. 5
value of foreign, in U. S. money 351
COLLEGES, may be connected with university, sec. 6, art. 10, state con. 28
COMMANDER IN CHIEF, governor to be, sec. 4, art. 5, state con. 17
staff of 463
president to be, sec. 2, art. 2, U. S. con. 6
COMMERCE, congress to regulate, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con. 5
regulations respecting, to be equal and uniform, sec. 9, art. 1, U. S. con. 5
COMMISSIONERS, to revise and simplify rules of practice, to be appointed, sec. 22, art. 7, state con. 21
of school and university lands, who to constitute board of, sec, 7, art. 10, state con. 23
to take security on land sold, sec. 8, art. 10, state con. 23
to execute conveyances, sec. 8, art. 10, state con. 23
may withhold lands from sale, sec. 8, art. 10, state con. 23
shall invest school and university funds, sec. 7, art. 10, state con. 23

	Page.
COMMISSIONERS—continued.	
of immigration, list of	129
insurance, list of	129
vote on, 1888	255
railroad, list of	129
vote on, 1888	254
state prison, list of	129
labor statistics	450
COMMISSIONS, to be granted by the president, sec, 3, art. 2, U. S. con	7
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE explained and discussed	81
great matters usually referred to	43
power of, over a bill	50
has entire control over a report committed	50
dissolved by a report	43–51
how revived	43–51
may be discharged from instructions	65
when may sit during recess	70
effect of a reference to, when a bill has been amended in committee of the whole	53
may elect chairman	43
if in great disorder, speaker may resume chair	43
manner of doing business in, in senate	52, 53
proceedings in	48, 50–51
irregularly dissolved	43
can not adjourn	43
report proceedings	51
subjects which have passed through, may be referred to special committee	52
particulars which attach to	53
chairman of, senate rule 5	87
assembly rule 78	100
amendments in, senate rule 34	91
rules of, senate rule 33	91
assembly rule 82	100
reports of, assembly rule 84	100
"dead-heads" in, prohibited, assembly rule 30	96
joint rule 15	103
chairman of, to preserve order, assembly rule 83	100
COMMITTEES, state central, of various political parties	362
of senate for 1889	479, 480
of assembly, 1889	479
joint for 1889	480
how amended, senate rule 13	88
assembly rule 19	95
joint rule 8	102
not to be absent, senate rule 45	92
assembly rule 25	95
select, assembly rule 25	95
majority and minority report of, senate rule 10	88
to recite title in reports, assembly rule 24	105
of conference, joint rule 10	102
on enrolled bills, may report at any time, senate rule 46	92
assembly rule 29	96
joint senate rule 13	89
assembly rule 20	96
joint rule 8	102
chairmam of joint, joint rule 23	104
can not inquire concerning their members	43
must not sit when the House is in session	42–43
may elect chairman	42
manner of proceeding in	42–43
members of the House may be present at their sittings	80
can not reconsider and alter their own votes	81
how shall report amendments	81

COMMITTEES—continued. Page.
can not sit in recess after congress has expired ... 70
a member-elect, though not returned, may be appointed on ... 39
standing ... 42
forms and proceedings in ... 42-56
joint, how they act ... 43
who shall compose ... 50
how appointed in senate ... 50
time and place for meeting of ... 50
majority of, to constitute a quorum ... 50
COMMON FAME, a ground for proceeding ... 44
COMMON LAW, recognized and established, 7th amendment to U. S. con ... 9
to continue part of the law of the state, sec. 13, art. 14, state con ... 28
COMMON SCHOOLS (see "Schools") sec. 3, art. 10, state con ... 23
COMMUNICATIONS, confidential to be kept secret ... 70
COMPENSATION of members of legislature ... 76
of officers and employes ... 76-77
of Governor ... 446
of Lieutenant-governor and other state officers ... 446
of members of legislature, sec. 21, art. 4, state con ... 16
extra, never to be granted by legislature, sec. 26, art. 4, state con ... 17-31
of members of congress and employes ... 436
of public officers, not to be increased or diminished, sec. 26, art. 4, state con ... 17
of Governor, sec. 5, art. 5, state con ... 17-32
of Lieutenant-governor, sec. 9, art. 5, state con ... 18-32
COMPTROLLERS, bank, list of ... 128
CONCILIATION, courts of their powers, sec. 16, art. 7, state con ... 20
CONFERENCES, common, to have two before vote to adhere ... 66
can not alter anything upon which the Houses have agreed ... 66
discussion of the nature and occasion of ... 66-67
report of, can not be amended or altered ... 67
papers left with conferees of House agreeing to ... 67
when, by which House, and at what stages to be asked ... 67
CONGRESS, Senators and Representatives in, from Wisconsin since 1848 ... 184-185
delegatates to, from Wisconsin Territory ... 184
members of 51st ... 433-436
biographical sketches of ... 437-439
salaries of members and officers of ... 436
vested with power, sec. 1, art. 1, U. S. con ... 3
may alter the regulations of the state legislatures concerning elections of Senators and Representatives, except as to place of choosing senators, sec. 4, art. 1, U. S. con ... 4
shall assemble once every year, sec. 4, art. 1, U. S. con ... 4
officers of goverment cannot be members of, sec. 6, art. 1, U. S. con ... 4
may provide for cases of removal, death, etc., of President and Vice-president, sec. 1, art. 2, U. S. con ... 6
may determine the time of choosing electors of President and Vice-president, sec. 1, art. 2, U. S. con ... 6
may invest the appointment of inferior officers in the President alone, in the courts of law, or the heads of departments, sec. 2, art. 2, U. S. con ... 6
may establish courts inferior to the supreme courts, sec. 1, art. 3, U. S. con ... 7
may declare the punishment of treason, sec. 3, art. 3, U. S. con ... 7
may prescribe the manner of proving the acts and records of each state, sec. 1, art. 4, U. S. con ... 7
to assent to the formation of new states, sec. 3, art. 4, U. S. con ... 7
may propose amendments to the constitution, or call a convention, art. 5, U. S. con ... 8
to lay and collect duties, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con ... 8
to borrow money, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con ... 8
to regulate commerce, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con ... 8
to establish uniform laws of bankruptcy and naturalization, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con ... 8

CONGRESS — continued. Page.
to coin money, to regulate the value of coin, and fix a standard of weights and measures, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con ... 5
to punish counterfeiting, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con ... 5
to constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con.. 5
to define and punish piracies, felonies on high seas, and offenses against the laws of nations, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con ... 5
to establish post-offices and post roads, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con ... 5
to authorize patents to authors and inventors, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con ... 5
to declare war, grant letters of marque, and make rules concerning captures, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con ... 5
to raise and support armies, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con ... 5
to provide and maintain a navy, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con ... 5
to make rules for the government of the army and navy, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con 5
to call out the militia in certain cases, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con ... 5
to organize, arm and discipline militia, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con ... 5
to exercise exclusive legislation over seat of government, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con ... 5
to pass laws necessary to carry the enumerated powers into effect, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con ... 5
to dispose of and make rules concerning the territory or other property of the United States, sec. 3, art. 4, U. S. con ... 7
President may convene and adjourn, in certain cases, sec. 3, art. 2, U. S. con.. 7
CONGRESSIONAL, map of districts, see ... Back
districts, sec. 10, art. 4, state con ... 26
population of, in state, census 1885 ... 342
vote in Wisconsin, 1888 ... 263-266
CONSCIENCE, rights of, sec. 18, article 1, state con ... 14
CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES ... 3-8
amendments to ... 9-11
history of amendments to ... 13
signers of ... 8
laws and treaties, supreme law, art. 6 ... 8
operative by the ratification of nine states, art. 7 ... 8
CONSTITUTION OF WISCONSIN ... 13-30
how amended, sec. 1, art. 12 ... 23
oath to support, by whom to be taken, sec. 28, art. 4 ... 17
copy of, to be forwarded to the President, sec. 8, art. 14, state con ... 25
when to be submitted for ratification or rejection, sec. 8, art. 14, state con ... 25
who entitled to vote for or against, sec. 9, art. 14, state con ... 25
preamble ... 13
declaration of rights ... 13
boundaries ... 14
suffrage ... 15
legislative ... 15
executive ... 17
administrative ... 18
judiciary ... 18
finance ... 21
eminent domain and property of the state ... 22
education ... 22
corporations ... 23
amendments ... 23
miscellaneous provisions ... 24
schedule ... 24
resolutions ... 29
signers of ... 30
amendments to ... 31
vote on amendment to, relating to education ... 261-262
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS, 1846 ... 125
1847-8 ... 126
length of, and number of members ... 130

Page.
CONSULAR SERVICE, Diplomatic and 437–443
list of consuls, agents, etc., with salary and fees 437–442
CONTESTANTS OF SEATS entitled to certain privileges, assembly rule 4 93
CONTRACTS, no law impairing, sec. 10, art. 1, U. S. con 5
state not to pass law impairing obligation of, sec. 12, art. 1, state con 14
no member of the legislature or state officer to be interested in certain, sec. 25, art. 4, state con 17
CONVENTION, joint, proceedings in, joint rule 24 104
CONVENTIONS, constitutional, of 1846–47–48 ..... 125, 126–150
for proposing amendments to constitution, sec. 1, art. 5, U. S. con 8
CONVICTION not to work corruption of blood, sec. 12, art. 1, state con 14
CORONERS, list of, in Wisconsin 470
when and how chosen, term of office, sec. 4, art. 7, state con 18
CORPORATIONS not to be created by special act except in certain cases, sec. 1, art. 11, state con 23
banking, how may be incorporated, sec. 5, art. 11, state con 23
laws relating to, may be altered or repealed, sec. 1, art. 11, state con 23
legislature to provide for incorporating villages and to restrict their powers, sec. 3, art. 11, state con 23
chief grants of land to 353
COST of various state institutions 375
COUNSEL may be heard on private bills and law points 44
COUNT of the House may be called 62–64
COUNTERFEITING, congress to provide for the punishment of, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con. 5
COUNTIES, alphabetical list of, with county seats 466
indebtedness of 288–289
how taxes of, were expended 284–285
amounts received from and paid to, by state 290–291
real estate and total valuation of all property in (1888) 292
to be but one system of government for, sec. 23, art. 4, state con 17
when not to be divided except by vote of the people, sec. 7, art. 13, state con. 24
COUNTY clerks and salary 466
coroners 470
courts, judicial power vested in, sec. 2, art. 7, state con 19
judges 467
how elected and term of office, sec. 14, art. 7, state con 20
probate office of, may be abolished, sec. 14, art. 7, state con 20
officers, how and when elected, sec. 9, art. 13, state con 24–32
vacancies in, how filled, sec. 4, art. 6, state con 32
officers, list of 466–471
seats 466
how to be removed, sec. 8, art. 13, state con 24
may be removed by governor, sec. 4, art. 6, state con 32
registers of deeds 468
sheriffs 467
superintendents, salary and P. O. address 471
supervisors, legislature may confer certain legislative powers upon boards, sec. 22, art. 4, state con 17
surveyors 470
taxes, how expended 284–285
treasurers and salary 468
COURT, Supreme of United States 419
its original and appellate jurisdiction, sec. 2, art. 3, U. S. con 7
claims (U. S.) 419
district (U. S.) 420
circuit (U. S.) 419
district for Wisconsin 420–421
supreme, of Wisconsin 129, 130, 421
circuit, of Wisconsin 422–426
powers vested in, sec. 2, art. 7, state con 18

Page.

COURT—continued. Page.
inferior to the supreme court, may be ordained by congress, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con 5
inferior to the supreme court, may be ordained by congress, sec. 1, art 3, U. S. con 7
of conciliation, sec. 16, art. 7, state con 20
COVERED, when members are to be 60
CRIMES, persons accused of, fleeing from justice, may be demanded, sec. 2, art. 4, U. S. con 7
how to be tried, sec. 2, art. 3, U. S. con. 7
no person to answer for, except on presentment or indictment, except in certain cases, sec. 8, art. 1, state con 13
committed under territory may be prosecuted under state, sec. 4, art. 14, state con 25
CRIMINAL OFFENSE, no person held to answer without process of law, amendment to sec. 8, art. 1, state con 31
not to be twice put in jeopardy for same, amendment to sec. 8, art 1, state con. 31
not to be compelled to be a witness against self in, amendment to sec. 8, art. 1, state con 31
all persons bailable before conviction, sec. 1, art. 8, state con 31
CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS, proceedings in case, how carried on, sec. 2, art. 3. U. S. con 7
commenced under territorial government to be continued, sec. 4, art. 14, state con 25
CUSTOMS, precedents and forms 74-86

D

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION 459
DEAF, school for education of 404
view of school 404
DEBATE, no one to speak impertinently, superfluously or tediously 46
forms and proprieties to be observed 45-47
the speaker not allowed to engage in, except on points of order 46
proceedings of the house not to be censured 46
personalities to be prohibited 46
motives not to be arraigned 46
violation of order in, to be suppressed by the speaker 46
disorderly words in, not noticed until the member has finished 47
disorderly words, when taken down 47
proceedings of the House not to be noticed in 47
members concerned or implicated by the subject ought to withdraw 47
when question is under, order of motions, assembly rule 52 98
how to address the presiding officer in, senate rule 16 89
assembly rule 47 97
speaking out of place prohibited, assembly rule 50 97
when two members rise, senate rule 18. 97
assembly rule 48 97
call to order while speaking, senate rule 17 97
assembly rule 49 97
not to speak more than twice, senate rule 19 89
assembly rule 50 97
DEBT (see "Counties," see "Cities"), public, of U. S 353
of state 269
DEBTS, against the confederation to be valid, sec. 1, art. 6, U. S. con 8
no imprisonment for, sec. 16, art 1, state con 14
public, when, how and for what purpose contracted, sec. 6, art. 8, state con .. 21
DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, art. 1, state con 13
DECORUM, points of (see debate) 45-47
DEEDS, registers of, how chosen and term of offices, sec. 4, art. 6, state con 18
list of 403

Page.
DEFAMATORY publications, breach of privilege ... 33
DEFAULTERS ineligible to office, sec. 3, art. 13, state con ... 24
DEFECT OF HEIRS, lands shall escheat to state, sec. 3, art. 9, state con ... 22
DELEGATES to congress from Wisconsin Territory ... 194
DELINQENT TAX FUND, its amount and nature ... 269-273
DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ... 362
platform, national and state ... 357-368
DENTAL EXAMINERS, board of ... 453
DEPARTMENTS OF STATE GOVERNMENT, organization of ... 446-450
lists of various heads of the ... 127-129, 446
executive ... 446
state ... 446-447
treasury ... 447
law ... 448
educational ... 448
railroad ... 448
insurance ... 448
public lands ... 449
public property ... 450
bureau of labor statistics ... 450
adjutant generals ... 449
quarter-master general ... 449
miscellaneous ... 451-457
DEPOSIT FUND ... 269-275
DIAGRAM of assembly and senate chambers ... Front
DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS, United States ... 437-442
DISBURSEMENTS and receipts, aggregate ... 269
general fund ... 270
DISORDER, members creating, proceedings ... 46-47
in committee of the Whole, speaker to resume chair if great ... 43
DISORDERLY WORDS, how and when taken down ... 47
DISTRIBUTION of income of school fund, sec. 5, art. 10, state con ... 22
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, how chosen and term of office, sec. 4, art. 6, state con ... 18
list of, and salary ... 469
of United States, with list of judges ... 421
DISTRICT COURTS, United States ... 420-421
DISTRICTS, Assembly, how to be bounded, sec. 4, art. 4, state con ... 23
congressional apportionment of, sec. 14, art. 4, state con ... 26
school, to be established by law, sec. 3, art. 10, state con ... 22
senate and assembly, apportionment of, sec. 12, art. 14, state con ... 26
map of ... back
DIVISION, when called for, senate rule 30 ... 20
assembly rule 61 ... 28
of the House, practice in ascertaining ... 62-64
of questions discussed ... 59-60
DIVORCES, legislature not to grant, sec. 24, art. 4, state con ... 17
DOORS, rules respecting their being closed ... 48
ought not to be shut, to be kept by person appointed ... 48
DRAINAGE FUND, amount and nature of ... 269, 274
DRAWING seats in the assembly ... 76
DUEL, challenge to, breach of privilege ... 33
DUELING, persons engaged in, disqualified to vote, sec. 2, art. 13, state con ... 24
DUTIES of Board of Supervision ... 309
Board of Charities and Reform ... 396
DUTIES, to be laid by congress, and to be uniform, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con ... 5
further provisions respecting, sec. 9, art. 1, U. S. con ... 5
cannot be laid by the states, sec. 10, art. U. S. con ... 5
on exports prohibited, sec. 9, art. 1, U. S. con ... 5
on imports and exports imposed by the states shall inure to the treasury of the United States, sec. 10, art. 1, U. S. con ... 5

E.

	Page.
EDUCATION, now provided for, art. 10, state con	21
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	377–386
EDUCATIONAL TAX, 1887, '88	276–280–290 291
ELECTION STATISTICS	193–266
presidential vote in Wisconsin from 1848 to 1888	257
electoral vote for president by states, 1860–1888	193
popular vote with pluralities, 1884–1888	194–195
popular vote 1880–1856	196–198
summary of popular and electoral votes	199–201
vote given for state officers in 1888	251–255
gubernatorial votes for 1888 by towns, with pluralities	202–249
presidential vote for 1888 by towns, with pluralities	202–249
popular vote for president, 1856 to 1888	196–198
congressional vote 1888, by counties	263–266
summary of gubernatorial votes, 1848 to 1888	256
presidential and gubernatorial vote 1888, compared, with population by towns	202–249
judicial, associate justice	258
circuit judges	259–260
by counties, presidential, 1884 and 1888	250
president and governor, 1888	251
ELECTIONS, time, place and manner of holding	40
of members to be judged by each house	40
governor may issue writs of, sec. 14, art. 4, state con	16
how made by legislature, sec. 30, art. 4, state con	17
general, when to be held, sec. 1, art. 13, state con	24
first, when and how to be conducted, secs. 9–12, art. 14, state con	25
of senators and representatives, shall be prescribed by states, sec. 4, art. 1, U. S. con	4
qualifications and returns of members of congress to be determined by each house, sec. 5, art. 1, U. S. con	4
ELECTORAL vote in Wisconsin, 1848–1888	257
and popular vote, 1789 to 1888	199
ELECTORS, presidential in Wisconsin, since 1848	183
qualifications of, art. 3, state con	15
qualifications required of, amend. section 1, art. 3, state con	51
who disqualified from being, secs. 2–6, art. 3, state con	15
residing on Indian lands, where to vote, sec. 5, art. 13, state con	24
of president and vice president, how chosen, sec. 1, art. 2, U. S. con	6
duties of president and vice-president, 12th amendment of U. S. con	10
of president and vice-president, to vote the same day throughout the United States, sec. 1, art. 2, U. S. con	6
no senator or representative or public officer shall serve as president, sec. 1, art. 2, U. S. con	6
EMPLOYES and officers senate, 1889	481–482
assembly, 1889	483–484
of legislature allowed by law	76–77
duties of	76–77
ENACTING CLAUSE, how provided for, sec. 17, art. 4, state con	16
ENGROSSED BILL, not to be looked into	43
ENUMERATION OF INHABITANTS, every ten years, sec. 2, art. 1, U. S. con	3
of inhabitants, provided for, sec. 3, art. 4, state con	15
EQUITY, how testimony taken in, sec. 19, art. 7, state con	21
EQUIVALENT QUESTIONS discussed	60–61
ERROR, writs of, not to be prohibited, sec. 21, art. 1, state con	14
ERRORS cannot be corrected in committe of the Whole	43
various modes of correcting	43
clerk may correct his own	87
ESCHEATS to state from defect of heirs, sec. 3, art. 9	22
EXCESSIVE BAIL not to be required, sec. 6, art. 1, state con	13

Page.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, organization of state ... 446
United States ... 430
EXECUTIVE POWER vested in the President, sec. 1, art. 2, U. S. con ... 6
Governor, sec. 1, art. 5, state con ... 17
EXEMPTION of property from forced sale, section 17, art. 1, state con ... 14
EXPORTS, not to be taxed, sec. 9, art. 1, U. S. con ... 5
and imports, states prohibited from laying duties on, sec. 10, art. 1, U. S. con. 6
EX POST FACTO LAW, none shall be passed, sec. 9, art. 1, U. S. con ... 5
prohibited to states, sec. 10, art. 1, U. S. con ... 5
not to be passed, sec. 12, art. 1, state con ... 14

F.

FARM MORTGAGE LAND COMPANY (Wisconsin) ... 276
FARMERS' INSTITUTES, law relating to ... 386-387
list of, held 1888-9 ... 387
FELONIES, persons convicted of, disfranchised, sec. 2, art. 3, state con ... 15
FELONY, mode of proceeding on charge of ... 40
FINANCES, STATE ... 269-291
FINES, excessive, prohibited, 8th amendment to U. S. con ... 10
and forfeitures, excessive, not to be imposed, sec. 6, art 1, state con ... 13
excessive, reserved in grants of land, void, sec. 14, art. 1, state con ... 14
to become part of school fund, sec. 2, art. 10, state con ... 22
accruing to territory to inure to state, sec. 3, art. 14, state con ... 25
FISH COMMISSIONERS ... 454
distribution of fry by, 1887-8 ... 454
synopsis of fishing industries, 1885-8 ... 455
FISH HATCHERY, views of ... 455
FISH WARDENS, State ... 456
FISH AND GAME, when may be caught, taken or killed ... 456
FOREIGN LEGATIONS in United States ... 432
FOREIGN POPULATION of state, 1885 ... 336-337
immigration into U. S. since 1882 ... 452
of various foreign countries in the world ... 344-345
FORESTS in United States, acres ... 350
FORFEITURE OF ESTATES, conviction not to work, sec. 12, art. 1, state con ... 14
FORMS AND CUSTOMS, manual of ... 74-86
of titles ... 82
of resolutions ... 83
of reports ... 83
of enacting clause ... 83
FREE HIGH SCHOOLS, list of, in State, with names of principals and post-office address ... 473
FREEDOM OF SPEECH, guaranteed to all persons, sec. 3, art. 1, state con ... 13
FUGITIVES from justice to be delivered up, sec. 2, art. 4, U. S. con ... 7
from service may be reclaimed, sec. 2, art. 4, U. S. con ... 7
FUNDS, trust ... 272-276
school (see school funds) ... 273

G.

GALLERY, clearing of ... 49
Committee of the Whole can not punish for disorder in ... 53
GAME, when may be caught, etc ... 456
wardens, list of ... 456
GENERAL ELECTIONS, when to be held, sec. 1, art. 12, state con ... 94
GENERAL FILE, what constitutes, assembly rule 45 ... 97
GENERAL FUND ... 269-273

Page.

GOVERNMENT, State, list of officers of 127-129
United States, list of officers of, etc..... 430-443
GOVERNOR of Wisconsin..... 446
biographical sketch of..... 490
vote for, by towns, villages, cities, etc. (with pluralities and population, 1885), 1888..... 202-249
by counties, 1888..... 251
presidential and by counties, 1888..... 251
salary..... 445
staff..... 463
executive power vested in, and terms of office of, sec. 1, art. 5, state con..... 17
who eligible to office, sec. 2, art. 5, state con..... 17
when and how elected, sec. 3, art. 5, state con..... 17
his powers and duties, sec. 4, art. 5, state con..... 17
his compensation..... 17
may grant reprieves, etc., sec. 6, art. 5, state con..... 17
when powers and duties devolve on Lieutenant-governor, sec. 7, art. 5, state con..... 18
his power in approving bills, sec. 10, art. 5, state con..... 18
may remove certain officers, sec. 4, art. 6, state con..... 18
may remove county officers, amend. sec. 4, art. 6, state con..... 32
his official acts, how authenticated, sec. 4, art. 8, state con..... 24
first elected, how long to hold office, sec. 14, art. 14, state con..... 28
GOVERNORS, Wisconsin Territorial and State, list of..... 115-127
list of in U. S..... 444-445
of various countries..... 344-345
lieutenant, list of..... 127
vote for (summary) from 1848-1888..... 256
biographical sketch of..... 490
GRANT of lands, reserving rent, duration limited, sec. 14, art. 1, state con..... 14
of lands, not to be prejudiced, sec. 2, art. 2, state con..... 15
to various railroads..... 355
GREAT SEAL, legislature to provide and who to keep, sec. 4, art. 8, state con..... 24
GRANGE, Wis. State..... 461
GUBERNATORIAL VOTE of 1888, by towns, wards, etc..... 202-249
compared with presidential of 1888..... 202-249
summary of, 1848 to 1888..... 256
and presidential 1888, by counties..... 251

H.

HABEAS CORPUS, writ of, can only be suspended in cases of rebellion or invasion, sec. 9, art. 1, U. S. con..... 5
privileges not suspended, sec. 8, art. 1, state con..... 13
writ of, not to be suspended, unless in cases of rebellion or invasion, amendment to sec. 8, art. 1, state con..... 13-31
HATS to be taken off..... 47
HEADS OF BUREAUS U. S. government departments..... 430-437
HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS, state board of..... 452
HIGHWAYS, certain rivers to be common, sec. 1, art. 9, state con..... 22
HISTORICAL SKETCH OF WISCONSIN..... 109-114
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN..... 457-458
HISTORY of amendments to U. S. con..... 12
HOLIDAYS, legal, in various states..... 353
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY..... 459
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, Wisconsin State..... 402
views of..... after 402
Northern..... 403
views of..... after 403
HOUSE, division of, how ascertained..... 62-64

Page.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, speakers of 189
list of members of 51st congress 433-436
salaries of members, etc 436

I.

ILLITERACY, statistics of 259
ILLUMINATING OILS, Inspector of 453
ILLUSTRATIONS of various institutions, etc. See "Illustrations" .....
IMMIGRATION, state commissioners of 129
IMMIGRATION TO U. S., from 1882-1888 252
IMPEACHMENT, sketch of the law respecting 72-73
to be brought by house of representatives, sec. 2, art. 1, U. S. con 3
tried by the senate, sec. 3, art. 1, U. S. con 3
judgment on, sec. 3, art. 1, U. S. con 4
all civil officers liable to, sec. 4, art. 2, U. S. con 7
house of representatives to have power, sec. 1, art. 7, state con 18
IMPORTATION OF SLAVES not prohibited till 1808, sec 9, art. 1, U. S. con 5
IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT on contract not to be, sec. 16, art. 1, state con 14
INDEBTEDNESS OF STATE 269
of counties 288-289
of towns, cities and villages 286-287
INDIANS, when qualified electors, sec. 1, art. 3, state con 15
INDICTMENT, how to conclude, sec. 17, art. 7, state con 21
INFAMOUS CRIMES to preclude right of suffrage, sec. 6, art 3, state con 15
to preclude right to hold office, sec. 3, art. 13, state con 24
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS 409
views of ..... after 409
for girls 412-413
views of ..... after 412
INQUIRY or accusation, common fame a ground for 44
INSANE, State Hospital for 402
Northern Hospital for 403
persons disqualified from voting, sec. 2, art. 3, state con 15
amounts received by counties for care of chronic, 1882-1888 397-398
average cost of care of, 1887-8 401
movement of 397-401
statistics of, under treatment 403-404
number under public public charge in state from 1881-1888 397
INSIST, question discussed 61
effect of vote to 61
INSPECTOR of illuminating oils 453
SCHOOL for education of blind 407
deaf 405
INSURANCE COMMISSIONER 446, 448
vote on, 1888 255
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, organization of 448
INTERNAL improvements, not to contract debt for, sec. 10, art. 8, state con 22
state to sell lands granted in aid of (Resolution) 29
INTERNAL REVENUE (U. S.) districts in Wisconsin 443
INVESTIGATION, process and forms 83-84
INVESTMENT of trust funds 273-276

J.

	Page.
JEFFERSON'S MANUAL	35–73
senate rule 53	92
assembly rule 96	101
joint rule 26	104
JOINT COMMITTEES, senate and assembly, 1889	480
JOINT CONVENTION, proceedings in, joint rule 24	104
who to preside over, joint rule 24	104
who to act as clerk, joint rule 24	104
JOURNAL OF LEGISLATURE, to be published, section 10, art. 4, state con	16
shall be kept by each house	69
of each house to be published	69
shall show every vote	69
to contain a brief statement of every petition, paper, etc., presented	69
titles of bills and parts affected by amendments to be inserted on	69
what question to be entered on	69
a record in law	69
subject to examination	69
directions as to making up	69
either house may notice and inspect, of the other	69
how it may be amended	69
JUDGES, election, term of office, etc., sec. 7, art. 7, state con	19
may be removed, sec. 13, art. 7, state con	20
shall hold their office during good behavior, sec. 1, art. 3, U. S. con	7
compensation of, sec. 1, art. 3, U. S. con	7
United States supreme	419
circuit	419
district	420
for Wisconsin	420–421
supreme, of Wisconsin	129–130, 421
territorial	115
circuit, of Wisconsin	422–429
vote on, by circuits	259–260
county, of Wisconsin and salary	467
JUDICIAL CIRCUITS, division of, sec. 5, art. 7, state con	19
limits may be altered, sec. 6, art. 7, state con	19
judge to be chosen from each, sec. 7, art. 7, state con	19
when judge may hold court in other, sec. 11, art. 7, state con	20
United States	419–421
Wisconsin	419–422–429
JUDICIAL OFFICERS, in relation to impeachment of, sec. 1, art. 7, state con	19
JUDICIAL POWER, where vested, sec. 2, art. 7, state con	19
legislature may vest, in certain persons, sec. 23, art. 7, state con	21
vested in supreme courts and courts inferior, sec. 1, art. 3, U. S. con	7
of the judiciary, sec. 2, art. 3, U. S. con	7
restrictions as to suits against a state, 11th amendment to U. S. con	10
JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS, of each state are entitled to faith and credit in every state, sec. 1, art. 4, U. S. con	7
JUDICIARY, United States supreme court	419
circuit courts	419
district courts	420–421
in Wisconsin	420–421
Wisconsin supreme court	421
circuit courts	422–429
JUDICIAL TRIBUNALS, inferior to supreme court, may be created, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con	8
JURY, right of trial by, and how waived, sec. 5, art. 1, state con	13
when may determine law and facts, sec. 3, art. 1, state con	13

Page.

JURY TRIAL, secured and shall be held in the state where the crime shall have been committed, sec. 2, art. 3. U. S. con 7
further regulated, 6th amendment to U. S. con 9
secured in suits at common law where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, 7th amendment to U. S. con 9
JUSTICE, how it shall be obtained, sec. 9, art. 1, state con 13
department of U. S 419
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, judicial powers vested in, term of office, sec. 15, art. 1, state con 14
JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT, Wisconsin 129-130-421
vote on 258

L.

LABOR PARTY, platforms 371-373
central committee 368
LABOR STATISTICS, bureau of 450
LAND, tenure of, etc., sec. 14, art. 1, state con 14
title in territory to vest in state, sec. 2, art. 9, state con 22
no change of title, sec. 1, art. 14, state con 24
granted to state, how disposed of (resolutions) 29
chief grants of, to corporations 355
number of acres of, public domain 354
LANDS, school and university, how proceeds used, sec. 2, art. 10, state con 22
LARCENY, persons guilty of, disfranchised, sec. 6, art. 3, state con 15
LARGEST SUM, question first put 56
LAW, what is declared supreme, sec. 1, art. 6, U. S. con 8
common, recognized and established, 7th amendment to U. S. con 9
common, now in force, to continue, sec. 13, art. 14, state con 28
department of state government, organization of 446
of University 378
LAWS, president to see them faithfully executed, sec. 3, art. 2, U. S. con 7
how passed, art. 4, state con 15
ex post facto, not to be passed, sec. 3, art. 4, state con 14
style of, sec. 17, art. 4, state con 16
not to be enacted except by bill, sec. 17, art. 4, state con 16
local, not to embrace but one subject, sec. 18, art. 4, state con 16
not in force, till published, sec. 21, art 7, state con 21
what to be passed by yeas and nays, sec. 8, art. 8, state con 21
of territory, when to expire, sec. 2, art. 14, state con 24
LEASES, of agricultural lands, time limited, sec. 14, art. 1, state con 14
LEGAL HOLIDAYS, in various states 353
LEGATIONS, of U. S. abroad 437
LEGISLATIVE officers (See "Legislature").
powers, where vested, sec. 1, art. 4, state con 15
powers vested in congress (see "Congress").
sessions, territorial sessions, length of, and number of members 180
length of, and number of members since 1848 180-182
LEGISLATURE, when to meet and organize 74
the number of members, sec. 2, art. 4, state con 15
powers and duties of, art. 4, state con 15
who eligible to, sec. 6, art 4, state con 16
each house of, to be judge, sec. 7, art. 4, state con 16
to determine rules, sec. 8, art. 4, state con 16
to choose officers, sec. 9, art. 4, state con 16
to publish journal, sec. 10, art. 4, state con 16
where and how often to meet, amendment to sec. 5, art. 4, state con 15
members of, not to be appointed to civil offices, sec. 12, art. 4, state con 16

	Page.
LEGISLATURE—continued.	
who ineligible to, sec. 13, art. 4, state con	16
how members of, to vote in elections, sec. 30, art. 4, state con	17
when may borrow money, sec. 7, art. 8, state con	21
to elect chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms, sec. 6, art. 13, state con	24
when may declare offices vacated, sec. 10, art. 13, state con	24
to meet biennially, sec. 11, art. 4, state con	31
list of members of, territorial	115–124
state, from 1848 to 1889	131–176
speakers of	177
clerks of assembly	178
senate	178
employes, 1889	481–482
assembly, 1889	483–484
sergeant-at arms of assembly	179
senate	179
LIBEL, truth may be given in evidence, sec. 3, art. 1, state con	13
jury may determine law and fact, sec. 3, art. 1, state con	13
LIBERTY OF SPEECH and press, relating to, sec. 3, art. 1, state con	13
LIBRARY, state	451
LIBRARIES, list of public, in the state	356
LIE ON THE TABLE, call up at any time matters that	55
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, how and when elected and term of office, sec. 3, art. 5, state con	17
when to act as governor, sec. 7, art. 5, state con	18
to have only casting vote, sec. 8, art. 5, state con	18
compensation, sec. 9, art. 5, state con	18
first elected, how long to hold, sec. 14, art. 14, state con	28
biographical sketch of	493
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS, list of	129
LIGHT HORSE SQUADRON	464
view of armory	after 464
LIST OF newspapers in Wisconsin	295–304
of post-offices in Wisconsin	305–315
of post-offices by townships	316–327
of public libraries in state	356
of officers of territory and state	115–127
of rulers of different foreign countries	344–345
of officers in departments of U. S. government	430–435
of presidents of the United States since 1789	186
of vice presidents	187
of presidents *pro tem.* U. S. senate	188
of speakers of House of Representatives	189
of members of territorial legislatures	115–124
state legislatures	131–176
of governors of various states and territories	444–445
of members of 51st congress	433–436
of U. S. judiciary	419–421
of U. S. diplomatic and consular service	437–442
of circuit judges, by circuits	422–429
of internal revenue officers and districts in state	443
of U. S. land offices in state	443
of officers and employes of state government	446–450
of senate and assembly	481–484
statistical, of senators for 1889	474
of senate officers and employes for 1889	481–482
of assemblymen for 1889	475–477
of assembly officers and employes for 1889	483–484
LOANS, authority to make, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con	5
LOBBY, disturbance in, senate rule 6	87
assembly rule 6	90
LOCAL and special legislation, prohibited in certain cases, amendment to sec. 31, art. 4, state con	32

	Page.
LONGEST TIME, question first put	56
LOTTERIES, legislature shall not authorize, sec. 24, art. 4, state con	17
LUMBER INSPECTORS, state	453

M.

MAJORITY decides on general questions	64
of each house of legislature to constitute a quorum, sec. 7, art. 4, state con	16
to propose amendments to constitution and call convention to revise same, sec. 1, art. 4, state con	23
MANITOWOC AND CALUMET SWAMP LAND FUND	276
MAPS of congressional, senate and assembly districts and judicial circuits, with population	Back
MARINERS in service of United states not to be deemed residents of state, sec. 5, art. 3, state con	15
MASTER IN CHANCERY, office of, abolished, sec. 19, art. 7, state con	21
MARQUE AND REPRISAL, letters of, sec. 8, art. 1, state con	5
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, list of, from state	184-185
who ineligible, sec. 13, art. 4, state con	16
vote on, in state, 1888	263-266
list of members of U. S	433-436
MEMBERS and officers of one house not amenable to the other	47
must vote when the question is put	64
not to vote unless present when the question is put	64
MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE, list of, since 1848	131-176
compensation of	76
mileage	76
term of, sec. 11, art. 4, state con	31
sec. 14, art. 14, state con	28
oath of, sec. 15, art, 14, state con. (sec. 28, art. 4)	19-29
number of, sec. 2, art. 4, state con	15
how and when chosen, sec. 4, art. 4, state con	16
who eligible as, sec. 6, art. 4, state con	16
not to be elected or appointed to certain civil offices, sec. 12, art. 4, state con	16
who ineligible as, sec. 13, art. 4, state con	16
when seat to be vacated, sec. 13, art. 4, state con	16
not liable for words spoken in debate, sec. 16, art. 4, state con	16
compensation of, amendment to sec. 21, art. 4, state con	17
mileage of, amendment to sec. 21, art. 4, state con	16
when to vote *viva voce*, sec. 30, art. 4, state con	17
MEMORIAL (See "Petition").	
MESSAGES, how and by whom announced, joint rule 1	102
how and by whom communicated to the chair, joint rule 1	102
ceremony when sent to the senate, joint rule 2	103
to be sent to the chief clerk, or assistant in each house, joint rule 3	102
can not be received in committee	67
nature of	68
executive, to be made known to both houses at the same time	68
to be received	67
forms in receiving	67
errors in delivery may be corrected	67
bills not acted on, the subject of	68
MILEAGE of members of legislature	76
amendment to sec. 21, art. 4, state con	16
MILES of railroad in the state	337
MILITARY roster of militia	463-465
companies and officers	465

Page.
Lowrey Tree, question first put 56
Lowrey's legislature shall not authorize, sec. 34, art. 4, state con 17
Lowrey Irrigation state 403

M.

Majority decides on general questions 64
of each house of legislature to constitute a quorum, sec. 7, art. 4, state con 19
to prepare amendments to constitution and call convention to revise same, sec. 1, art. 4, state con 32
Maryland and Calhoun Swamp Land Fund 423
Maps of congressional, senate and assembly districts and judicial districts with population ..... Book
Marriage to certain of United States not to be deemed residents of state, sec. 3, art. 4, state con 13
Marshall in Chancery, office of, abolished, sec. 19, art. 7, state con 47
Marshall and Constable, office of, sec. 3, art. 1, state con 6
Marshall of Constable, list of, from state 191-195
who not eligible, sec. 12, art. 4, state con 16
vote on, in state, 1896 223-224
list of members of U. S. 443-445
Mechanics and officers of one house not amenable to the other 47
must vote when the question is put 64
not to vote unless present when the question is put 64
Members of Legislature, list of, since 1848 191-195
compensation of 25
mileage 26
term of, sec. 17, art. 4, state con 21
sec. 14, art. 4, state con 20
oath of, sec. 15, art. 14, state con, sec. 32, art. 10 19-20
number of, sec. 2, art. 4, state con 13
how and when chosen, sec. 4, art. 4, state con 16
who eligible to, sec. 3, art. 4, state con 16
not to be elected or appointed to certain civil offices, sec. 12, art. 4, state con 18
who ineligible to, sec. 13, art. 4, state con 18
when sent to be elected, sec. 13, art. 4, state con 18
not liable for words spoken in debate, sec. 16, art. 4, state con 18
compensation of, amendment to sec. 21, art. 4, state con 17
mileage of, amendment to sec. 21, art. 4, state con 18
when to vote once vote, sec. 33, art. 4, state con 17
Memorial. (See "Petition").
Mentions, how and by whom announced, joint rule 1 108
how and by whom communicated to the chair, joint rule 1 109
ceremony when sent to the senate, joint rule 2 109
to be sent to the chief clerk, or assistant in each house, joint rule 3 108
can not be received in committee 67
nature of 66
executive, to be made known to both houses of the same time 65
to be received 67
forms in receiving 67
errors in delivery may be corrected 67
bills not acted on, the subject of 68
Mileage of members of legislature 78
amendment to sec. 21, art. 4, state con 18
Miles of railroad in the state 257
Military tenure of militia 421-422
companies and officers 423

	Page.
MILITIA, Wisconsin state	463-465
legislature to determine what persons shall constitute, sec. 29, art. 4, state con.	17
may provide for organizing and disciplining the same, sec. 29, art 4, state con	17
to be called out, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con	5
to be officered by the states, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con	5
to be commanded by the president, sec. 2, art. 2, U. S. con	6
their right to keep and bear arms secured, 2d amendment to U. S. con	9
MILWAUKEE NORMAL SCHOOL	395
view of	after
MINORITY, protected by adherence to rules	37
MISSISSIPPI RIVER and the navigable waters leading into the same to be common highways and free, sec. 1, art. 4, state con	22
MISTAKES (See "Errors").	
MONEY shall be drawn from the treasury only by appropriation laws, sec. 9, art. 1, U. S. con	5
congress to coin and regulate value of, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con	5
state cannot make, sec. 10, art. 1, U. S. con	5
order, post-offices, in state	305-315
in U. S	332
rates of commission or fees for	331
MORNING HOUR, assembly rule 34	96
MOTION, not to be put or debated until seconded	49
to be put in writing if desired	49
to be read for information	49
to adjourn, not in order when a member has the floor	49
privileged, what shall be	54
removed from before the house by adjournment, etc	60
(See "Question").	
MOTIONS, how stated, senate rule 23	90
assembly rule 57	98
to be reduced to writing, senate rule 24	90
when and how withdrawn, senate rule 25	90
precedence of, senate rule 26	90
assembly rule 52	98
to adjourn, always in order, senate rule 27	90
to strike out enacting clause, assembly rule 53	98
to be decided without debate, assembly rule 55	98
not to be renewed, assembly rule 56	98
MUNICIPAL and inferier courts may be established, sec. 2, art. 8, state con	19
jurisdiction to be limited, sec. 2, art. 7, state con	19
judges to be elected, etc., sec. 2, art. 7, state con	19
MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS beyond five per centum prohibited, amendment to sec. 3, art. 11, state con	23

N

NATIONAL HOME for disabled soldiers	414-415
NATIONAL platforms of various political parties	353-372
NATIVITY of inhabitants of state, 1885	344-345
NATURALIRATION, uniform rules of, sec. 1, art. 1, U. S. con	5
NAVIGABLE WATERS, certain, to become highways, sec. 1, art. 9, state con	22
NAVY, congress to provide and govern, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con	5
NEWSPAPER PUBLICATIONS, defamatory breach of privilege	38-39
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS published in Wisconsin	296-304
NOBILITY, titles of, shall not be granted by the United States, sec. 9, art. 1, U. S. con.	5
nor by the states, sec. 10, art. 1, U. S. con	5

Page.
NON COMPOS persons disqualified from voting, sec. 2, art. 3, state con 15
NORMAL SCHOOL FUND 269-273
Income 274
Regents 388
NORMAL SCHOOLS 388-395
history of 388-390
views of different ..... after
Platteville 391
Whitewater 392
Oshkosh 393
River Falls 394
Milwaukee 395
NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE 403-404

O

OATH, of the president, sec. 1, art. 2, U. S. con 6
of public officers, sec. 1, art. 4, U. S 8
OATHS, of members of legislature and executive and judicial officers, sec. 28, art. 4, state con 17
by whom, may be administered, sec. 15, art. 14, state con 29
OFFICERS of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by the House, sec. 2, art. 1, U. S. con 3
of the senate, shall be chosen by the senate, sec. 3, art. 1, U. S. con 3
civil, may be removed by impeachment, sec. 4, art. 2, U. S. con 7
elective, of legislature, sec. 6, art. 13, state con 24
how to be elected or appointed in counties, towns, etc., sec. 9, art. 13, state con. 24
holding office under the United States or Territory, to continue, sec. 5, art. 14, state con 25
county and town, under Territory, how long to hold, sec. 7, art. 14, state con. 25
state, first elected, how long to hold office, sec. 14, art. 14, state con 28
of either house, forms of nomination or election 42
of one house not amenable to the other 47
and employes of senate, 1889 481-482
and employes of the assembly, 1889 483-484
territorial 115
state 127-129-446
of United States Government 430-443
of Legations abroad 437
of consuls and consular agents 438-442
OFFICES, who disqualified from holding, sec. 3, art. 13, state con 24
when legislature may declare vacan, and manner of filling, sec. 10, art. 13, state con 24
OFFICIAL vote for congress by counties, 1888 263-266
state officers, 1888 251-253
associate justice supreme court 258
circuit judges 259-260
for and against constitutional amendment to, sec. 1, art. 10 261-262
ONSLOW, Mr. his opinion of importance of rules 37
ORDER of one house requiring concurrence of the other, sec. 7, art. 1, U. S. con 4
of business, senate rule 15 89
assembly rule 33 96
call to, effect of, senate rule 17 88
assembly rule 49 97
rule to be observed while presiding officer is speaking, senate rule 20 89
assembly rule 51 98
rule to be observed while member is speaking, senate rule 16 89
assembly rule 51 98

O

ORDER—continued. Page.
when two members rise to speak, senate rule 18 89
assembly rule 48 98
not to vote unless within the chamber, senate rule..... 89
filling blanks, assembly rule 63 99
the vote, assembly rule 64 94
reading papers and smoking prohibited, assembly rule 7 93
violated by speaker by not putting question..... 40
"instances make"..... 45
respecting papers (See "Papers")..... 45
in debate (See "Debate")..... 45-46
questions of, may be adjourned..... 48
decision of speaker, on points of, may be controlled 48
a member may insist on the execution of a subsisting..... 48
committee of the Whole cannot punish breach of. 53
if points arise while question is putting, speaker to decide peremptorily..... 64
of business, propriety of..... 44
for the senate 44
of the day, how and when to be called up..... 48
may be discharged at any time 48
cannot be moved while member is speaking..... 49
to take precedence of all questions..... 48
of the house determined with the session..... 48
question of, to supersede a question depending..... 57
and resolution, distinction between..... ... 49
special rules upon the subject of 48, 54
ORDERS AND RULES, senate..... 87-92
assembly 93-101
joint..... 102-104
ORGANIZATION of the legislature..... 74
OPPOSITION TO BILLS, proper time to make..... 53-57
OSHKOSH NORMAL SCHOOL..... 393
view of ....after 393
OUTLINE HISTORY OF WISCONSIN..... 109-114

P.

PAPERS AND JOURNALS, not to be removed from the clerk's table..... 43
rules respecting their preservation..... 45
reading of, how far they may be called for..... 54
referred, usually read by title..... 54
to be left with conferees of the House according to conference..... 67
PARDONS, president may grant, sec. 2, art. 2, U. S. con..... 6
governor may grant, sec. 6, art. 5, state con..... 17
PARLIAMENT, each house may adjourn independent of the other..... 69
PATENTS to be granted to inventors, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con..... 5
PENSION agents of U. S., with location and territory, paid by..... 349
of State 451
PENSION claims, number filed and amount paid 1861-1888..... 348
PENSIONERS, table showing number in state by counties and amount paid..... 350
PERCENTAGE of total votes cast for president in Wisconsin, 1848-1888 257
PERSONAL PROPERTY, valuation of real and, 1888..... 292
PERSONS, all entitled to a certain remedy in the laws, sec. 9, art. 4, state con..... 13
held to service of labor, their importation or immigration into United States may be prohibited after 1808, sec. 9, art. 1, U. S. con..... 5
escaping from one state to another, shall be delivered up to those entitled to service, sec. 2, art. 4, U. S. con..... 7

	Page.
PETITION, right of, 1st amendment to U. S. con	9
and remonstrance, distinction	48
to be presented by a member, its form, etc	48
to be subscribed or written by petitioner	48
must go to committee through the House	48
question as to receiving	48
PETITIONS, to be endorsed, assembly rule 34	96
contents of, to be stated, senate rule 31	90
assembly rule 34	96
PHARMACY, State Board of	452
PIRACY, congress to prescribe punishment for, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con	5
PLATTEVILLE normal school	393
view of	393
PLATFORMS, National and State	363-372
republican	363-366
democratic	367-368
prohibition	369-370
union labor	371-372
PLURALITIES of votes on president, 1884-1888, by states	194-195
POLITICAL YEAR, to begin, when, amend. sec. 1, art. 3, state con	33
elections, when held, amend. sec. 1, art. 3, state con	33
POPULAR vote for president, by states	194-198
POPULATION, United States, 1840-1880	331
and area of the United States by states	338-339
and males of voting age in the United States in 1880	340
and males of voting age in Wisconsin, by counties	341
Wisconsin	334-335
school, of state and United States	343
and males of voting age in, 1880	341
by counties, from 1836 to 1885	334-335
towns, villages, cities, with presidential and gubernatorial vote (1885)	202-249
congressional districts	342
foreign, of state, census 1885	336-337
of various foreign counties, with area, names of rulers, etc	344-345
of various state charitable institutions, with cost per capita	397-401
of various state charitable institutions, movement of	401
POSTAGE, rates of	330
POSTAL CARDS	330
POST OFFICE, regulations, etc	330-331
money orders, rates of	331
department of U. S	421
POST-OFFICES, and post-roads, establishment of, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con	5
in Wisconsin	305-315
by townships and counties	316-327
number of, in the United States, by states	332
first, second and third class in Wisconsin, with names of postmasters	328-329
POSTPONE, indefinitely, effect of a question to	55
beyond session, effect of	55
POWERS, military, to be subordinate to civil, sec. 20, art. 1, state con	14
not delegated to congress nor prohibited to the states are reserved, 20th amendment to U. S. con	10
executive (see "President").	
judicial (see "Judicial").	
PREAMBLE, last considered	51
PRECEDENCE and priority of motion, discussion	54-57
PRE-EMPTION to settlers on canal lands	29
PRESENTS from foreign powers to public officers prohibited, sec. 9, art. 1, U. S. con.	5
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, lieutenant-governor to be, sec. 8, art. 5, state con	18
his compensation, sec. 9, art. 5, state con	18
duties of, senate rule 2	87
to administer oath, senate rule 49	92
to appoint committees, senate rule 3	87

	Page.
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE—continued.	
to sign warrants and subpœnas, senate rule 3	87
to name president pro tem., senate rule 4	87
provided by the constitution	42
may appoint chairman	43
pro. tem., to be chosen in the absence of the vice-president	42
pro. tem., at what time his office shall determine	42
list of (U. S.)	188
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES vested with the executive power, sec. 1, art. 2, U. S. con	6
shall be chosen for four years, sec. 1, art. 2, U. S. con	6
how elected, sec. 1, art. 2, U. S. con	6
how elected, 12th amendment to U. S. con	10
qualifications for, sec. 1, art. 2, U. S. con	6
who shall act in case of vacancy, sec. 1, art. 2, U. S. con	6
compensation of	6, 430
shall take an oath of office, sec. 1, art. 2, U. S. con	6
may be removed by impeachment, sec. 4, art. 2, U. S. con	7
commander of army, navy and militia, sec. 2, art. 2, U. S. con	6
may require the written opinions of the heads of departments, sec. 2, art. 2, U. S. con	6
may reprieve and pardon, sec. 2, art. 2, U. S. con	6
may make treaties with consent of senate, sec. 2, art. 2, U. S. con	6
may appoint to office with consent of senate, sec. 2, art. 2, U. S. con	6
shall fill up vacancies happening during the recess of the senate, sec. 2, art. 2, U. S. con	6
shall give information to congress and recommend measures, sec. 3, art. 2, U. S. con	7
may convene both houses or either house, sec. 3, art. 2, U. S. con	7
may adjourn them in case of disagreement, sec. 3, art. 2, U. S. con	7
shall receive embassadors and public ministers, sec. 3, art. 2, U. S. con	7
shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, sec. 3, art. 2, U. S. con	7
shall commission all officers, sec. 3, art. 2, U. S. con	7
PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS of the United States, list of	186–187
PRESIDENTIAL electors, list of, in Wisconsin	183
PRESIDENTIAL votes, popular, from 1856 to 1888	194–198
in Wisconsin, by counties, 1884–1888, with pluralities	202–249
summary of popular and electoral from 1789 to 1888	199
of 1888 in Wisconsin, by towns, wards, etc., with pluralities	202–249
of 1884, compared with, and gubernatorial of 1888	250–251
PRESS, freedom of, 1st amendment to U. S. con	9
freedom of, sec. 3, art. 1, state con	13
PRESS ASSOCIATION of Wisconsin	462
PREVIOUS QUESTION, its intention and effect	57
can an amendment be moved during pendency of?	57
can not be put in committee	43
effect of, discussed	54–57
when admitted, senate rule 28	90
assembly rule 74	99
form of, senate rule 28	90
assembly rule 75	99
effect of, senate rule 28	90
assembly rule 76	99
effect of, when main question is not ordered, senate rule 28	90
assembly rule 76	99
to be decided without debate, senate rule 28	90
assembly rule 75	99
one call of the house in order, senate rule 28	90
assembly rule 77	100
PRINCIPAL countries in the world, names of rulers, population and area	344–345
PRINCIPALS OF FREE HIGH SCHOOLS, list of, in state	472
PRINTING reports, joint rule 9	99
number of bills, senate rule 29	102

PRINTING—continued. Page.
assembly rule 41 ... 97
for use of state and legislature to be let to lowest bidder, sec. 25, art. 4, state con ... 17
PRISON, Wisconsin State ... 410
commissioners of ... 129
PRIVILEGE of parliament has gradually increased ... 37
of members of parliament ... 37-40
of senators and representatives ... 38-40
of senators, constructive extent ... 39
of the two houses, cases of alleged breach of ... 39-40
of members commence by virtue of election ... 39
of members must be ascertained at the peril of the party violating ... 39
of members, the privilege of the house ... 39
a member cannot waive breach of ... 39
is violated by speaker not putting a question which was in order ... 40
of one house in relation to the other, or in relation to a co-ordinate branch of government ... 40
breach of, party summoned or sent for on complaint of ... 39
breach of, by members, punishable by house only ... 39
breach of by king or executive ... 40
members of one house can not be summoned by the other ... 41
neither house can exercise authority over members or officers of the other ... 41
of a member, where he is charged or interested, etc ... 41
questions of, take precedence over all ... 48, 57
PRIVILEGED, contestants for seats, assembly rule 4 ... 99
reporters, senate rule 14 ... 89
assembly rule 5 ... 93
state officers, ex-members, etc., senate rule 14 ... 89
assembly rule 5 ... 93
motions, assembly rules 93 and 94 ... 101
questions (see "Questions").
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES, of members of congress, sec. 6, art. 1, U. S. con ... 9
of citizens (see "Citizens," also "Rights").
of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life to be recognized, sec. 17, art. 1, state con ... 14
of members and officers of the legislature, sec. 15, art. 4, state con ... 16
banking, not to be granted by legislature, except, etc., sec. 1, art. 11, state con ... 22
PROCESS, style of, and how issued, sec. 17, art. 6, state con ... 21
issued under authority of the territory to remain valid, sec. 4, art. 14, state con ... 24
of passing bills ... 76
PROHIBITION PARTY, national and state platforms ... 469-470
central committee ... 462
PROPERTY, congress to provide for the care of, public, sec. 3, art. 4, U. S. con ... 7
shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, 5th amendment to U. S. con ... 9
private, not to be taken for public use without compensation, sec. 13, art. 1, state con ... 10
a reasonable amount to be exempt from sale on debt, sec. 17, art. 1, state con ... 14
of territory to vest in state, sec. 4, art. 14, state con ... 25
not to be taken by municipal corporations without consent, etc., sec. 2, art. 11, state con ... 22
valuation of real and personal, in state, 1887-88 ... 277-279, 282
PROSECUTIONS, criminal, how carried on, sec. 17, art. 7, state con ... 21
PUBLIC DEBT, not to be questioned, 14th amendment to U. S. con, sec. 4 ... 11
of U. S., 1791-1883 ... 353
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (see "see superintendent of public instruction," "university," "schools"), sec. 1, art. 10, state con ... 22
PUBLIC LANDS, which accrue to territory to vest in state (see "school and university lands"), sec. 2, art. 9, state con ... 22
organization of department of ... 449
chief grants of ... 336
number of acres of ... 354

GENERAL INDEX.

	Page.
PUBLIC LIBRARIES, list of, in state having over 2,000 volumes	356
PUBLIC PROPERTY, organization of department of	450
of territory to vest in state, sec. 2, art. 9, state con	22
PUBLICATION OF LAWS and judicial decisions, sec. 21, art. 7, state con	21
PUBLIC SCHOOL, state, for dependent and neglected children	411
view of	after
PUBLIC SCHOOLS, in United States, by states, population, attendance, etc	343
PUNISHMENT, cruel and unusual, prohibited, 8th amendment to U. S. con	10
cruel and unusual, not to be inflicted, sec. 6, art. 1, state con	13

Q.

QUALIFICATIONS of voters at elections, sec. 1, art. 3, state con	15
of members of legislature, sec. 6, art. 4, state con	16
of governor, sec. 2, art. 5, state con	17
of senators	40
of voters in each state	346–347
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT	449
QUARREL, in committee must be settled in house	47
members must declare they will not prosecute	44–47
question of privilege, arising from, has precedence	44
QUARTERED, no soldier to be quartered on a citizen (3d amendment), U. S. con	9
QUESTIONS, how stated and decided, senate rule 7	87
division of, assembly rule 61	98
on passage of bills, assembly rule 91	101
general rule for putting	55
the propriety of certain, considered	55
removed from before the house for adjournment	60
may be debated between the count of the affirmative and negative	61
manner of putting	61
must not speak or move about while putting	64
must decide peremptorily if any difficulty arise	64
one House can not question the other	67
privilege, what shall be	48
in filling blanks	56
in reference to committees	56
in amending amendments, and agree or disagree	66
motions to amend, have precedence over motions to strike out	59
of order (incidental), how far it shall supersede any other	56
division of, how made	59
what are divisible	60
when divided, each point open to debate and amendment	60
(co-existing) what suspends and what removes from the House an existing question	60
equivalent, what is considered	60–61
to be resumed in *statu quo* when suspended by want of a quorum	64
previous (see "Previous Question").	
QUORUM for business, what shall be, sec. 5, art. 1, U. S. con	4
of states in choosing president by the House of Representatives, sec. 1, art. 2, U. S. con	6
what shall constitute in each House, sec. 7, art. 4, state con	16
what shall constitute in each House, sec. 8, art. 8, state con	21
what shall constitute in supreme court, sec. 4, art. 7, state con	19
only shall do business	41
what number shall be	41
how attendance of, may be compelled	41
any member may desire a count for the purpose of ascertaining	41
not present, suspends the question	41

Page.
QUORUMS, what shall constitute, senate rule 8 88
assembly rule 2 93
in absence of, course to be pursued, senate rule 8 88
assembly rule 2 93

R.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER'S department, organization of 448
list of 129
vote on, 1888 254
RAILROAD (Wisconsin) Farm Mortgage Land Co. 276
RAILROADS, mileage of, in state 357
RANDALL AND WHITNEY, reference to the case, breach of privilege 38
READING of papers, right to require 54
a question on, first put 57
a speech is not a right 54
a report of one house, not of right in the other house 54
REAL ESTATE, valuation for 1882 292
RECEDE, questions discussed 66
effect of a vote to 66
RECEIPTS and disbursements, state, aggregate 269
general fund 270
expenditures, accounts to be published, sec. 9, art. 1, U. S. con 5
RECOGNISANCE executed under Territorial government to remain valid, sec. 4, art. 14, state con 25
RECOMMITMENT, effect of 55
RECONSIDERATION of bills, orders, instructions, etc 64
questions, by whom moved 64
rule in relation, senate rule 29 90
assembly rule 65 99
RECORDS, how to be authenticated, sec. 1, art. 4, U. S. con 7
REGENTS of normal schools 388
of University of Wisconsin 377
REGIMENTAL, field and staff officers 463-465
REGISTERS OF DEEDS, list of 458
when and how chosen, term of office, sec. 4, art. 6, state con 18
REGISTRATION of votes may be required, sec. 1, art. 3, state con 31
REGULATIONS, post-office 330-331
RELIGION, no law to be made against free exercise of, 1st amendment to U. S. con. 9
constitutional provisions relative to, sec. 18, art. 1, state con 14
RELIGIOUS TEST, not required, art. 6, U. S. con 8
not to be required as a qualification for office, sec. 19, art. 1, state con 14
belief of witness not to render him incompetent, sec. 19, art. 1, state con 14
societies, no money to be drawn from the treasury for support of, sec. 8, art. 1, state con 14
REMONSTRANCE and petition, distinction 45
REMOVAL from office in case of impeachment, sec. 1, art. 7, state con 18
of what officers may be made by the governor, sec. 4, art. 6, state con 18
REPEAL of acts of incorporation, sec. 11, art. 9, state con 23
REPORT of committee, how to proceed in house 51
of one house not to be read in the other 54
REPORTERS, legislative. (See diagrams of assembly and senate.)
privileged to floor, senate rule 14 89
assembly rule 5 93
REPORTS, majority and minority, assembly rule 22 93
papers to lay on the table until printed, assembly rule 23 93
ordered printed by the house first presented to, joint rule 9 102
REPRESENTATION, of a state, vacancies in, supplied until a new election by executive authority, sec. 2, art. 1, U. S. con 3

	Page.
REPRESENTATIVES, HOUSE OF	41
of whom composed	41
shall choose their speaker and other officers	42
powers of, in relation to the rules and conduct of its members	45
composed of members chosen every second year, sec. 2, art. 1, U. S. con	3
qualifications of member of, sec. 2, art. 1, U. S. con	3
apportionment of, sec. 2, art. 1, U. S. con	3
vacancies in, how supplied, sec. 2, art 1, U. S. con	3
shall choose its officers, sec. 2, art. 1, U. S. con	3
shall have power of impeachment, sec. 2, art. 1, U. S. con	3
shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, sec. 5, art. 1, U. S. con	4
quorum in, sec. 5. art. 1, U. S. con	4
any number may adjourn and compel the attendance of absentees, sec. 5, art. 1, U. S. con	4
may determine the rules of proceeding, sec. 5, art. 1. U. S. con	4
may punish or expel a member, sec. 5, art. 1, U. S. con	4
shall keep a journal and publish the same, sec. 5, art. 1, U. S. con	4
shall not adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place, without the consent of the senate, sec. 5, art. 1, U. S. con	4
one-fifth of, may require the yeas and nays, sec. 5, art. 1, U. S. con	4
shall originate bills for raising revenue, sec. 7, art. 1, U. S. con	4
REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, qualifications of voters for, sec. 2, art. 1, U. S. con.	3
apportionment of, sec. 2, art. 1, U. S. con	3
compensation of, to be ascertained by law, sec. 6, art. 1, U. S. con	4
privilege from arrest, except in certain cases, sec. 6, art. 1, U. S. con	4
shall not be questioned for speech or debate in the House, sec. 6, art. 1, U. S. con	4
shall not be appointed to office, sec. 6, art. 1, U. S. con	4
shall not serve as electors of President, sec. 1, art. 2, U. S. con	6
and direct taxes apportioned according to numbers, sec. 2, art. 1, U. S. con	3
how apportioned, 14th amendment to U. S. con., sec. 2	10
qualifications of	41
and senators elected to congress from Wisconsin	184–185
LIst	433–436
REPREVIES, granted by the President, sec. 2, art. 3, U. S. con	8–9
granted by the governor, sec. 6, art. 5, state con	17
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL AND STATE PLATFORMS, 1888	363–366
State Central Committee	362
RESOLUTION on bill reported by committee, how acted upon, assembly rule 86	100
RESOLUTION AND ORDER, distinction	49
to pay money, in order	49
when to be presented for approval	68
order, or vote, requiring the concurrence of both houses, to undergo the formalities of bills, sec. 7, art. 1, state con	4
RESOLUTIONS, introduction of, assembly rule 36	90
to be committed, assembly rule 39	97
to take same course as bills, joint rule 20	104
appended to constitution	29
REVENUE bills to originate in the House of Representatives, sec. 7, art. 1, U. S. con.	4
bills, constitutional provisions concerning, sec. 6, art. 8, state con	21
RIDERS, amend engrossed bills by	62
RIGHTS of citizens of the several states, sec. 2, art. 4, U. S. con	7
liberty of conscience in matters of religion, 1st amendment to U. S. con	9
freedom of speech and of the press, 1st amendment to U. S. con	9
of citizens to assemble and petition, 1st amendment to U. S. con	9

RIGHTS—continued. Page.
to keep and bear arms, 2d amendment U. S. con. 9
to be exempt from the quartering of soldiers, 3d amendment U. S. con. 9
to be secure from unreasonable searches or seizures, 4th amendment U. S. con. 9
to be free from answering for a crime unless on presentment or indictment of jury, 5th amendment U. S. con. 9
not to be twice jeopardized for the same offense, 5th amendment U. S. con. 9
not to be compelled to be a witness against himself, 5th amendment U. S. con 9
not to be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, 5th amendment U. S. con. 9
private property not to be taken for public use without just compensation, 5th amendment U. S. con. 9
in criminal prosecutions, shall enjoy the right of a speedy trial by jury with all the means necessary for his defense, 6th amendment U. S. con. 9
in civil cases, trial to be by jury, and shall only be re-examined according to to common law, 6th amendment U. S. con. 9
excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or ununusual punishment inflicted, 8th amendment U. S. con. 10
enumeration of certain rights shall not operate against retained rights, 9th amendment U. S. con. 10
of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, etc., sec. 11, art. 1, state con. 14
of the accused, sec. 7, art. 1, state con. 13
equality of, and how secured, sec. 1, art. 1, state con. 13
of the people to assemble, consult and petition, sec. 4, art. 1, state con. 13
of worship not to be infringed, sec. 18, art. 1, state con. 14
to continue as if no change in government, sec. 1, art. 14, state con. 24
RIVER FALLS NORMAL SCHOOL. 394
view of. after 394
RIVERS, navigable, to be common highways, sec. 1, art. 9, state con. 22
RULES and orders of each House, to what cases they shall apply. 48, 70
each House shall determine its own, sec. 5, art. 1, U. S. con. 4
not to be rescinded without notice, senate rule 54. 92
assembly rule 95. 101
joint rule 25. 104
suspension of, senate rule 54. 92
assembly rule 95. 101
joint rule 25. 104

S.

ST. CROIX & Lake Superior Railroad Trespass Fund. 275
deposit fund. 275
SALARIES of members and officers of congress. 436
of diplomatic corps. 437-442
SCHEDULE OF CONSTITUTION, art. 14. 24
SCHOOLS, number of, in state. 471
population of, in United States. 343
county superintendents of. 471
city superintendents of. 473
principals of free high. 472
SCHOOL DISTRICT, legislature to establish, sec. 3, art. 20, state con. 22
to be uniform and to be free, sec. 3, art. 10, state con. 22
no sectarian instruction allowed therein, sec. 3, art. 10, state con. 22
annual tax to be raised for the support of, sec. 4, art. 10, state con. 22
list of free high, in state. 472
state, for dependent and neglected children. 411
view of school. after 411

	Page.
SCHOOL FUND	272
amount and nature	272
income, amount and nature	272
what to consist of, sec. 2, art. 10, state con	22
to remain separate and perpetual, sec. 2, art. 10, state con	22
how interest of, to be applied, sec. 2, art. 10, state con	22
how interest of, to be distributed, sec. 2, art. 10, state con	22
SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS, of what to consist, section 2, art. 10	22
who to sell, sec. 7, art. 10, state con	23
purchase money of, how secured, sec. 8, art. 10, state con	23
SCRIP, State, not to be issued in certain cases, sec. 9, art. 8, state con	21
SEAL OF STATE, who to keep, sec. 4, art. 8, state con	24
what acts of governor to be authenticated thereby, sec. 4, art. 8, state con.	24
SEAMEN not to be deemed residents, sec. 5, art. 3, state con	15
SEARCH WARRANTS, when and how issued, sec. 11, art. 1, state con	14
SEARCHES AND SEIZURES, constitutional provision relating thereto, sec. 11, art. 1, state con	14
security against, 4th amendment, U. S. con	9
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, where to be, sec. 6, art. 14, state con	25
exclusive legislation, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con	5
SECRETARY OF STATE, when to act as governor, sec. 8, art. 5, state con	18
when and how chosen, and his term of office, sec. 1, art. 4, state con	18
his duties, and to be *ex-officio* auditor, sec. 2, art. 6, state con	18
to be one of commissioners for sale of school lands, etc., sec. 7, art. 5, state con	23
to be keeper of the Great Seal, sec. 4, art. 7 state con	24
biographical sketch of	490
vote for 1888	232
SECRETARIES OF STATE, list of	127
of Territory of Wisconsin	115
vote on, 1888	232
SECTIONS, numbered by the clerk	59
SENATE, call to order, senate rule 1	87
president of, senate rule 2	87
president of, *pro tem.*, senate rule 4	87
general duties of president of, senate rules 2 and 3	87
hour of meeting of, senate rule 50	92
statistical list of, for 1889	474
statistical list of employes for 1889	481
standing committees for 1889	478
joint	480
power of, in relation to rules and the conduct of members	46-47
equal division of, to be determined by the vice-president	64
adjournment of	69
sessions of what constitutes	70
SENATE, UNITED STATES, composed of two senators from each state, sec. 3, art. 1, U. S. con	3
vice-president to be president of the, sec. 3, art. 1, U. S. con	3
shall choose its officers, sec. 3, art. 1, U. S. con	3
shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, sec. 5, art. 1, U. S. con	4
what number shall be a quorum in, sec. 5, art. 1, U. S. con.	4
any number of the, may adjourn, and compel the attendance of absentees, sec. 5, art. 1, U. S. con	4
may determine its rules, sec. 5, art. 1, U. S. con	4
may punish or expel a member, sec. 5, art. 1, U. S. con	4
shall keep a journal and publish the same, except parts requiring secrecy, sec. 5, art. 1, U. S. con	4
shall not adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place without the consent of the other house, sec. 5, art. 1, U. S. con	4

SENATE, UNITED STATES—continued. Page.
one-fifth of, may require the yeas and nays, sec. 5, art. 1, U. S. con. 4
may propose amendments to bills for raising revenue, sec. 7, art. 1, U. S. con. 4
shall try impeachments, sec. 3, art. 1, U. S. con. 3
effect of judgment of, on impeachment, sec. 3, art. 1, U. S. con. 4
power of, in relation to rules and the conduct of members 37-40
equal division of, to be determined by the vice-president.. 63
adjournment of. 69
session of, what constitutes. 70
presidents pro tem. 188
SENATE DISTRICTS, how formed and numbered, sec. 5, art. 4, state con. 16-31
state divided into, sec. 12, art. 14, state con. 96
SENATE, WISCONSIN, STATE, sec. 5, art. 4, state con. 16
diagram of chamber. front.
clerks of. 178
sergeant-at-arms. 179
SENATORS, U. S., how chosen, classed and terms of service, sec. 3, art. 1, U. S. con. 3
qualifications of, sec. 3, art. 1, U. S. con. 3
compensation of, to be determined by law, sec. 6, art. 1, U. S. con. 4
privileged from arrest, sec. 6, art. 1, U. S. con. 4
not questioned for any speech or debate, sec. 6, art. 1, U. S. con. 4
shall not be appointed to office, sec. 6, art. 1, U. S. con. 4
shall not be presidential electors, sec. 1, art. 2, U. S. con. 6
and representatives, elections of, how prescribed, sec. 4, art. 1, U. S. con. 4
salary of, and officers. 426
list of, 51st Congress, with post-office. 433
state, how chosen and when, amended, sec. 5, art. 4, state con. 31
1848 to 1889, inclusive. 121-138
and representatives in 51st Congress. 433-436
from Wisconsin since organization of state. 184-185
state, for 1889, list of. 474
biographical sketches of. 493-501
United States, method of election of. 105-106
SENTENCE, governor may suspend execution of, in case of treason, sec. 6, art. 5, state con. 17
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, senate rule 12. 88
assembly rule 18. 94
his general duties, senate rule 12. 76-88
assembly rule 18. 94
of legislature since 1848. 179
SESSION, what constitutes. 70
SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, list of officers of. 490
SHERIFF, when and how chosen, and term of office, sec. 4, art. 6, state con. 18-32
to hold no other office, and ineligible next term, sec. 4, art. 6, state con. 18-32
SHERIFFS, list of, by counties. 467
SIGNERS of United States constitution. 11
of Wisconsin constitution. 80
SLAVERY and involuntary servitude abolished, except for crime, 13th amendment U. S. con. 10
not to exist in state, sec. 2, art. 1, state con. 13
SLAVES, their importation may be prohibited after 1808, sec. 9, art. 1, U. S. con. 5
escaping from one state to another may be reclaimed, sec. 2, art. 4, U. S. con. 7
SOLDIERS not quartered on citizens, 3d amendment U. S. con. 9
not to be deemed residents, sec. 5, art. 3, state con. 15
SOLDIERS' NATIONAL HOME. 414-415
view of. after
SPEAKER, how chosen, sec. 2, art. 1, U. S. con. 3
to be elected, assembly rule 8. 93
his general duties, assembly rule 9. 93-94
to preserve order, assembly rule 10. 94

SPEAKER—continued.	Page.
may speak, assembly rule 10	94
may call a member to the chair, assembly rule 11	94
in absence of, to be elected, assembly rule 12	94
shall vote on call of ayes and noes, assembly rule 13	94
to sign acts, assembly rule 17	94
to appoint committees, assembly rule 9	94
may clear the gallery, assembly rule 6	93
manner of choosing	42
absence of, from sickness, another chosen	42
violates order by not putting question	40
clerk puts question before election of	42
may be removed at will of house	42
not to speak, unless to order	46
reads sitting, rises to put a question	53
cannot refuse an amendment inconsistent	53
to decide point of order that arises in putting questions promptly, may ask advice of old members	53
SPEAKERS of the assembly since 1848	177
of U. S. house of representatives	189
SPECIAL CHARGES, valuation, etc	278-279
SPECIAL ORDERS (see "Orders")	64
SPEECH, freedom of, 1st amendment U. S. con	9
right of, cannot read	54
liberty of, sec. 3, art. 1, state con	13
in debates, sec. 16, art. 4, state con	16
STATE, every, guaranteed a republican form of government protected by the United States, sec. 4, art. 4, U. S. con	8
STATE OF WISCONSIN, boundaries, sec. 1, art. 2, state con	14
not to interfere with primary disposal of soil, sec. 2, art. 2, state con	15
nor with regulation of congress securing title to purchasers, sec. 2, art. 2, state con	15
not to impose tax on United States lands, sec. 2, art. 2, state con	15
suits against, sec. 27, art. 4, state con	17
credit of, not to be loaned, sec. 3, art. 8, state con	21
not to contract debts, except in certain cases, sec. 4, art. 8, state con	21
sovereignty and jurisdiction of, sec. 3, art. 9, state con	22
STATE ASSESSMENT, 1888	278-279
STATE BANKS, condition of various, January 7, 1889	358-360
STATE BOARDS	309, 396, 451-456
of supervision	309
of charities and reform	396
of dental examiners	453
of health and vital statistics	452
of pharmacy	453
STATE CAPITOL	376
STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES	362
republican	362
democratic	362
union labor	362
prohibition	362
STATE DEBT	280
when may be contracted, sec. 6, art. 8, state con	21
not to be contracted for internal improvements, sec. 10, art. 8, state con	22
STATE DEPARTMENTS, organization of (see "departments of state government")	446
STATE FINANCES	269-294
indebtedness	269
investment	269
aggregate receipts and disbursements	269
general fund receipts and disbursements	270-271
school fund	272
income	272

STATE FINANCES—continued. Page.
university fund ... 273
income ... 273
agricultural college fund ... 273
income ... 273
normal school fund ... 274
income ... 274
drainage fund ... 274
delinquent tax fund ... 275
indemnity fund ... 276
allotment fund ... 276
Manitowoc and Calumet swamp land fund ... 276
redemption fund ... 275
deposit fund ... 275
St. Croix & Lake Superior R. R. deposit fund ... 275
trespass fund ... 275
Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Fund ... 276
STATE GOVERNMENT, with list of officers and departments ... 446–450
STATE GOVERNMENTS ... 444–445
STATE GRANGE ... 461
STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY ... 459
STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, view of ... after 402
STATE INDEBTEDNESS ... 269
STATE INSTITUTIONS ... 375–415
expenditures on ... 375
Capitol ... 376
University ... 377–388
Normal schools ... 388–398
Wisconsin Hospital for Insane ... 402
Northern Hospital for Insane ... 403
School for Education of the blind ... 407
School for Education of the deaf ... 129–405
Industrial School for Boys ... 193–409
Girls ... 160–412
State School for Dependent and Neglected Children ... 411
Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions ... 396–398
Prison ... 410
Library ... 451
Historical Society ... 457
Agricultural Society ... 458
Horticultural Society ... 459
Dairymen's Association ... 459
Swine Breeders' Association ... 460
Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers' Association ... 460
State Fish Wardens ... 456
State Grange ... 461
State Teachers' Association ... 462
Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters ... 462
Press Association ... 462
STATE LIBRARY ... 451
STATE OFFICERS, list of, and salaries ... 446
biographical sketches of ... 430–432
votes given for, in 1888 ... 251–253
STATE PENSION AGENT ... 451
STATE PRISON ... 410
view of ... back 410
STATE PRISON COMMISSIONERS, list of ... 129
STATE SENATORS for 1888, list of ... 474
biographical sketches of ... 433–509
list of, since 1848 ... 131–138
STATE SUPERINTENDENT, sec. 1, art. 10, state con ... 22
vote on, 1888 ... 254
STATE SUPERINTENDENTS, list of ... 128

	Page.
STATE TREASURER, when elected, sec. 1, art. 6, state con	18
term of office, sec. 1, art. 6, state con	18
to be one of commissioners for sale of school lands, sec. 7, art. 10, state con	23
vote on, 1888	253
biographical sketch of	491
STATE TREASURERS, list of	128
STATE VETERINARIAN	451
STATES, prohibited from—	
entering into a treaty, alliance or confederation, sec. 10, art. 1, U. S. con	5
granting letters of marque, sec. 10, art. 1, U. S. con	5
coining money, sec. 10, art. 1, U. S. con	5
emitting bills of credit, sec. 10, art. 1, U. S. con	5
making anything a tender but gold and silver coin, sec. 10, art. 1, U. S. con	5
passing bills of attainder, *ex-post facto* laws, or laws impairing contracts, sec. 10, art. 1, U. S. con	5
granting titles of nobility, sec. 10, art. 1, U. S. con	5
laying duties on imports and exports, sec. 10, art. 1, U. S. con	6
laying duties on tonnage, sec. 10, art. 1, U. S. con	6
keeping troops or ships of war in time of peace, sec. 10, art. 1, U. S. con	6
entering into any agreement or contract with another state or foreign power, sec. 10, art. 1, U. S. con	6
engaging in war, sec. 10, art. 1, U. S. con	6
new, may be admitted into the union, sec. 3, art. 4, U. S. con	7
may be formed within the jurisdiction of others, or by the junction of two or more, with the consent of congress and the legislature concerned, sec. 3, art. 4, U. S. con	7
list of governors of the different	444–445
STATE JUDGES bound to consider treaties, the constitution, and laws under it as supreme, art. 6, U. S. con	8
STATIONERY for use of state, to be let to the lowest bidder, sec. 25, art. 4, state con	17
STATISTICAL LIST, of senators for 1889	474
of senate officers and employes for 1889	481–482
of assemblymen for 1889	475–478
of assembly officers and employes for 1889	483–484
STATISTICS, election	183–206
of the principal countries	344–345
of illiteracy in the U. S	332
of school attendance, etc., in the U. S	343
labor, bureau of	450
STRIKE out and insert, discussed	58
STYLE OF LAWS, sec. 17, art. 4, state con	16
writs and process, sec. 17, art. 7, state con	21
SUFFRAGE, laws may be passed excluding certain persons from right of, sec. 6, art. 2, state con	15
who entitled to, amendment to sec. 1, art. 3, state con	31
SUITS against state, sec. 27, art. 4, state con	17
tax on, sec. 18, art. 7, state con	21
at common law, proceedings in, 7th amendment U. S. con	9
SUM, largest to be first put	56
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, how elected, sec. 1, art. 10, state con	22
his powers, duties and salary, sec. 1, art. 10, state con	22
biographical sketch of	491
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY	450
SUPERINTENDENTS, county, list of, for 1889	471
city, 1889	473
SUPERVISORS, county, legislature may confer certain powers on, sec. 22, art. 4, state con	12
SUPREME COURT, United States	419
Wisconsin	123, 130, 421
number of judges increased, amendment to sec. 4, art. 7, state con	32
judicial power vested in, sec. 2, art. 7, state con	19
to have appellate jurisdiction only, sec. 3, art. 7, state con	19

SUPREME COURT—continued. Page.
its general powers, sec. 3, art. 7, state con 19
circuit judges to be judges of, sec. 4, art. 7, state con 19
separate, may be formed, sec. 4, art. 7, state con 19
number of judges to constitute quorum, sec. 4, art. 7, state con 19
number of judges necessary to a decision, sec. 4, art. 7, state con 19
judges of, to be classified, sec. 4, art. 7, state con 19
term of judges of, sec. 11, art. 7, state con 20
judges of, to appoint clerk, sec. 12, art. 7, state con 20
vote for associate justice of 258
SURVEYORS, list of county 470

T.

TAX, annual, to defray state expenses to be levied, sec. 5, art. 8, state con 21
direct, according to representation, sec. 2, art. 1, U. S. con 3
shall be laid only in proportion to census, sec. 9, art. 1, U. S. con 5
on exports, prohibited, sec. 9, art. 1, U. S. con 5
on suits, etc., sec. 18, art. 7, state con 21
educational, special charges, 1887-1888 278-281
village, town and city 280-281-283
TAXATION, rule of, to be uniform, sec. 1, art. 8, state con 21
TAXES not to be laid on land of the United States, sec. 2, art. 2, state con 15
to be levied on such property as the legislature shall prescribe, sec. 1, art. 8, state con 21
how county, expended, 1887 284-285
total for 1887-88 278-283
TEACHERS, Wisconsin State, Association 461
TELLERS to count sides of question 63
their errors rectified 63
TENDER, what shall be legal, sec. 10, art. 1, U. S. con 5
TENURE of lands to be allodial, sec. 14, art. 1, state con 14
feudal, prohibited, sec. 14, art. 1, state con 13
TERRITORIAL officers 115
delegates from Wisconsin 194
TERRITORIAL and state governments 115, 120, 444, 445
legislatures 116, 120, 180
TERRITORY, or public property, congress may make rules concerning, sec. 3, art. 4, U. S. con 7
of Wisconsin, property of, to vest in state (sec. 2, art. 9), sec. 4, art 14, state con 22-25
officers of, how long to hold office, sec. 5, art. 14, state con 25
limits of state, sec. 1, art 2, state con 14
TERM of members of legislature, sec. 14, art. 14, state con 22, 31
TEST, religious, shall not be required, art. 6, U. S. con 8
TESTIMONY, in equity, how taken, sec. 16, art. 7, state con 21
TIMBER AGENTS 453
TIME, longest, first put 56
TITLE OF BILLS of a general nature, joint rule 12 102
amendatory, joint rule 12 102
repealing, joint rule 13 103
to be recited, assembly rule 24 98
on back 63
when to be made or amended 64
TITLES (See "Nobility").
from foreign state prohibited, sec. 9, art. 1, U. S. con 5

T.

	Page.
TOWNS, arranged by counties with vote on president and governor, 1888	202-249
cities and villages, indebtedness of	286-287
one system of government for, sec. 23, art. 4, state con	17
TOWNSHIPS, list of various, in state with post-offices contained in	316-327
TRANSPOSING of sections, rules respecting	59
mode of proceeding on change of	39
TREASON defined, sec. 3, art. 3, U. S. con	7
two witnesses or confession necessary for conviction, sec. 3, art. 3, U. S. con	7
punishment of, may be prescribed by congress, sec. 3, art. 3, U. S. con	7
mode of proceeding on charge of	7
against the state, sec. 10, art, 1, state con	13
evidence necessary to convict, sec. 10, art. 1, state con	13
person convicted of, disqualified as an elector, sec. 2, art. 3, state con.	15
TREASURER, State (See "State Treasurer").	
TREASURERS, State	129
county, list of, for 1889	469
TREASURY, money drawn from, only by appropriations, sec. 9, art. 1, U. S. con	5
state, no money to be drawn from for religious societies or seminaries, sec. 18, art. 1, state con	14
TREATIES, how made, sec. 2, art. 2, U. S. con	6
the supreme law, art. 6, U. S. con	8
states cannot make, sec. 10, art. 1, U. S. con	7
may be made by the president and senate	70
shall be kept secret until injunction removed	70
are legislative acts	70
extent of power to make	70
may be rescinded by an act of the legislature	71
papers to be communicated with	71
ratified by nominal call	71
read for information the day received	71
read for consideration the subsequent day	71
proceedings upon	71
reconsideration of votes upon, may be moved by one of the side prevailing	71
TRIAL, by jury, right of, sec. 5, art. 1, state con	13
TRUST FUNDS, condition of	272-276
investment of	272-276

U.

UNION LABOR PARTY, national and state platform	371-372
central committee of	362
UNITED STATES, this state not to interefere with primary disposal of soil by, sec. 2, art. 2, state con	15
certain propositions irrevocable without assent of, sec. 2, art. 2, state con	15
no tax to be imposed on lands of, sec. 2, art. 2, state con	15
value of foreign coins in U. S. money	351
wars in, troops engaged, etc	334-335
illiteracy of, census 1880	352
immigration into, 1882-1888	332
public debt of, 1791-1888	353
legations of, abroad	437
qualification of voters in various states of the	346-347
public schools of, etc	343
number of pension claims filed and allowed, 1861-1888	348
list of pension agents of	349
forests in, number of acres	350
public domain of, acres	354
land granted by	355
legal holidays of various states of	353

Page.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 430–436
executive 430
legislative 433–436
diplomatic and consular with salaries, etc 437–442
district attorneys, territorial 115
judges 419–420
circuit judges 419
district 420–421
in Wisconsin, officers, territory comprising and terms of court 421
internal revenue districts 443
land offices, location of 443
UNITED STATES SENATORS, 51st congress 433
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES in 51st congress 434–436
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN 377–387
regents of 377
board of visitors, 1888–89 377
views of 377–384
income 273
fund 273
of what to consist, sec. 6, art. 10, state con 23
interest of, how to be appropriated, sec. 6, art. 10, state con 23
where to be established and name of, sec. 6, art. 10, state con 23
lands (see "school and university lands") sec. 8, art. 10, state con 23

V.

VACANCIES happening during the recess, may be filled temporarily by the president, sec. 2, art. 2, U. S. con 6
in representation in congress, how filled, sec. 2, art. 1, U. S. con 3
legislature may declare when office vacant, and how filled, sec. 10, art. 8, state con 24
in state and county offices, how may be filled, sec. 9, art. 7, state con 20
VALUATION, educational tax and special charges by state board, 1887–1888 278–281
of real and personal property, 1888 277
VALUE of foreign coins in U. S. money 351
of real and personal property in 1888 277
VETERANS' HOME, WISCONSIN 462
VETERINARIAN, state 451
VETO of the president, effect of, and proceedings on, sec. 7, art. 1, state con 4
VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States to be president of the senate, sec. 3, art. 1, U. S. con 3
how elected, sec. 1, art. 2, U. S. con 6
how elected, 12th amendment to U. S. con 10
shall in certain cases discharge the duties of president, sec. 1, art. 2, U. S. con. 6
may be removed by impeachment, sec. 4, art. 2, U. S. con 7
list of 187
VILLAGES may be incorporated, sec. 3, art. 11, state con 23
officers of, how to be elected, sec. 9, art. 8, state con 24
VILLAGE, town and city taxes levied in 1887 282–283
value of lots in, and cities 292
VOTE of one house requiring the concurrence of the other, sec. 7, art. 1, U. S. con 4
right to, not to be denied on account of race, 15th amendment U. S. con 11
every member must 64
must not, if not present 64
change of 64
electoral, by states, 1860–1888 193
popular, 1884–1888 (with pluralities) 194–195
1856–1888 194–196

VOTE—continued. Page.
electoral, from 1789 to 1888 ... 199-201
presidential, in Wisconsin, from 1848 to 1888 ... 257
for president in state, 1884 and 1888, by counties ... 250
summary of popular and electoral, from 1789 to 1888 ... 199-201
summary of gubernatorial, from 1848 to 1888 ... 256
percentage of total, from 1804 to 1888 ... 257
gubernatorial, by counties and towns, for 1888 ... 202-249
presidential, by counties and towns, for 1888 ... 202-249
given for state officers in 1888 ... 251-255
presidential (1888) and gubernatorial (1888) compared, with pluralities ... 202-249
congressional, 1888 ... 263-266
on constitutional amendment ... 262
circuit judges ... 259-260
on associate justice supreme court ... 258
population of males, of age, in each county, in 1880 ... 341
same in U. S ... 340
VOTERS, who qualified, sec. 1, art. 3, state con ... 15, 31
who disqualified, sec. 2, art. 3, state con ... 15
who disqualified, sec. 2, art. 13, state con ... 24
registration of, may be required, sec. 1, art. 3, state con ... 31
what qualifications are necessary, sec. 1, art. 3, state con ... 31
VOTING, when to be by ballot, sec. 3, art. 3, state con ... 15
every member to vote, senate rule 22 ... 89
assembly rule 59 ... 98
absent members, name of, to be recorded, assembly rule 58 ... 98
qualification for, required in various states ... 346-347

W.

WAGES, persons interested in, when disqualified as electors, sec. 6, art. 3, state con ... 15
WAR, congress to declare, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con ... 5
WARS of U. S.; number of troops engaged, etc ... 354-355
WARM WORDS, or quarrels, adjustment of ... 43-46
WARRANTS, for searches and seizures, when and how they shall issue, 4th amendment to U. S. con ... 9
WASHBURN ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY ... 379-384
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, standard of sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. con ... 5
WHITEWATER NORMAL SCHOOL ... 392
WHITNEY AND RANDALL, bribery case, referred to ... 58
WITHDRAWAL, members can not, when question is putting ... 64
motion, rules of parliament ... 87
WISCONSIN, historical sketch of ... 109-114
Hospital for the insane ... 402
National Guard ... 463-465
Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company ... 276
Military roster ... 463-465
Veterans' Home ... 462
Jersey Breeders' Association, office of ... 460
Poultry Association ... 460
Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association ... 460
Short Horn Breeders' Association ... 460
State Bee Keepers' Association ... 460
Swine Breeders' Association ... 460
State Grange ... 461
State Teachers' Association ... 461
Dairymen's Association ... 459
Horticultural Association ... 459
Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters ... 462
Press Association ... 462

Page.

WITNESS, in criminal cases, no one compelled to be, against himself, 5th amendment, U. S. con. 9
against self, criminal cases, not compelled to be, sec. 8, art. 1, state con. 13
WITNESSES, how summoned, examined, etc. 44
WORLD, statistics of the principal countries of, relers, population, etc. 344-345
WORSHIP, right of not to be infringed, sec. 18, art. 1, state con. 14
WRITS, style of, sec. 17, art. 7, state con. 21
power of supreme court to issue, sec. 3, art. 7, state con. 19
power of circuit courts and circuit judges to issue, sec. 8, art. 7, state con. 20
of *certiorari*, may issue from supreme court, sec. 3, art. 7, state con. 19
of *certiorari*, may issue from circuit court, sec. 8, art. 7, state con. 20
of error, never to be prohibited, sec. 21, art. 1, state con. 14
of *habeas corpus*, privilege of, sec. 8, art. 1, state con. 13
may issue from supreme court, sec. 3, art. 7, state con. 20
may issue from circuit court, sec. 8, art. 7, state con. 20
of injunction may issue from supreme court, sec. 3, art. 7, state con. 19
circuit court, sec. 8, art. 7, state con. 20
of mandamus and prohibition may issue from supreme court, sec. 3, art. 7, state con. 19
circuit court, sec. 8, art. 7, state con. 20
of *quo warranto*, may issue from supreme court, sec. 4, art. 1, state con. 19
may issue from circuit court, sec. 8, art. 7, state con. 20
warrants and subpœnas, how issued and attested, senate rule 3. 87
assembly rule 17. 94

Y.

YEAR, political, when to commence, sec. 1, art. 13, state con. 24
YEAS AND NAYS, entered on journal, sec. 5, art. 1, U. S. con. 5
when shall be taken in legislature, sec. 20, art. 4, state con. 16
on the passage of what, shall be entered upon the journal, sec. 8, art. 8, state con. 21
may be required by one-fifth. 63
to be taken alphabetically 63
all present shall vote unless excused 63
when called and decision announced, no members allowed to vote 63
how questions are determined by 63-64
no member to vote unless present 64

INDEX OF NAMES.

For names of legislators prior to 1889, see pages.....137-178
For names of county officers, see pages.....466-472
For names of members of congress, see pages.....433-436
For names of U. S. Government officials, see pages.....419-443
For names of National Guard officers, see pages.....463-465
For names of newspaper publishers, see pages.....295-304

A.

Abbey, Henry G., 178.
Adams, B. F., 459.
Adams, Henry C., 450, 458-459.
Adams, L. H., 379.
Adams, V. M., 453.
Adamson, Wm. A., 179.
Agry, David, 121, 125.
Aikens, Mrs. A. J., 412.
Aikin, O. U., 179.
Albee, George S., 393.
Albrecht, Jos., 483.
Alford, A. A., 450.
Alexander, F. Z., 483.
Allen, Dwight S., 475, 480-520.
Allen, Rev. E., 410.
Allen, Phillip, 475, 480-508.
Allen, Thomas S., 127.
Allen, W. F., 378-462.
Allis, E. P., 256.
Allouez, C., 109.
Allouez, Father, 109.
Ames, H. T., 483.
Anderson, Canute, 183.
Anderson, J. S., 475, 479, 511.
Anderson, Matt., 459.
Anderson, R. B., 437.
Anderson, W. E., 388.
Anderson, William S., 121.
Ansly, T. Scott, 421.
Appleby, E. F., 450.
Argard, Martin J., 129.
Armstrong, James, 178.
Armstrong, C. E., 402.
Arndt, Chas. C. P., 111, 118, 119, 120.
Arndt, E. W., 185.
Arndt, John P., 116, 117, 120.
Arnold, Alexander A., 177, 458.
Arnold, Jonathan E., 112, 119, 120.
Ashton, John, 481.
Atkinson, V. T., 378, 451.
Atwood, David, 178, 185, 462.
Atwood, Elihu L., 125.
Austin, Nettie, 411.
Avery, Frank, 474-478, 496.
Axtel, W. S., 461.

B.

Babcock, Barnes, 125.
Babcock, Daniel C., 125.
Babcock, John M., 125.
Babcock, J. W., 475, 479-509.
Babcock, S. M., 378, 379.
Badger, Chas. E., 405.
Bætz, Henry S., 128.
Bailey, S. J., 475, 479-480, 506.
Baird, Henry, 115, 116, 125.
Baker, Charles M., 121, 122, 125.
Baker, P. O., 475, 479, 504.
Baker, Geo. W., 450.
Baker, Geo., 405.
Baker, James S., 128.
Baker, Joseph, 179.
Baker, W. W., 177.
Baldwin, Russell, 118, 119.
Balfour, Capt., 110.
Barber, Hiram, 125.
Barber, J. Allen, 125, 177, 183, 185.
Barber, Lucius L., 118, 119, 120, 121.
Barlow, Stephen S., 128, 183.
Barnes, C. R., 378.
Barney, C. W., 447.
Barney, J. A., 475-479, 480, 505.
Barnett, Chas. H., 481.
Barron, Henry D., 177, 183.
Barrow, Augustus R., 177.
Barry, A. Constantine, 128.
Barstow, Samuel H., 122.
Barstow, William A., 113, 127, 256.
Bartells, F. J., 456.
Barth, L., 110.
Bartholf, J. C., 388.
Bartlett, William A., 121.
Bartlett, William P., 377.
Barwig, Chas., 185, 263, 437, 488.
Bashford, Luther, 179.
Bashford, Coles, 112, 127, 256.
Batchelder, George, 119, 120.
Baumann, E., 447.
Bayfield, Lieut., 111.
Beach, C. R., 459.
Beall, Samuel W., 30, 125, 126, 127, 130.
Beamsley, Jno., 405.
Beardsley, James W., 177.
Beardsley, Othni, 118, 119.
Beatty, George, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120.
Beaumont, Eph., 458-475, 479, 480, 520.
Beauregard, Gen., 112.
Becham, E. B., 452.
Beebe, Craig B., 179.
Beebe, M. P., 475-479, 512.
Belitz, Henry F., 183.
Bell, C. G., 183.
Bell, William, 125.
Bellows, Albert, 482.
Bennett, James, 450.
Bennett, John R., 260, 427.
Bennett, M. J., 475, 479, 480, 509.
Bennett, Stephen O., 125.
Bensted, B. F., 405.
Berg, Willie, 484.
Berry, William, 125.
Berryman, John R., 421, 451.
Bevans, Lorenzo, 125.

INDEX OF NAMES.

Bevins, John, 122.
Beyler, C. H., 421.
Biggs, James, 30, 126.
Billinghurst, Charles, 183, 184.
Billings, Henry M., 118, 119, 122.
Bingham, James M., 127, 177.
Birchard, Ezra, 122.
Bird, A. A., 376.
Bird, F. A., 450.
Bird, Geo. W., 377.
Birge, E. A., 378, 462.
Bishop, Charles, 30, 126.
Bishop, J. C., 481.
Bissell, O. C., 179.
Bissert, Robt., 484.
Black, Jno. C., 414.
Blackstone, L., 481.
Blackstone, John W., 117, 118, 119.
Blaine, Jas. G., 250.
Blair, Thomas, 116, 117.
Blaisdell, I. J., 462.
Blake, Lucius S., 183.
Blake, William, 179.
Blakefield, F. G., 450.
Blay, C. W., 484.
Bloch, O. W., 453.
Blood, Henry L., 183.
Blyton, W. H., 475-479, 514.
Boardman, C. R., 453.
Boehmer, Fred. W., 411.
Bond, Joseph, 119, 120, 123.
Bonham, David, 122.
Booth, C. E., 403.
Boothby, E. L., 460.
Borchsenius, G. V., 449.
Botkin, Alexander, 124.
Bouck, Gabriel, 128, 177, 185.
Bovay, A. E., 112.
Bovee, Mathias J., 125.
Bowen, Davis, 125.
Bowen, Hiram, 178.
Bowen, Jedediah, 112.
Bowker, Joseph, 124.
Bowman, Jonathan, 183.
Box, John, 116, 117.
Boyd, Jas. G., 458.
Boyd, John W., 125.
Boyles, William, 116, 117.
Brace, Peter A. R., 125.
Bracken, Charles, 118, 119.
Brackett, J. W., 179.
Bradbury, N., 458.
Brader, A. C., 450.
Bradford, Ira B., 177, 377.
Bradley, I. S., 457.
Bradley, W. C., 449.
Bragg, Edward S., 185, 437.
Brayton, L. J., 177.
Brazelton, Jacob, 119, 120.
Breese, Llywelln, 127.
Brewin, John F., 461.
Brickner, Geo. H., 185, 264, 436, 488.
Briggs, H. P., 453.
Brigham, Ebenezer, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120.
Brigham, J. R., 130.
Bright, Elizabeth, 405.
Brimi, S. E., 183.
Brisbane, William H., 176.
Brisbois, Joseph, 118, 119, 122.
Bristol, Charles S., 123.
Bronson, B. H., 481.
Bronson, Charles A., 123.
Bross, Charles E., 178, 481, 501.
Bross, Grace Winfield, 481.
Brown, Armstead C., 122, 123.
Brown, Beriah, 183.
Brown, Charles E., 122, 125.
Brown, E. L., 183, 377.
Brown, Henry, 129.
Brown, Hiram, 125.
Brown, James S., 125, 184.
Brown, Joseph R., 119, 120.
Brown, S. J., 378, 379.
Brown, Mrs. Laura E., 412.
Brown, William W., 123.
Brownell, George W., 126.
Bruce, William H., 119.
Brunet, Jean, 116, 117.
Brunson, Alfred, 119, 120.
Brunson, Ira B., 116, 117, 118, 119.
Bryant, B. F., 462.
Bryant, E. P., 483.
Bryant, Edwin E., 431.
Buchan, Alfred L., 475, 479, 480, 516.
Buckmaster, S. B., 402.
Buckstaff, Geo. H., 474, 478, 497.
Buckstaff, Robert, 453.
Bucy, John, 484.
Bugh, Samuel G., 178.
Bull, Storm, 378.
Bullard, C. E., 179.
Bullen, William, 117, 118, 119, 120.
Brundy, Egbert B., 425.
Bunn, Romanzo, 183, 430, 421.
Burchard, Charles, 125.
Burchard, Geo. W., 449.
Burchard, Samuel D., 185.
Burdick, Elisha, 457.
Burgess, Jas. E., 447.
Burgess, James M., 123.
Burgess, D. L., 475-480, 510.
Burnell, George W., 423.
Burnett, Thomas P., 116, 122, 125.
Burns, Timothy, 123, 124, 127.
Burnside, Andrew, 125.
Burt, Daniel R., 119, 120, 124, 125.
Burt, William A., 111.
Bush, Miss Gertrude, 409.
Bushnell, A. R., 421.
Butler, J. C., 457.
Byers, Frederick, 451.
Budd, G. H., 456.
Burpee C., 453.

C.

Caldwell, Capt. C., 462.
Caldwell, Geo. F., 475, 479, 506.
Cameron, Angus, 177, 184.
Camp, Hosea T., 116, 117.
Campbell, E. D., 127.
Campbell, Francis, 183.
Candee, Mrs. W. S., 412.
Capron, John M., 121.
Carpenter, A. V. H., 112, 454.
Carpenter, J. H., 379.
Carpenter, Matthew H., 112, 113, 184.
Carr, I. T., 176.
Carr, S. C., 461.
Carr, Mrs. S. C., 461.
Carter, Almerin M., 30, 126.
Carter, Geo. W., 410.
Carter, Wm. E., 379.
Carter, James B., 125.
Carver, Ralph, 118.
Case, Squire S., 30, 126.
Cass, Dudley, 124.
Cassoday, John B., 130, 377, 421.
Casson, Henry, 446.
Castle, B. J., 449.
Castleman, Alfred L., 30, 126.
Caswell, B. U., 176.
Caswell, Lucien B., 185, 263, 436, 437.
Cate, George W. 185.
Catlin, John, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121.
Challoner, Frank, 377.
Chamberlain, James, 125.
Chamberlain, T. C., 378, 458.
Claymier, Henry, 450.
Chance, David R., 116, 117.
Chandler, W. H., 388, 448.
Chapman, James, 456.
Chapman, William W., 115.
Chase, Horace, 125.
Chase, Warren, 30, 125, 126.

Cheek, Phil., Jr., 129, 255, 446, 448, 492.
Cheek, Arthur P., 448.
Cheever, R. W., 481.
Chesak, Jos., 475, 480, 512.
Childs, Ebenezer, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120.
Chilton, Thomas, 122.
Chittenden, Chas. C., 453.
Christianson, C. A., 481.
Christiaansen, Geo., 475, 480, 513.
Church, G. W., 179.
Churchill, Ezekiel, 118.
Chute, Richard H., 453.
Clark, Charles B., 185, 264, 436, 488.
Clark, M. C., 402, 403, 405, 407, , 409, 410, 411.
Clark, Henry, 123, 124.
Clark, Gov., 110.
Clark, L. H., 461.
Clark, Satterlee, 183.
Clark, William H., 125.
Clapp, Mark R., 122.
Clawson, P. J., 474, 478, 495.
Cleland, C. S., 449.
Clementson, George, 259, 379, 424.
Cleveland, Grover, 430.
Clifford, Patrick, 475, 479, 480, 512.
Clothier, Samuel T., 125.
Cobb, Amasa, 177, 184, 185.
Cochrane, John, 256.
Cochrane, W. A., 405.
Coe, Edwin D., 178, 483–522.
Cole, Albert. G, 30, 126.
Cole, J. A., 378.
Cole, Orsamus, 30, 126, 130, 184, 421.
Cole, E. W., 481.
Colley, Joseph, 30, 126.
Collins, James, 117, 118, 119, 120, 122, 256.
Collins, Alexander L., 122, 124.
Comly, D. S., 399.
Comstock, G. C., 378, 379.
Conover, A. D., 378.
Conover, Frederic K., 421.
Conner, Edward, 475, 479, 480, 517.
Connor, Robert, 475, 479–480–522.
Conrath, Adam, 452.
Conroe, Jacob W., 117, 118, 119.
Coolidge, Evan, 475, 479, 480, 521.
Coon, F. W., 462.
Coon, S. Park, 128.
Cooper, H. A., 474, 478, 493.
Cooper, John, 125.
Copeland, Frederick A., 451.
Corbett, C. A., 475–480, 518.
Cordier, Henry, 129.
Cornelius, Florence, 378.
Cornwall, Madison W., 116, 117.
Cosgrove, Patrick, 177.
Cothren, M. M., 124, 183.
Cotton, Emulous P., 126.
Coumbe, Edward, 125.
Couse, F. H., 450.
Cowles, F. C., 404.
Coxe, Hopewell, 125.
Cox, George G., 458.
Cox, James P., 116, 117.
Craig, Alexander J., 128.
Craig, Jonathan, 118, 119.
Craigo, J. M., 483.
Craite, Isaac, 475, 479, 480, 511.
Cram, B. F., 449.
Cram, F. J., 421.
Cramer, William E., 183.
Crandall, Paul, 30, 126.
Crane, L. H. D., 178.
Crawford, John, 122, 125.
Crawford, Samuel, 130.
Creig, A. H., 460.
Crocker, Hans, 121.
Crocker, W. S., 462.
Crossman, Lyman, 121.
Crosswell, Caleb, 122.
Cruson, Thomas, 118, 119, 122, 125.
Culver, Edwin, 450.
Cummings, W. L., 388.
Curran, John W., 449.
Curtis, D. W., 459.
Curtis, Mark, 475, 479–480, 509.
Curtis, Lizzie J., 407.
Cutler, Eva L., 405.

D.

Dallam, James B., 116.
Daniells, W. W., 378, 452.
Darling, Mason C., 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 184.
Davenport, Stephen A., 30, 126.
Davies, J. E., 378.
Davis, Chauncy, 122.
Davis, Carroll, 482.
Davis, Floyd, 378.
Davis, H. N., 483.
Dean, John S., 178.
Dean, Geo., 484.
Dean, E. A., 450.
Decker, E., 446.
De Groff, Fred. O., 481.
De Groff, J. W., 474, 478, 499.
Dehde, H., 403.
De Land, A. D., 459.
De Lap, R. H., 475–480, 516.
De Lingly, 110.
De Long, Rev. Mary, 388.
Delmar, Peter, 449.
Deming, Reuben H., 119.
Dennett, Fred. A., 178.
Dennis, W. L., 475, 480, 514.
Dennis, William M., 122, 125, 126.
Desmond, W. J., 461.
Detling, Valentine, 475, 480, 518.
Deuster, Joseph, 179.
Deuster, Peter V., 185.
Dewey, Nelson, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 127, 256.
Dickinson, Joseph, 116.
Dickinson, Nathaniel, 125.
Dill, Dan'l J., 475, 480, 516.
Dittmer, Eddie, 484.
Dixon, Ephraim, 409.
Dixon, Luther S., 130.
Dodge, Henry, 111, 115, 184.
Dodge, A. C., 183.
Doe, J. B., 263.
Dolbeare, F. L., 453.
Doig, Mrs. Christian, 412.
Doolittle, James R., 113, 184, 256.
Doran, John L., 30, 126.
Dorwin, V. W., 475–479, 480, 515.
Doty, James Duane, 111, 115, 120, 125, 184, 376.
Douglas, Mark, 454.
Dousman, H. F., 459.
Downer, Jason, 130.
Downey, G. H., 483.
Downs, Daniel L., 183.
Doyle, Peter, 127.
Drake, George C., 112.
Drake, Jeremiah, 125.
Drake, Levi P., 124.
Draper, Lyman C., 128, 457.
Dudley, Rev. J. L., 388.
Duluth, Capt., 109.
Dunbar, Richard, 113.
Dunn, Charles, 30, 115, 126.
Dunn, Francis J., 115, 119, 120.
Dunn, Michael, 479, 475, 480, 512.
Dunning, Abel, 125.
Dunning, Philo, 454.
Dunwiddie, William, 183.
Durkee, Charles, 116, 117, 184.
Durkee, Charles M., 483.
Durley, James, 118.
Durrie, Daniel S., 457.
Durrie, Isabel, 457.
Dyson, Thos. A., 474, 478, 500.

E.

Earl, Warren, 122.
Eastman, Benjamin C., 121, 122, 184.
Eastman, Jonathan, 120.
Edgerton, Elisha W., 125.
Ecke, O. H., 378.
Eddy, Emily, 406.
Egbert, H. V., 379.
Eilertsen, Ludwig, 402.
Eldred, John E., 178.
Eldredge, Charles A., 184, 185.
Elkert, Chas., 475, 480, 514.
Ellerson, J. T., 481.
Ellis, Albert G., 116, 119, 120, 121.
Ellis, Pitt, 122, 125.
Elmore, Andrew E., 121, 125, 396.
Ellsworth, David, 378.
Elston, A. C. V., 475, 479, 508.
Emonson, Albert, 179.
End, Geo., 377.
Engle, Peter Hill, 116, 117.
Enos, Elihu, 183.
Erdall, L. J., 447.
Esch, J. J., 481.
Estabrook, C. E., 128, 253, 379, 446, 448, 491.
Estabrook, Experience, 30, 126, 128.
Evans, J. H., 388.
Evans, Wm., 483.
Ewing, John M., 179, 449.

F.

Fagan, James, 30, 126.
Fairbanks, Elizabeth B., 396.
Fairchild, H. O., 177, 377.
Fairchild, Jarius, 6, 128.
Fairchild, Lucius, 127, 183, 256.
Fallows, Samuel, 128.
Fanning, Angie L., 411.
Fargo, Robt., 462.
Farquharson, H. D., 456.
Farwell, Leonard J., 127, 256.
Favill, Dr. Henry B., 379.
Favill, Stephen, 459.
Favill, Theresa, 378.
Featherstonhaugh, G. W., 30, 124, 126.
Fehland, H. R., 475, 480, 511.
Fehlandt, Wm., 475, 480, 504.
Feld, Carl R., 475, 479, 480, 509.
Fenton, Daniel G., 30, 126.
Field, A. P., 115.
Field, Stephen, 122.
Field, William W., 177, 183.
Fielding, James, 396.
Fifield, Sam., 127.
Filer, Alanson, 179.
Finch, Earl P., 177.
Finch, Haynes, 125.
Finney, John, 183.
Fish, C. D., 483.
Fischer, Henry P., 451.
Fisher, James, 122.
Fisher, J. K., 484.
Fisher, Seth, 458.
Fiske, Edgar, 405.
Fiske, Mary H., 405.
Fitch, George, 474, 478, 495.
Fitzgerald, Garret M., 30, 125, 126.
Flavin, John T., 388.
Fleischer, Frederick, 183.
Flint, Prentice, 482.
Floyd, George R. C., 115.
Fogo, W. M., 183.
Foley, John, 116, 117.
Folz, H. C., 481.
Foltz, Jonas, 30, 126.
Foot, Ezra A., 30, 126.
Foresman, C. M., 449.
Foster, James H., 183, 448.
Foster, Wm. M., 483.
Fowler, Albert, 30, 126.
Fowler, William, 122.
Fowler, Mrs. M. M., 481.
Fox, William H., 30, 126.
Frank, Michael, 121, 122.
Frankenberger, D. B., 378.
Franklin, Wm. B., 414.
Fratt, Nicholas D., 256, 458.
Frawley, M. S., 378.
Frazer, Wm C., 115.
Freeman, J. C., 378, 388.
Freeman, James W., 475, 479, 480, 510.
French, E. C., 453.
Frisby, Leander F., 128, 183.
Fritz, Theo., 474, 478, 480, 494.
Frost, R. D., 461.
Fuller, Benjamin, 125.
Fulton, D. C., 421.
Furber, Joseph W., 122.
Fuss, Jacob, 410.

G.

Gale, George, 30, 126.
Gardiner, Palmer, 123.
Gardner, E. T., 124, 179.
Gates, Joseph, 179.
Gay, Lucy M., 378.
George, T. J., 179, 481, 501.
Gocha, Geo. W., 453.
Gibson, Moses S., 124, 125.
Gibson, Sarah D., 405.
Giddings, David, 119, 120, 125.
Giddings, James, 123.
Gifford, Peter D., 30, 126.
Giles, H. H., 396.
Gill, Charles R., 128.
Gill, H. C., 448.
Gilmore, James, 125.
Gilmore, S. P., 409.
Gilson, Franklin L., 177.
Gilson, Norman S., 423.
Glass, L. J., 449.
Glaze, A. T., 179.
Gleason, William H., 179.
Glenz, W. H., 448.
Glover, Joshua, 112.
Goldschmidt, Julius, 183.
Goodell, Lemuel, 125.
Goodell, Lavinia, 113.
Goodrich, Henry C., 125.
Goodsell, Elihu B., 125.
Gorrell, Lieut., 110.
Goyette, A. C., 409.
Graham, Robert, 128.
Graham, Wallace W., 125.
Granger, Benjamin, 125.
Grant, Levi, 121.
Graves, Gaylor, 122.
Gray, Annie M., 405.
Gray, A. L., 475, 479-480, 502.
Gray, Alexander T., 127, 178.
Gray, Neely, 119, 120, 125.
Gray, W. F., 405.
Green, George W., 123.
Greene, Geo. G., 451.
Green, Walter S., 474-478, 498.
Gregorson, Lewis, 484.
Griffin, Michael, 449.
Grider, Miss P. C., 410.
Goff, E. S., 378, 379.
Grove, F. E., 408.
Guenther, Richard, 128, 183.
Gunning, J. W., 475-479, 501.
Gussman, Charles, 450.
Guy, C. V., 388.

H.

Hacker, T. L., 446, 460.
Hackett, John, 119, 120, 125.

Hadley, J. A., 179.
Hage, E. P., 450.
Hagestad, K. K., 476, 479, 519.
Haight, John T., 123.
Hak, L. M., 412.
Hale, Kate, 403.
Hall, Asaph, 378, 379.
Hall, Charles, 476, 479, 480, 514.
Hall, Daniel, 177.
Hall, Frances M., 483.
Hall, George B., 125.
Hall, James H., 125.
Haller, H. C., 484.
Ham, Joseph, 409.
Hamilton, William S., 121.
Hamilton, W. H., 179.
Hammond, Sanford P., 125.
Hammond, L. M., 179.
Hanchett, Luther, 184.
Hancock, Jno., 449.
Hanks, L. S., 377.
Hanover, Geo., 484.
Hanrahan, James, 124, 179.
Hanson, Mrs. Ellen, 407.
Hardy, Albert, 461.
Harkin, Daniel, 125.
Harding, George, 460.
Harper, Chas. L., 388.
Harris, C. L., 179.
Harris, George W., 117.
Harris, Joseph 183.
Harris, Leonard A., 414.
Harris, W. H., 453.
Harrison, Jesse M., 116.
Harrington, James, 30, 126.
Harshaw, Henry B., 128, 253, 446, 447, 491.
Harshaw, Wm. D., 447.
Harvey, Louis P., 30, 112, 126, 127, 256.
Harwood, A. P., 183.
Hastings, S. D., 128, 462.
Hastings, Samuel D., Jr., 379, 428.
Hastrieter, Robt., 483.
Hatch, A. L., 459.
Hatch, C. A., 460.
Haugen, Nils P., 129, 185, 266, 436, 489
Haughten, Miss Eliza, 411.
Hawes, M. T., 125.
Hawley, Emma, 457.
Hay, S. M., 388.
Hays, James P., 125.
Hazelton, Gerry W., 117, 185.
Hazelton, George C., 188.
Hazen, Chester, 459.
Hazen, Lorenzo, 125.
Heath, Chauncey F., 123.
Heath, Consider, 121.
Heg, Hans C., 129.
Heimstreet, E. B., 452.
Hektoen, P. P., 449.
Henry, William, 116.
Henry, W. A., 378, 379.
Henton, Theo., 476, 480, 504.
Heritage, Lucius, 378.
Hesk, William R., 125.
Hickman, Ed., 450.
Hicks, Franklin Z., 121, 122, 125.
Hicks, John, 462.
Hiestand, Wm. D., 379.
Hilgen, Frederick, 183.
Hill, A. F., 183.
Hill, La Fayette, 125.
Hill, Thomas, 476, 480, 518.
Hills, Leander B., 178.
Hillyer, H. W., 378.
Hiner, William H., 183.
Hitt, H. D., 458.
Hoard, Robert C., 122.
Hoard, W. D., 127, 445, 446, 490.
Hoard, Frank W., 446.
Hobart, Allie I., 405.
Hobart, Harrison C., 123, 175, 256.
Hodges, Alexander P., 129.
Hoel, Libbie B., 411.
Hogan, James J., 476, 479, 510.
Holcome, William, 125.
Hollenbeck, Stephen P., 30, 126.
Holliday, James, 124.
Hollister, A. H., 452.
Holmes, John E., 123, 124, 127.
Holton, Edward D., 183.
Hood, N. B., 449.
Hood, Thomas, 179.
Hooper, Wm., 388.
Hopkins, Benjamin F., 185.
Hopkins, John, 121.
Horn, Frederick W., 177, 476, 479, 515.
Horner, John S., 115.
Hoskins, L. M., 378.
Hoskinson, George E., 183.
Houser, W. L., 483.
Howe, James H., 128.
Howe, Timothy O., 113, 129, 184.
Hoxie, B. S., 459.
Hoyt, Charles E., 450.
Hoyt, Geo. E., 421.
Hoyt, John W., 129.
Hoyt, Tristam C., 117, 118, 119.
Hubbard, S. D., 458.
Hubbell, Levi, 112, 129.
Hudd, T. R., 185.
Huebschmann, Francis, 125, 183.
Hugunin, E. R., 123, 125.
Hugunin, Peter D., 121.
Hull, William, 177, 178.
Humphrey, Herman L., 185–460.
Hunkins, Benjamin, 121, 125.
Hunt, Miss H. C., 412.
Hunter, Jabez R., 178.
Huntington, A. A., 179.
Huntington, J. T., 481.
Hurley, M. A., 451.
Husher, F. A., 183
Huxley, H. E., 461.
Huxley, Mrs. H. E., 461.
Hyde, Thomas W., 414.
Hyer, George, 125.
Hyer, Nathanie F., 125.
Hyslop, Alex., 453.

I.

Ingersol, John V., 120.
Ingersol, Chalmers, 179.
Ingraham, Arthur B., 116, 117.
Inman, Israel, Jr., 125.
Irvin, David, 115.
Irvin, Alexander J., 116, 117, 118.
Irvine, Wm., 483.
Ives, Stephen N., 117, 118.

J.

Jabaz, Louis L., 476–479–515.
Jackson, Andrew B., 30, 111, 122, 126.
Jackson, Henry, 124.
Jackson, Mortimer, 115, 129.
Jackson, Robert W., 476, 479, 518.
James, Edward, 409.
James, Thomas, 125.
Janes, Lorenzo, 118, 119, 120.
Janssen, Edward H., 125, 128.
Janzen, F. O., 484.
Jastrow, Jos., 378.
Jeardeau, Miss Eva J., 412.
Jeardeau, Miss Kate, 412.
Jenkins, James E., 123.
Jenkins, James G., 379, 420, 421.
Jenkins, Thomas, 118, 119, 120, 125.
Jenkins, Warren L., 116, 117.
Jensen, K. W., 481.
Jewell, Phillip B., 453.
Johnson, Daniel N., 178.
Johnson, D. H., 250, 422.
Johnson, E. M., 388.
Johnson, Hans, 476, 479, 503.

Johnson, James, 110.
Johnson, Ole. C., 129, 179.
Johnson, S. C., 452.
Johnson, Sure, 483.
Joiner, R. L., 474, 478, 499.
Joliet, Louis, 109.
Jones, Burr W., 185, 379.
Jones, David W., 127.
Jones, George W., 184.
Jones, Ira, 122.
Jones, Geo. L., 484.
Jones, Milo, 30, 126.
Jones, Mrs. J. H., 407.
Jones, R. W., 483.
Jones, W. W., 447.
Joslin, William H., 450.
Judd, A. B., 348.
Judd, Stoddard, 30, 125, 126.
Judson, Philander, 121.

K.

Kebill, Jesse, 481.
Keene, H. S., 449.
Keep, Albert, 113.
Kelley, Frank, 484.
Kellogg, Chauncey, 125.
Kellogg, Clarence, 130, 421.
Kellogg, John, 185.
Kellogg, Lafayette, 115, 122, 123, 124, 125, 130.
Kelly, David M., 177.
Kelly, Rollin C., 179.
Kempf, Jno. J., 474, 478, 480, 494.
Kennedy, Thomas, 179.
Kennedy, William, 474, 478, 498.
Kennedy, William H., 30, 126.
Keogh, Edward, 476, 479, 512.
Kern, Charles J., 125.
Kerr, Alex., 378.
Kerwin, Michael, 388.
Kessler, D., 448.
Keyes, Prof. C. H., 377.
Keyes, E. W., 376.
Keyes, J. S., 447.
Kidd, Edward I., 474, 478, 480, 496.
Kilbourn, Byron, 30, 122, 126.
Killmer, Miss Etta, 411.
Kimball, Allison M., 185.
Kimball, Jacob H., 122.
Kimball, Clyde L., 484.
Kimball, W. W., 377.
King, Capt. Charles, 463.
King, F. H., 378, 379, 462.
King, C. I., 378.
King, Rufus, 30, 126.
Kings, Hannah, 409.
Kinne, Augustus C., 30, 126.
Kinney, Asa, 124, 125.
Kinney, Joseph, Jr., 125.
Kingsbury, C. M., 179.
Kingston, John T., 183
Kizer, F. C., 476, 480, 520.
Klaus, Anton, 177.
Klinefelter, H. G., 476, 480, 505.
Knapstein, T. E., 476, 480, 515.
Knapp, Gilbert, 116, 117, 119.
Knapp, John H., 183.
Kneeland, James, 122.
Kniffin, L. G., 461.
Knight, Miletus, 179.
Knowlton, James H., 183.
Knowlton, Wiram, 122, 129.
Konrad, N., Jr., 447.
Koeppen, George, 377.
Krez, Conrad, 421.
Kreuger, Louis, 484.
Kribs, F. H., 183.
Kroege, Herman, 474, 478, 494.
Kuehn, Charles, 128.
Kuehn, Ferdinand, 128.
Kusterman, Gustav, 264.
Kutchin, Victor, Rev., 410.

L.

La Chappelle, Theophilus, 119, 120, 121.
Ladd, Azel P., 128.
La Follette, Robert M., 185, 436, 488.
La Salle, 109.
La Selle, Wm. B., 476, 479, 521.
La Seur, 110.
Lakin, George W., 30, 126.
Lamb, Dana C., 129.
Lang, T. D., 183.
Langland, Knud, 183.
Langworthy, Lucius H., 117.
Laperriere, Sieuer de, 110.
Larkin, Charles H., 30, 121, 126.
Larrabee, Charles H., 30, 125, 129, 184.
Lasche, Walter, 449.
Latham, Hollis, 30, 126.
Lavin, Dan, 450.
Leahy, John E., 474, 478, 497.
Leahy, Mr., 112.
Leahy, Willie, 482.
Learned, Charles J., 119, 130.
Lee, Daniel, 405.
Leffler, Isaac, 116, 117.
Leith, Charles A., 447.
Legler, H. E., 476, 479, 513.
LeLonvignys, 110.
Leonard, Peter H., 476, 479, 501.
Lewis, James T., 30, 126, 127, 256.
Lewis, Warren, 116.
Lincoln, A., 112.
Lindeman, Herman, 183.
Little, Sarah C., 407.
Lochen, Peter, 474, 478, 500.
Lockhart, Edward P., 123, 124.
Lockwood, James H., 116.
Loehr, Peter, 476, 480, 507.
Long, Hugh, 119, 130.
Long, Robert M., 121.
Longstreet, William R., 118, 119.
Long, S. M., 457.
Loomis, H. K., 459.
Loper, A. A., 410.
Lord, H. C., 379.
Lord, H. W., 453.
Love, J. R., 412.
Lovejoy, Allen P., 474, 478, 480, 496.
Lovejoy, H. W., 446.
Lovell, C. T., 183.
Lovell, Frederick S., 30, 123, 124, 125, 126, 177.
Ludington, Harrison, 127, 256.
Luling, Charles, 183, 399.
Lum, Charles, 123.
Lund, A. L., 450.
Lund, Geo., 482.
Luse, L. K., 448.
Lyman, Samuel W., 30, 126.
Lynde, William Pitt, 115, 184, 185.
Lynde, Mrs. M. E. B., 412.
Lyon, Jas. R., 476, 479, 514.
Lyon, Wm. P., 130, 421.
Lyons, Lucius, 111.

M.

Maas, Libbie C., 447.
McArthur, Arthur, 112, 127.
McCartney, Orris, 123, 124.
McClellen, Robert, 122.
McClellan, Samuel, 30, 126.
McCord, Myron, 185, 256, 436, 489.
McCourt, Chas. S., 484.
McCourt, J. H., 476, 479, 480, 516.
McCoy, Elenor, 405.
McCoy, J. B., 476, 478, 480, 508.
McCraney, Thomas, 116, 117.
McCurdy, A. E., 447.
McDill, Alexander S., 184, 185.
McDonald, J. K., 483.
McDougall, A., 482.
McDowell, William, 126.

McElroy, W. J., 476, 479, 513.
McFarland, John H., 450.
McFarland, Wm. H., 450.
McFarlane, Hugh, 122.
McFetridge, Edward C., 128, 183, 263.
McGarry, Edward, 129.
McGeehan, R. J., 476, 479, 502.
McGlachlin, E., 476, 479, 480, 516.
MacGraw, Edward M., 129.
McGregor, Alexander, 117, 118, 119.
McGregor, Duncan, 391.
McHugh, Thomas, 30, 123, 124, 125, 127, 178.
McIlroy, Mrs. A. E., 409.
McIndoe, Walter D., 183, 184.
McKay, D. L., 453.
McKenzie, D. G., 453.
McKenow, Geo., 460.
McKibben, Miss A. B., 407.
McKnight, Thomas, 116, 117.
McLaren, William ?., 183.
McLean, Ellen L., 405.
McLinden, Felix, 179.
McMahon, M. T., 414.
McMullen, W. V., 476, 480, 503.
McMynn, John G., 128.
McMynn, Louise M., 379.
McNeel, Gordon H., 449.
McNeel, Linton, 481.
McSherry, Edward, 116.
McWilliams, George, 116, 117.
Macy, John B., 112, 184.
Madson, Martin, 409.
Magone, James, 122, 125.
Magoon, Henry S., 185.
Main, Willet, S., 474, 478, 499.
Mallory, J., 256.
Malone, Henry, 447.
Malone, John, 481.
Manahan, Benjamin F., 123, 124.
Manahan, John H., 121, 125.
Mapel, J. J., 395.
Mapes, David P., 183.
Marklein, B. G., 453.
Marks, Solon, 452.
Marquette, Father, 109, 110.
Marshall, R. D., 259, 427.
Marston, J. H., 462.
Martin, Jno. A., 414.
Martin Leonard, 124.
Martin, Morgan L., 30, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121 126, 184.
Martin, N. T, 476, 479, 508.
Martin, Sieur, 110.
Massing, Francis, 179.
Masters, E. D., 179.
Masters, Robert, 121.
Maxwell, James, 117, 118, 119, 120.
Maxwell, Fred B., 407.
May, 256.
Mead, L. H., 476, 479, 502.
Mead, M. C., 474, 478, 480, 497.
Meagher, Jno. W., 453.
Mears, Charles E., 453.
Meeker, Moses, 121, 125.
Menzel, Gregor, 183.
Merrick, Geo. B., 449.
Merrill, Geo. F., 474, 478, 495.
Merrill, Mrs. Willard, 412.
Messersmith, George, 121.
Meyer, C. J. L., 183.
Meyers, Geo. H., 426.
Miles, J. J., 260.
Millard, A. W., 388.
Millard, B. F., 476, 479, 503.
Miller, Andrew G., 111, 115.
Miller, Col., 110.
Miller, Wm., 474, 478, 500.
Miller, W. L., 476, 479, 521.
Milller, S. J. F., 414.
Mills, David L., 125.
Mills, Jesse C., 119, 120, 122.
Mills, Simeon, 115.
Mills, Thomas B., 177, 476, 479, 509.
Miner, E. S., 454.
Miner, Cyrus, 458, 477, 479, 518.
Mirandeau, Jean Baptist, 110.
Mitchell, Alexander, 112, 113, 185.
Mitchell, J. L., 377, 414, 458.
Mohr, Christian F., 477, 480, 503.
Mohrhusen, L. T., 447.
Monteith, Robert, 449.
Moores, Benjamin H., 122, 124.
Moore, C. W., 403.
Moore, Chas. W., 477, 480, 502.
Moore, James M., 125.
Moore, Jesse, 122.
Moore, T. C., 414.
Moorman, Thomas J., 118, 120.
Morgan, Thomas, 117.
Morgan, William, 116, 117.
Morrison, W. H., 379, 388.
Morrow, Elisha, 122, 123.
Morse, Clara Y, 407.
Moseley, Egbert, 179.
Mulford, Ezra A., 30, 126.
Mullanphy, John, 124, 179
Monk, Emanuel, 179.
Munson, O. G., 483.
Murphy, Jas. J., 405.
Murphy, N. S., 259.

N.

Nash, Wm. F., 474, 478, 480, 496.
Negley, Jas. S., 414.
Nelson, J. F., 481.
Nevin, James, 454.
Newell, George F., 124.
Newgard, Jo., 481.
Newland, David, 119, 120, 121.
Newman, Alfred W., 259, 424.
Newman, Zadoc, 117, 118, 119.
Newton, T. L., 458.
Nichols, Chas. M., 30, 126.
Nichols, Samuel F., 183.
Nickles, Jerome S., 183.
Nicolet, Jean, 109.
Noble, Butler, G., 127.
Noggle, David 125.
Norris, W. L., 483.
North, Sarah, 483.
Northrop, George C., 183.
Northway, Albert G., 122.
Nowell, W. A., 178.
Nowlin, Hardin, 116, 117.
Noyes, L. B., 481.
Noyes, Geo. H., 379.
Noyes, Thomas J., 118.
Nugent, Jno. B., 483.
Nuttall, Thos., 110.

O.

O'Connor, Bostwick, 123.
O'Connor, John, 30, 126.
O'Donnell, Richard, 483.
Obermann, Geo. J., 377.
Ogden, Ephraim F., 119, 120.
Olson, Anton, 450.
Olin Thomas H., 121.
Oliver, E. C., 456, 477, 479, 519.
Oliver, Solomon, 122.
Olson, J. E., 378.
Olson, John, 484.
Olson, Lewis, 484.
Oneal, S. B., 403.
Oleson, Ole R., 453.
Ormsby, H. J., 484.
Orton, Harlow S., 112, 120, 238, 421, 437.
Osborne, Chas. F., 476, 479, 508.
Osborn, Joseph H., 129.
Ostrander, J. W., 193.
Owen, E. T., 378, 379.

P.

Packard, W. H., 260.
Paddock, B. G., 477–479, 518.
Paine, Byron, 130, 178.
Paine, F. W., 482.
Paine, Halbert E., 184, 185.
Palmer, Andrew, 123, 124.
Palmer, C. N., 183.
Palmer, Edgar, 453.
Palmer, Henry, 463.
Palmer, Henry L., 177, 256.
Palmer, Isaac H., 121.
Palmer, N. N., 460.
Parish, J. K., 260, 429.
Park, Mortimer T., 446.
Parker, Charles D., 127.
Parker, F. A., 378.
Parker, Luther, 122.
Parker, W. D., 394.
Parker, Geo. S., 388.
Parker, W. L., 460.
Parkhurst, S. G., 450.
Parkinson, A. C., 443, 458.
Parkinson, J. B., 378.
Parkinson, Daniel M., 116, 117, 119, 120, 125.
Parkinson, J. S., 481.
Parks, Rufus, 125.
Parmalee, Thomas E., 119, 120.
Parrat, 110.
Parsons, Chatfield H., 125.
Parsons, F. E., 179, 483, 522.
Parsons, Jonathan, 121.
Patch, Horace D., 124, 125.
Patterson, W. B., 484.
Patton, W. H., 447.
Paul, George H., 129, 377.
Payne, Henry C., 362.
Peck, George W., 178.
Peckham, G. W., 462.
Pentony, Patrick, 30, 126.
Persons, E. W., 474, 478, 493.
Peterson, Atley, 129, 254, 446, 448, 492.
Pettibone, Chas. A., 474, 478, 480, 495.
Pettit, Milton H., 127.
Phelps, Chauncey M., 123, 124.
Phelps, Noah, 122, 125.
Phillips, F. L., 449.
Phillips, John, 388.
Pickard, Josiah L., 128.
Pickarts, Anna M., 449.
Pierce, Joseph S., 125.
Pierce, Miss S. E., 412.
Platt, Alonzo, 121.
Pole, Charles, 122, 124.
Pond, Levi E., 474, 478, 480, 499.
Pond, L. Earl, 481.
Porter, Hugh, 477, 479, 480, 504.
Potter, John F., 184.
Pound, Thaddeus C., 127, 185.
Power, F. B., 378.
Pratt, Geo. W., 477, 479, 521.
Pratt, M. V., 477, 479, 517.
Prentiss, Theodore, 30, 125, 126.
Prentiss, William A., 117, 118, 119.
Preston, Jos., 407.
Price, Glendower M., 121.
Price, H. H., 185, 474, 478, 500.
Price, William T., 183, 185.
Proctor, Lewis A., 399.
Proudfit, Frank F., 457.
Pugh, W. T., 483.
Pulcifer, D. H., 179.
Pulford, S. D., 388.
Putnam, S. J. M., 402.

Q.

Quarles, Jos. V., 377.
Quigley, Patrick, 116, 117.

R.

Raesser, C. S., 477, 479, 513.
Ramsey, Alexander D., 30, 126.
Ramsey, William H., 128.
Randall, Alexander W., 112, 125, 127, 256.
Rankin, Aaron, 125.
Rankin, Joseph, 185.
Ransom, F. W., 378.
Ray, Adam E., 118, 119, 120, 122.
Raymer, Geo., 377.
Raymond, Elisha, 123.
Ream, Robert L., 178.
Reed, Curtis, 122.
Reed, George, 124, 125.
Reed, Harrison, 30, 126.
Reed, Wm. W., 396.
Reese, E. L., 447.
Reeve, J. T., 452, 453.
Reid, Thomas B., 179.
Remington, Harriet A., 379.
Renalt, Frances, 110.
Reymert, James D., 30, 126.
Reynolds, B. O., 452.
Reynolds, Eli, 116.
Reynolds, James C., 474, 478, 480, 494.
Reynolds, John, 116, 117.
Rice, Edwin J., 453.
Rice, John A., 377, 457, 377.
Richards, Miss Stella, 411.
Richardson, H. Stone, 481.
Richardson, William, 30, 123, 126.
Richmond, T. C., 362.
Riley, Ed. F., 377.
Ring, M. C., 477, 479, 503.
Ritch, William G., 183.
Rixford, Bradford, 183.
Roberts, R. N., 462.
Roberts, Robert T., 411.
Roberts, Maggie A., 411.
Robinson, F., 452.
Robinson, C. D., 127, 256.
Robinson, Warren, 405.
Rockwell, John S., 119, 120.
Rockwood, S. S., 449.
Rogan, Patrick, 125.
Roeseler, John, 379.
Rogers, A. J., 462.
Rogers, B. T., 183.
Rogers, W. A., 379.
Rogers, Williams C., 179.
Rogers, Wm. H., 421.
Rohnscheib, Andrew, 483.
Roos, Adolph, 403.
Root, Eleazer, 30, 126, 128.
Rosenstengel, W. H., 378.
Rowlands, T. B., 484.
Roundtree, John Hawkins, 30, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 126.
Rublee, Francis M., 119.
Ruch, John, 183.
Ruggles, Alba L., 448.
Rusk, Allen, 411.
Rusk, Jeremiah M., 127, 128, 183, 256.
Rusk, L. J., 451.
Russell, Mrs. O. J., 412.
Russell, H. L., 379.
Rust, Wm. A., 474, 478, 498.
Rustad, Otelia G., 407.
Ryan, Edward G., 113, 125, 130.
Ryland, Geo. W., 127, 252, 446, 478, 490.

S.

St. Clair, Lieut. Gov., 110.
St. George, Thomas, 446.
Sackett, F. W., 481.
Salisbury, Albert, 392.
Solomon, Edward, 126.
Sanders, Horace T., 30, 126.

Sanger, Caspar M., 183.
Sawyer, Miss Alice M., 411.
Sawyer, Philetus, 184, 185, 433, 487.
Scagel, George, 30, 126.
Schiebe, Emil P., 477, 480, 511.
Schilling, Robt., 362.
Schmidt, Caspar, 477, 479, 522.
Schoeffler, Moritz, 30, 126.
Schuler, F. C., 477, 480, 530.
Schweern, J. M., 481.
Scofield, Edward, 474, 478, 493.
Scott, James, 483.
Searing, Edward, 128.
Seaver, Lyman H., 125, 179.
Secor, Theodore, 30, 126.
Seymour, F. G., 482.
Sewell, W. J., 414.
Shackelford, Barlow, 117, 118, 119.
Shafter, James M., 178.
Shanley, Thomas, 116, 117.
Sharpe, Jacob, 414.
Shaw, George B., 453.
Shear, Thos. J., 477, 479, 519.
Sheldon, John P., 120.
Sheldon, Orson, 122.
Sheldon, William B., 116, 117.
Shephard, William F., 119, 120.
Sherwood, J. M., 179.
Shetter, Henry, 450.
Shew, William, 118, 119, 122, 123.
Sholes, Charles C., 116, 117, 118, 119.
Shollner, F. W., 179.
Short, F. G., 379.
Showalter, R. B., 477, 479, 480, 507.
Siebers, Henry, 477, 480, 513.
Sill, Elisha S., 120.
Simmons, C. F., 477, 480, 507.
Simmons, Z. C., 459.
Simpelaar, Mat., 450.
Singer, William, 123.
Skinner, C. D., 449.
Skinner, Lewis, 484.
Skinner, Henry C., 118.
Slaughter, George H., 122.
Slaughter, William B., 115.
Sleep, W. H., 409.
Schlicter, C. S., 378.
Sloan, A. Scott, 128, 184, 260, 428.
Sloan, Ithamar C., 184, 379.
Slupecki, E. J., 477, 479, 514.
Smethurst, Joseph, 448.
Smith, Abram D., 130.
Smith, A. Hyatt, 115, 125.
Smith, Ben, 447.
Smith, C., 377.
Smith, E. C., 477, 479, 480, 508.
Smith, Frank, 450.
Smith, Geo. B., 125, 128.
Smith, Geo. F., 116, 117.
Smith, Hiram, 377, 459.
Smith, Henry, 185.
Smith, Jeremiah, Jr., 116, 117.
Smith, J. M., 458, 459.
Smith, John B., 111.
Smith, John Y., 125.
Smith, Mark, 447.
Smith, Nicholas, 399.
Smith, O. R., 178.
Smith, Sewell, 125.
Smith, William, 477, 479, 510.
Smith, William E., 127, 128, 177, 256.
Smith, William R., 122, 125, 128, 178.
Smith, Winfield, 128.
Solberg, Charles B., 183.
Solon, Thomas F., 477, 479, 480, 505.
Sommars, D. B., 449.
Soper, Evandar M., 125.
Sorg, Carl, 449.
Spaulding, D. J., 458.
Spaulding, L., 482.
Speckner, George, 449.
Spencer, Jas. F., 449.
Spenseley, C., 454.
Spiker, Miss M. A., 412.
Spooner, John C., 184, 433, 487.
Spooner, Philip L., Jr., 129.
Spooner, Wyman, 127, 177.
Squires, Joel C., 128.
Stanchfield, S. B., 474, 478, 497.
Stanton, Sec'y, 112.
Stark, H. M., 450.
Stark, Joshua, 451.
Starks, Argalus W., 128.
Starr, Elisha, 179.
Steadman, Silas, 30, 126.
Stearns, J. W., 378.
Stenehjen, Theo., 484.
Steele, Elijah, 125.
Steinke, Elsie M., 405.
Stephens, David, 477, 480, 504.
Stephenson, Isaac, 185.
Sterling, Levi, 116, 117, 118.
Sterling, Susan A., 378.
Stevens, Orrin R., 117, 118.
Stevenson, John, 477, 480, 519.
Stewart, Alva, 426.
Stewart, Frank M., 178.
Stewart, John W., 123, 124.
Stocking, H. M., 477, 479, 506.
Stockwell, T. S., 125.
Stoddart, John, 477, 479, 505.
Story, Augustus, 118, 119.
Stout, Nathaniel L., 179.
Stow, Alexander W., 129.
Street, Joseph H. D., 118, 119.
Strong, Marshal M., 117, 118, 121, 122, 123, 125.
Strong, Moses M., 115, 120, 121, 122, 125, 177, 451.
Strong, R. M., 178.
Sullivan, Andrew, 123.
Sumner, Daniel H., 185.
Sutherland, Daniel S., 118, 119.
Sutherland, James, 119, 120.
Sutherland, Thomas W., 115.
Sutton, J. E., 409.
Swain, George G., 183.
Sweeney, Jerry, 450.
Sweet, Alanson, 116, 117.
Swift, P. H., 453.
Swyler, John W., 405.
Symons, Lottie C., 411.

T.

Tallmadge, Nathaniel P., 115, 256.
Tallman, Mrs. Julia A., 411.
Tarrant, Henry, 477, 479, 517.
Taylor, Charles S., 474, 478, 498.
Taylor, Clarence, 482.
Taylor, David, 130, 421.
Taylor, E. P., 402.
Taylor, H. A., 474, 478, 495.
Taylor, John, 129.
Taylor, William R., 113, 127, 256.
Teas, George W., 116, 117.
Teas, Joseph B., 116, 117.
Temple, O. F., 183.
Tenney, W. F., 483.
Terry, John B., 116, 117.
Thayer, Chauncy R., 456.
Thayer, Jesse B., 128, 254, 446, 484, 491
Thomas, Amos, 477, 480, 513.
Thomas, E. E., 450.
Thomas, John L. V., 178.
Thomas, Ormsby B., 183, 185, 264, 436, 489.
Thomas, Salmon, 122.
Thomas, William H., 122.
Thompson, Jared, 121.
Thomson, Alexander M., 178, 179.
Thorp, A. D., 179.
Thrane, A. D. T., 452.
Thronson, M., 481.
Thwaites, Reuben G., 457.
Timme, Ernst G., 127, 252, 446, 490.
Timme, Henry H., 447.
Tittsworth, Judson, 388.
Toland, Patrick, 125.
Tompkins, W. M., 260.
Topping, Josiah, 185.

Townsend, A., 481.
Tripp, James, 120, 121.
Trowbridge, John T., 121.
Trowbridge, J. W., 121.
True, J. M., 377, 458, 460.
Tullis, D. H., 446.
Turner, A. J., 129, 178.
Turner, Harvey G., 126.
Turner, Henry J., 183.
Turner, Joseph, 123, 124.
Turner, Peter H., 125.
Tweedy, John H., 120, 125, 184, 256.

U.

Uihlein, Aug., 458.
Upham, Don A. J., 119, 120, 125, 256.
Usher, E. B., 362.
Utley, William L., 256.
Utter, Delbert, 460.

V.

Vail, C. G. S., 121.
Valentine, C. L., 454.
Van Brunt, D. C., 183.
Vanderpool, Abram, 30, 126.
Van Hise, C. R., 378, 462.
Van Kulen, Henry, 450.
Van Schaick, Isaac W., 185, 264, 488.
Van Slyke, N. B., 376.
Van Steenwyk, Gysbert, 128.
Van Velzer, Chas. A., 378.
Van Vliet, Peter, 121.
Vaughn, A. W., 458.
Vaughn, William W., 183.
Vilas, William F., 430.
Vineyard, James R., 111, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 125.
Vinje, A. J., 421.
Virgin, Noah H., 124.
Vivian, John H., 396.
Vliet, Garret, 125.
Voegeli, Tobias, 481.

W.

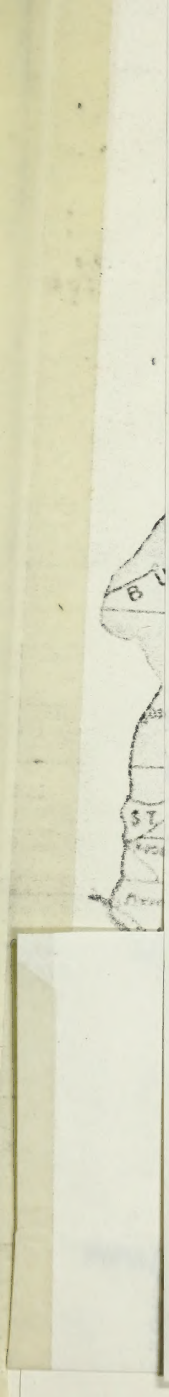
Waddington, L. B., 449.
Waggoner, J. H., 178.
Wakeley, Eleazer, 124.
Wakeley, Solmous, 125.
Walker, Mrs. Fannie M., 411.
Walker, George H., 121, 122.
Walker, Isaac P., 111, 124.
Walker, W. A., 421.
Wall, E. C., 443.
Wallber, Emil, 388.
Walworth, George, 124.
Ward, Joseph, 30, 126.
Ward, Leon, 409.
Warden, Allen, 30, 126, 183.
Warner, Hans B., 127.
Warren, J. H., 178
Warriner, J. O., 481.
Washburn, Cadwallader C., 127, 184, 185, 256.
Watrous, J. A., 451.
Watson, J. W., 477, 479, 480, 507.
Watson, Miss S. A., 407.
Weatherby, George E., 183.
Webb, Charles M., 425.
Webb, William C., 178.
Webster, Daniel, 179.
Webster, J. S., 450.
Well, F. M., 447.
Weiskopf, W. N., 447.
Weissert, A. G., 462.
Welch, D. E., 179.
Wells, Daniel, Jr., 117, 118, 119.
Wells, Horatio N., 115, 118, 119, 123, 124.
Wells, O. E., 461.
Wentworth, W. Y., 456.
Wery, Jos., 477, 479, 510.
Wheeler, Ezra, 184.
Wheeler, George F., 129.
Wheeler, Loring, 116, 117.
Wheeler, William A., 30, 123, 126.
Whelan, J. W., 477, 479, 502.
White, J. H., 456.
White, Joshua L., 125.
White, Lemuel, 121.
White, Philo, 123, 124, 183.
Whitehead, Elizabeth, 402.
Whitesides, Ninian E., 123, 124, 125, 175.
Whitford, William C., 128.
Whitney, D. M., 119.
Whitney, J. H., 449.
Whiton, Edward V., 30, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 126, 130.
Whitton, Mary E., 379.
Widule, Chr., 474, 478, 494.
Widvey, T. J., 449.
Wilcox, Alonzo, 179.
Wilcox, Frank, 460.
Wilcox, Randall, 121, 122.
Wilkinson, H. J., 460.
Willard, Victor M., 125.
Williams, Bille, 183.
Williams, Charles G., 183, 185.
Williams, Emma M., 407.
Williams, Emily L., 411.
Williams, John K., 178.
Williams, Nelson, 179.
Williams, W. H., 378.
Williston, Geo. H., 124.
Wilson, Alexander, 128.
Wilson, George, 117, 118.
Wilson, Geo., 449.
Wilson, Joel F., 125.
Wilson, Richard F., 179.
Wilson, Wm., 458.
Winans, Geo., 477, 479, 520.
Winans, John, 185.
Wineberg, A. W., 481.
Winslow, John B., 379, 422.
Wiswall, E. C., 388.
Wipf, Jacob, 477, 479, 521.
Witter, G. T., 452.
Wolcott, Hubert, 179.
Woll, W. F. A., 379.
Woller, Frank E., 477, 479, 512.
Wood, Uriah, 123.
Woodnorth, J. H., 462.
Woodward, D. G., 409.
Woodward, Gilbert M., 256, 263.
Wooster, Julius, 122.
Wright, A. O., 396, 462.
Wright, David H., 450.
Wright, Hiram A., 128.
Wright, O. L., 450.
Wyman, J. B., 377.
Wylie, Geo., 460.
Wylie, O. J., 483.

Y.

Young, E. W., 178.

Z.

Zettler, W. J., 483.



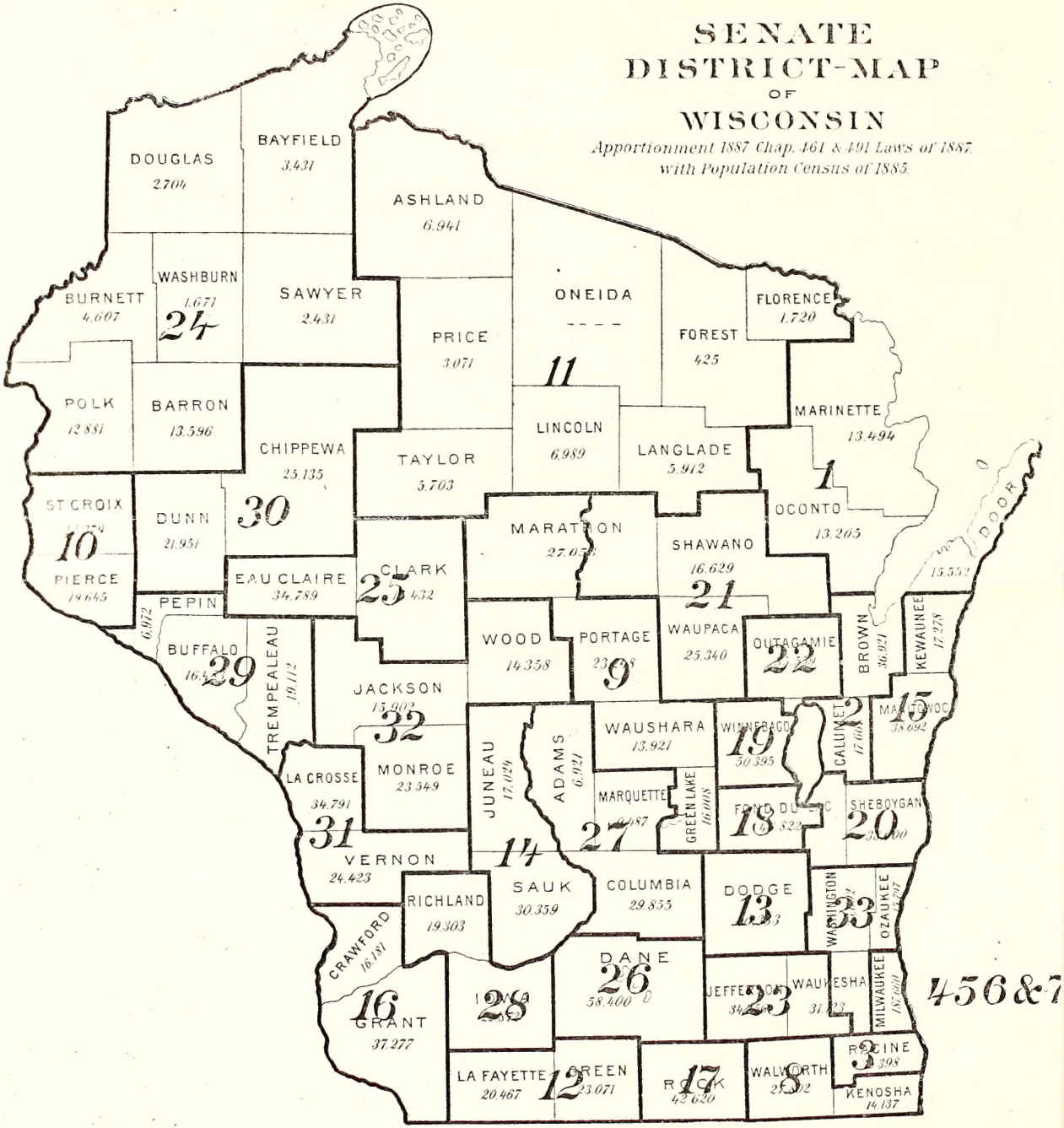
POPULATION OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTS.

1st	District	154,213
2d	"	147,970
3d	"	162,087
4th	"	182,660
5th	"	164,955
6th	"	162,146
7th	"	165,630
8th	"	211,546
9th	"	207,206
Total		1,563,413

THE MILWAUKEE LITHO. & ENGR. CO.

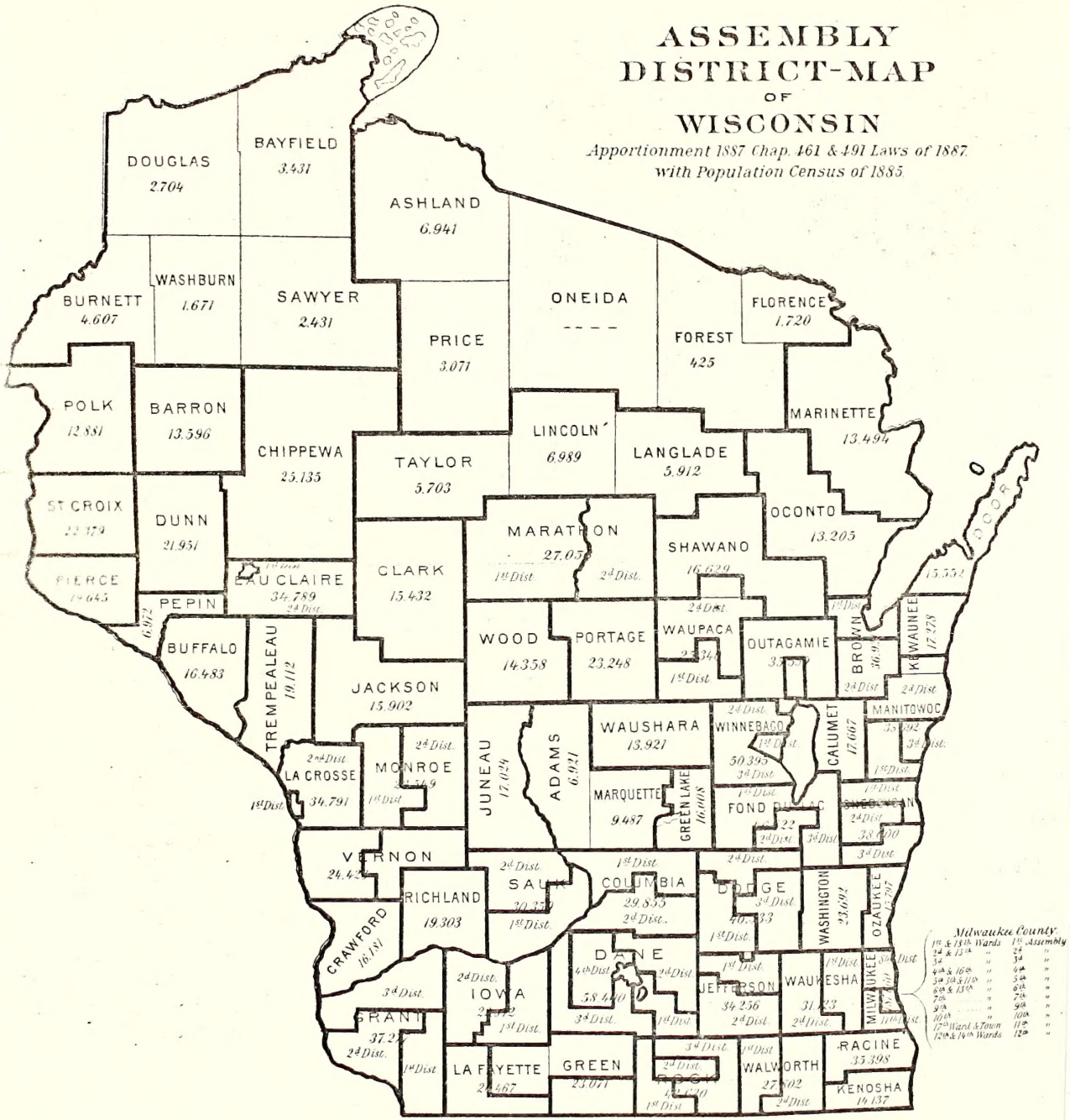
SENATE DISTRICT-MAP OF WISCONSIN

Apportionment 1887 Chap. 461 & 491 Laws of 1887. with Population Census of 1885.

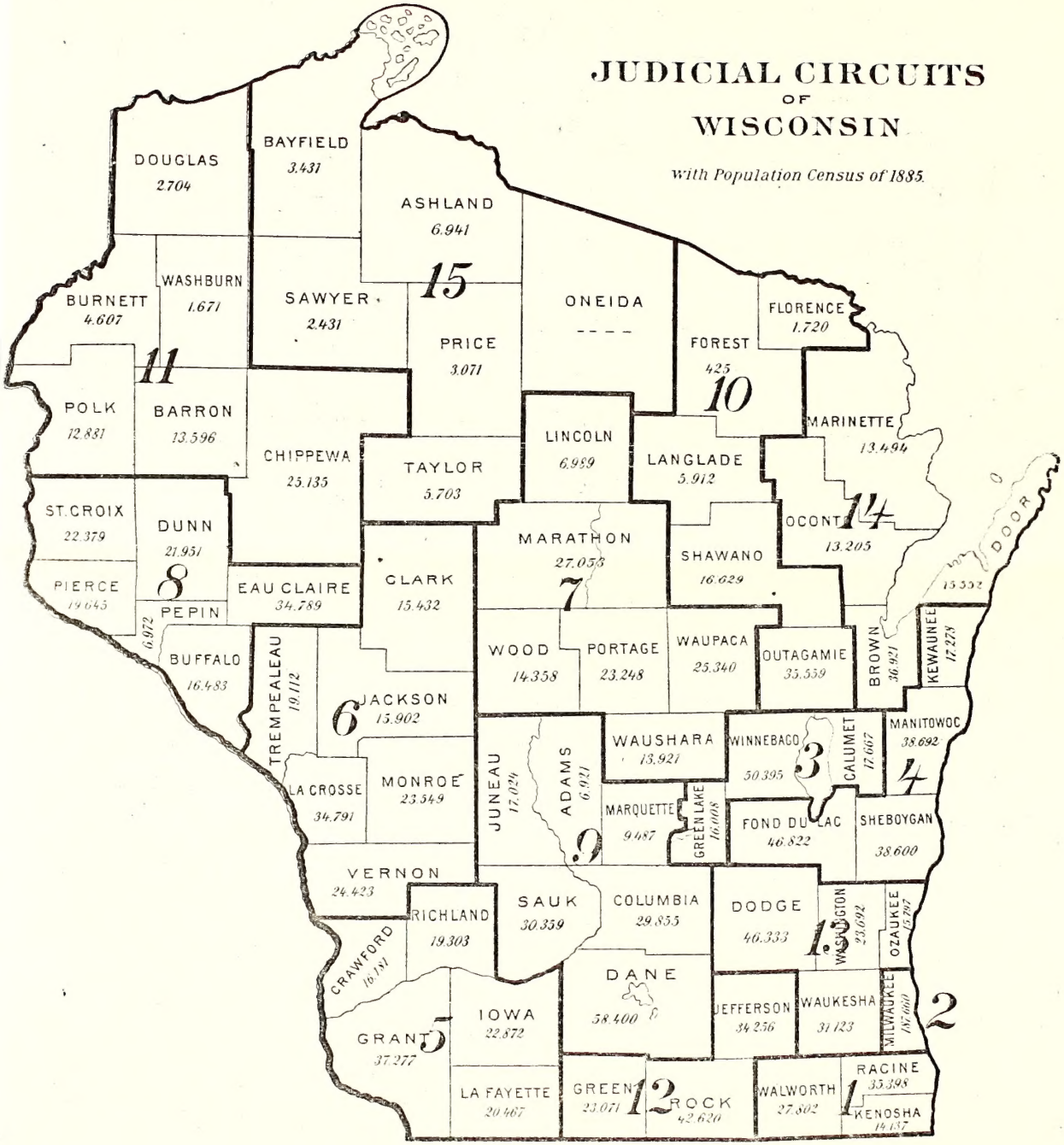


ASSEMBLY DISTRICT-MAP OF WISCONSIN

Apportionment 1887 Chap. 461 & 491 Laws of 1887 with Population Census of 1885.



Milwaukee County	
1st & 18th Wards	1st Assembly
2d & 13th "	2d "
3d "	3d "
4th & 16th "	4th "
5th 8th & 11th "	5th "
6th & 15th "	6th "
7th "	7th "
9th "	9th "
10th "	10th "
17th Ward & Town	11th "
12th & 14th Wards	12th "


JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
OF
WISCONSIN
With Population Census of 1885.
DOUGLAS 2.704
BAYFIELD 3.431
ASHLAND 6.941
15
BURNETT 4.607
WASHBURN 1.671
SAWYER 2.431
PRICE 3.071
ONEIDA
FLORENCE 1.720
FOREST 425
10
11
POLK 12.831
BARRON 13.596
CHIPPEWA 25.135
TAYLOR 5.703
LINCOLN 6.989
LANGLADE 5.912
MARINETTE 13.494
ST. CROIX 22.379
DUNN 21.951
8
PIERCE 19.645
PEPIN 6.972
EAU CLAIRE 34.789
CLARK 15.432
MARATHON 27.053
7
SHAWANO 16.629
OCONTO 13.205
14
DOOR 15.332
BUFFALO 16.483
TREMPEALEAU 19.112
6
JACKSON 15.902
WOOD 14.358
PORTAGE 23.248
WAUPACA 25.340
OUTAGAMIE 35.559
BROWN 36.921
KEWAUNEE 17.273
LA CROSSE 34.791
MONROE 23.549
JUNEAU 17.024
ADAMS 6.921
9
WAUSHARA 13.921
WINNEBAGO 30.395
3
CALUMET 17.667
MANITOWOC 38.692
4
MARQUETTE 9.487
GREEN LAKE 16.008
FOND DU LAC 46.822
SHEBOYGAN 38.600
VERNON 24.423
RICHLAND 19.303
SAUK 30.359
COLUMBIA 29.855
DODGE 46.333
13
WASHINGTON 23.092
OZAUKEE 13.787
CRAWFORD 16.141
DANE 58.400
JEFFERSON 34.256
WAUKESHA 31.123
MILWAUKEE 187.666
2
GRANT 37.277
5
IOWA 22.872
LA FAYETTE 20.467
GREEN 23.071
12
ROCK 42.620
WALWORTH 27.802
RACINE 35.398
1
KENOSHA 14.137

2504

2504